



Thorne Troke, in Part, 2^d - p. 211, of his
Divers: of Purlay - says, and as there
now reason to think erroneously -
"that Language has absolutely nothing
in the Webb;" - May take it
granted, he includes the kindred
Galic, or Erse, in this remark; -
to a careful inspection of
these languages, will prove their
sameness. Had almost said iden-
tity with the Latin, and
Teutonic, and what fellows
of Canose, with the English,
German, French, Italian & other
languages derived from them. -

This affinity ^{of the letters} is not so striking
at first sight, but that unerring
etymological Criterion, the
similarity of the Prepositions, Par-
ticles & Verbs, fully demonstrate
it. -

L. rel. 388

neo-cult. (wall)

14 March 1821 - Boston; Mary Davies
a Welsh Woman of 69 - called to sell some wats;
she is from South Wales, where the Cymraeg
as she calls it, is spoken with the greatest
purity. She has a strong guttural
accent, & speaks very fluently. -

18 April; The Rev^d R. S. Barter, says that
^{English} friend of his, Mr -

derives the names of most Towns, Ri-
vers, & Mountains both in England, and
even over Europe, from the Celtic,
such as Uppernie, Al, per, & from
Per, a head, Cape, Pomonony;
Oxford; - also from the Latin. -

2.9.50

L. rel. 388

neo-celt. wall

Richards

Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ
T H E S A U R U S:

BEING

A BRITISH, or WELSH-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY:

C O N T A I N I N G

Some Thousands of BRITISH WORDS more than any WELSH Dictionary hitherto published. All the *Authorities* or *Examples* which the learned Dr. DAVIES gives, in his *British-Latin* Dictionary, from ancient Poets, Historians, &c. are inserted in This, as they are *accurate Proofs* of the *Significations* assign'd to those Words; and the Words which are added, are often exemplified in the same Manner.

AND to make this Work more compleat, besides the *Explications* and *Etymologies* of Words, many valuable *British* ANTIQUITIES are interspersed through all the Parts of it.

To which is prefix'd,

A compendious WELSH GRAMMAR,
With all the RULES in ENGLISH.

☞ Besides the AUTHOR's Collections from his own Reading and Observations, and what is contain'd in Dr. DAVIES's *British-Latin Dictionary*, This Work hath been greatly Improved out of Mr. EDWARD LHWYD's *Archæologia Britannica*, Dr. WOTTON's *Glossary*, &c.—And there is likewise added,

A large COLLECTION of BRITISH PROVERBS.

By *T H O M A S R I C H A R D S*,
CURATE of COYCHURCH.

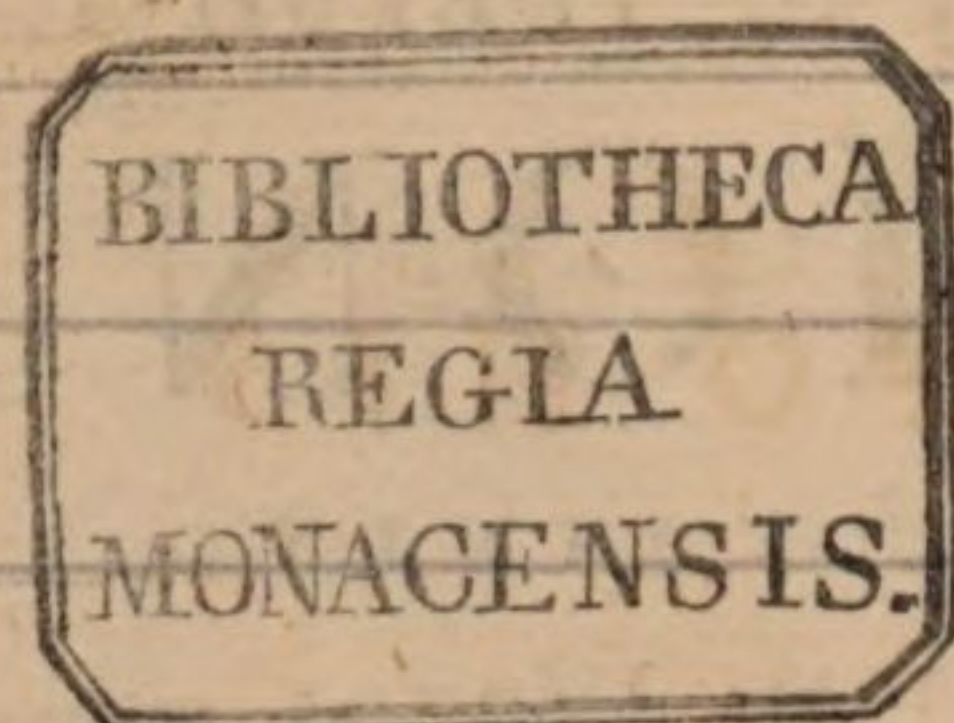
gŵyll yw Hannes, v. p. 247.

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Index: 1753.





TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE
PRINCE of *WALES*.

May it please your ROYAL HIGHNESS,



THE following PERFORMANCE is
with all Humility inscribed to
your ROYAL HIGHNESS: The
Readiness with which you con-
descended to become the PATRON of THIS
WORK, however inconsiderable in itself, is a
noble

noble Proof of your early Attention to the Interests of LEARNING, and a favourable Pre-sage of its Continuance in a flourishing State amongst us. What I here offer to the Public, is an EXPLICATION of the ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE, once the common LANGUAGE of BRITAIN, and still preserved in the PRINCIPALITY of WALES.

As every Branch of Learning has its Worth and Value, I flatter my self that an Attempt to ascertain the true Force and genuine Signification of a Language so necessary to the right Understanding of our BRITISH ANTIQUITIES, will not be quite without its Use.

THE KNOWLEDGE of LANGUAGES is an Accomplishment not unbecoming a PRINCE; and whilst You are advancing in the Knowledge of the learned and polite Languages, You may perhaps have sometimes an Inclination to enquire into the GENIUS of the ANCIENT BRITISH; which, tho' it may want the refined Politeness and Softness of some modern Tongues, comes not short of any EUROPEAN LANGUAGE in Point of Antiquity, Copiousness and Independency.

MAY

MAY Your ROYAL HIGHNESS go on to tread in the Steps of Your illustrious ANCESTORS ; and gain the universal Love of a grateful and loyal People, by manifesting the same generous Concern for their Happiness and Welfare. May God Almighty bless our most gracious SOVEREIGN with uninterrupted Health and Length of Days, that You may long enjoy the Benefit of his INSTRUCTION and EXAMPLE ; That, when his long and prosperous Reign shall have arrived at its Period, You may govern these Realms with the same Equity, Mildness and Paternal Affection.

THESE are the sincere Wishes and fervent Prayers of every TRUE BRITON, and are always of him, who is with all possible Respect and Duty,

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

most humble,

most obedient,

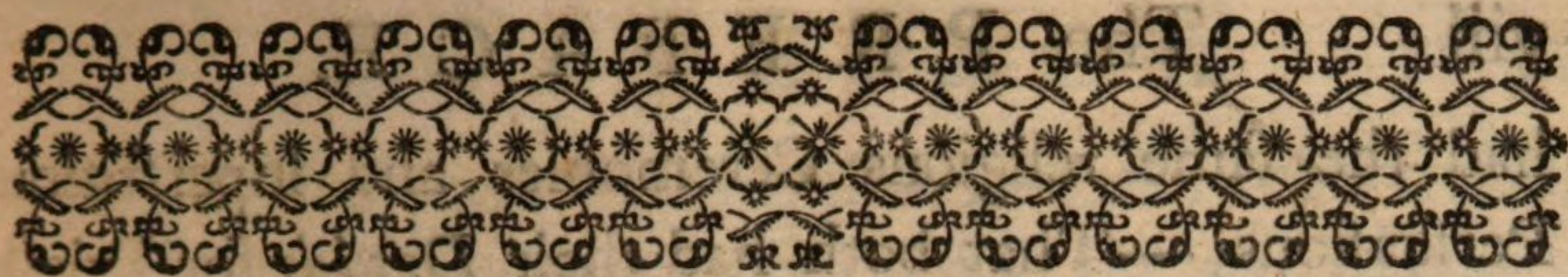
most devoted Servant,

Thomas Richards.

May Your Royal Highness go on to
tread in the steps of Your illustrious Ances-
tors; and gain the universal Love of a grate-
ful and loyal People, by manifesting the same
generous Concern for their Happiness and
Welfare. May God Almighty bless our most
gracious Sovereign with uninterrupted
Health and Length of Days, that You may
long enjoy the Benefit of his Instruction
and Example; that when his long and
prosperous Reign shall have ended at its
Period, You may govern these Kingdoms with
the same Equity, Mildness and Paternal Af-
fection.

These are the sincere Wishes and fervent
Prayers of every true Briton, and are al-
ways of him, who with all possible Respect
and Duty,

I am, Sir, Your most obedient
and devoted Servant,
Thomas Richards.



T H E

P R E F A C E.



THE *British* Tongue is allowed by all to be
T one of the most ancient and least corrupted
Languages in this Western Part of the World:
And tho' it be at present but of small Extent, being
spoken only in the Principality of *Wales*, and in one
Province of *France*, *Britany*; yet there hath been a
Time (it seems) when it extended not only over the
Island of *Great-Britain*, but over a great Part of the
Continent of *Europe*. For it is maintained by many
learned Men, * That the *Celtæ*, or antient *Gauls*, were
the same People with the *Britans*, and (making an
Allowance for some small Variety in the Dialect) used
the very same Language. And, for Proof of this Af-
sertion, they advance such Arguments as seem to be
very strong and conclusive; as—That both Nations

* *Vid. Camd. Britan. Paul. Merulæ Cosmograph. Part II. Lib. iii.
Cap. 15. Pezron's Antiq. of Nations.*

had the same religious Ceremonies and superstitious Persuasions;—That both had their *Druids* for Priests to interpret the Mysteries of Religion, and their *Bards* to sing the great Exploits of famous Men;—That the *Gauls*, who would be thoroughly instructed in the Discipline of the *Druids*, used to come over into *Britain* to our *Druids*, to learn it; ^a which they could not do, as the *Druids* had no Books, unless their Instructions were given in the same Language as that which was used by the *Gauls*;—That both Nations had one and the same Form of Government;—That they were very like in their Manners, Customs, or Ways of Living;—That very many of the *Celtic* or *Gallic* Words, which are still preserved in Authors, agree very well with our *British* Words, both in Sound and Sense;—That many Names of ^b Cities, ^c Mountains, ^d Rivers, &c. in *France*, which is the Country that was ancient-

^a Disciplina in *Britannia* reperta, atque inde in *Galliam* translata esse existimatur. Et nunc qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerunque illò, discendi causâ proficiscuntur. *Cæsar de Bello Gallico. Lib. vi.*

^b As the City *Arelatum*, now *Arles*, is derived from the *Brit. Ar*, Upon, and *Llaith*, Moist; because situated in a moist Ground; *Uxellodunum*, a Town of *Guienne*, now called *Ysouldun*, from the *Brit. Uchel*, High, and *Din*, a fortified Mount, &c.

^c As the *Cevennes*, from the *Brit. Cefn*; the *Apennine* Mountains, from the *Brit. Pen*, &c. Vid. *Cefn* and *Pen* in Lexico.

^d The River *Arar*, called in *French*, *La Saonne*, from the *Brit. Araf*, Slow; the *Garumna*, called now *la Garonne*, from the *Brit. Garw*, Rough, &c. Vid. *Araf* and *Garw* in Lexico.

ly called *Gaul*, and wherein that famous People dwelt, cannot be well accounted for, unless we have Recourse to the *British*. These are some of the Arguments, which are brought by learned Antiquaries, to prove the *Britans* and *Gauls* to be one and the same People. Neither have the *Britans* any Reason to disclaim their Descent from that renowned and mighty Nation, who were so famous for their Military Atchievements; and with whom the *Romans* themselves, for many Years, maintained a War, not for Honour and Empire, but purely for Self-preservation. And we have great Cause to admire and celebrate the Divine Goodness towards us, that, after so many Vicissitudes and Revolutions, notwithstanding we have been conquered by the *Romans*,—driven afterwards by the *Saxons* into the mountainous Western Parts of this Island, and at last subdued by the *Normans*, who set themselves to abolish our Language, making express Laws to that Purpose; yet our Name hath not been quite blotted out from under Heaven: We hitherto not only enjoy the true Name of our Ancestors, but have preserved entire and uncorrupted for the most Part, (without any notable Change or Mixture with any other Tongue) that P R I M I T I V E L A N G U A G E, spoken as well by the antient *Gauls* as *Britans* some Thousands of Years ago. The learned Abbot *Pezron* mentions this with Admiration, and counts it a Matter of great Honour to us. “ The
“ Language of the *Titans*, saith he, which is that of
“ the antient *Gauls*, is, after a Revolution of above
“ Four Thousand Years, preserved even to our Time:
b “ A strange

“ A strange Thing, that so antient a Language should
 “ now be spoken by the *Armorican Britons* of *France*,
 “ and by the antient *Britans* of *Wales*. These are the
 “ People who have the Honour to preserve the Lan-
 “ guage of the Posterity of *Gomer*, *Japhet*’s eldest Son,
 “ and the Nephew of *Shem*, the Language of those
 “ Princes called *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, who passed for
 “ great Deities amongst the Antients.^f”

AND as this Language has continued for such a long Series of Ages past, so we have no Reason to doubt but that it is the Divine Will that it be preserved to the End of Time, as we have the Word of God most elegantly and faithfully translated into it. And our Translation of the Holy Scriptures seems to have one peculiar Advantage of most modern Versions, in that (as some learned Men have observed) the *Hebrew* Idioms, Phraseology or Forms of Speaking, are retained, and that with great Propriety too, in the *British*. *Si phrasas, locutionum modos, orationis syntaxin consideres, (saith Dr. Davies) certè nec Græca nec Latina, minùs vulgarium ulla, ita ad vivum Hebraismos exprimit, ac Britannica:—cum nulla ferè universi Vet. Instrumenti pagina occurrat, ubi non sæpè Hebraismum, ad vivum imitetur Britannismus. Nec tamen hic Hebraismos datâ operâ venamur, aut affectatâ diligentia cudimus, sed quos adducimus meri sunt Britannismi, lippis atque tonsoribus, idiotis, plebi, pueris, noti, vulgò usi-*

^f Preface to his *Antiq. of Nations*. p. 12, 13.

tati.^g And it hath been observed, that our Language hath not only a great many Marks of the *original Simplicity* of the *Hebrew*, but that a vast Number of Words are found therein, that either exactly agree with, or may be very naturally derived from, that *Mother-Language* of Mankind. And the learned Dr. *Davies* positively affirms, that the *British* Tongue hath a manifest Agreement and Affinity with the Oriental Languages, in its Words, Phrases, Composition or Texture of Speech, and Pronunciation of its Letters. *Ausim affirmare Linguam Britannicam tum vocibus, tum phrasibus & orationis contextu, tum literarum pronunciatione, manifestam cum Orientalibus habere congruentiam & affinitatem.*^h

BUT there is no Need of enlarging much on the Praise of this copious and antient Language. I shall therefore give the Reader a short Account of the Work — what Ends I proposed, and what Assistances I received, in compiling this Dictionary. My greatest Aim in this Performance was, to contribute, as much as I could, towards making the *original* Language of my Country more thoroughly and generally understood by my Countrymen; and also towards their more easy and expeditious Attainment of the *English* Tongue. An Undertaking this, which, I presume, may justly claim the Approbation of every *Cambro-Britan*. And, I

^g In Præfatione ad Grammaticam.

^h Vid. *Dav.* Præf. ad Lexicon.

hope, every candid Reader will own, this End to be, in a great Measure, answered, when he finds, in the following Work, the various Significations of the *British* or *Welsh* Words distinctly and fully noted, explained and interpreted by proper *English* Words. The Explanations are sometimes enlarged, when any antient Customs, or other *British* Antiquities occurred to be explained. The *Etymons* of Words are also given, whenever they seemed plain and to be rationally deduced. And every Body will own this to be an useful Piece of Knowledge; since to be acquainted with the true *Etymology* of Words, not only conduces much to our understanding their Meaning, but imprints the Sense of them in our Minds, and fixes them in our Memories. The Words, which are not now of common Use, are often exemplified, either out of antient *British* Authors, or out of such of the Moderns, as are allowed to have been perfect *Critics* in the *Welsh* Tongue. The *Armoric* also is here often inserted, and sometimes the *Cornish*, as they are but Dialects of the antient *British*. It may afford Matter of Wonder, that a Colony of *Britans*, who have settled in *France* since the fourth Century, do retain still the Language, which their Ancestors carried over with

The *Britans* of *France*, about the Year of CHRIST 384, went over out of this Island under the Command of *Conan*, Lord of *Meriadoc*, to the Aid of *Maximus* the Tyrant, against the Emperor *Gratianus*. For this Service *Maximus* granted to *Conan* and his Followers the Country of *Armorica*. *Wynne's Hist. of Wales*, p. 8.

them;

them; whereas the *Cornish*, here in *Britain*, have now (it seems) entirely lost the original Language of their Country, and must, if they desire to know the Significations of the Names of Families, Places, &c. come over to *Wales* to learn them. Some *Irish* Words are inserted too, which agree with the *Welsh*; for the *Irish* Tongue is known to have a great Affinity with the *British*, and is thought by some to have been originally the same Language.

As to the Helps I received for this Performance from Works of this Kind published before, I must acknowledge that the greatest Assistance I had, was from Dr. *John^k Davies's* Dictionary; a Book which (to use *Davies's* the Words of that learned Prelate Dr. *Nicolson*, Bishop of *Derry*, concerning it) shews its excellent Author to have been perfectly acquainted with all the Learned Languages as well as his own Mother-Tongue. It is to this learned Writer I am obliged for most of the Words, which, from the *Hebrew* and other Oriental Languages, are inserted in the following Work. I have likewise made Use of all the Authorities or Examples, which he gives from antient Writers, as they are accurate Proofs of the Significations assigned to the Words they are set under: And when I set down any other

^k *John Davies*, D. D. was Rector of *Mallwyd* in *Merionethshire*. He published his *Welsh* Grammar, entitled, *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ, &c. Rudimenta*, in 1621; and his Dictionary, entitled, *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ, &c. Dictionarium duplex*, in 1632.

Vid. *Nicholson's English Historical Dictionary*, Vol I. p. 77.

Acceptations of Words, besides those mentioned by the Doctor, or add any Words by him omitted, I often exemplify them in the same Manner. I have inserted all the *Armoric* Words too, which occur in his Work.

I own myself to have been much assisted too in this Performance by the ingenious Mr. *Edward^m Lhwyd*'s *Archæologia Britannica*. That excellent Book furnished me with several Hundreds of *British* Words, which are not to be met with in Dr. *Davies*'s Dictionary. It is from the *Archæologia* I took the *Cornish*, *Irish*, and many of the *Armoric* Words. I perused also the same learned Antiquary's Additions to that Part of *Camden*'s *Britannia* which relates to *Wales*, and some of his other Writings.

THE learned Dr. *Wotton*'s Glossary, at the End of the *Welsh Laws*, was likewise of no small Use to me. It is from that Work I excerpt'd the *British* Terms of the Law, and several other Words, which occur in Prince *HOWEL DDA*'s Laws, that have been either wholly omitted, or not rightly interpreted in former *Welsh* Dictionaries.

Edward Lhwyd, M. A. of *Jesus College*, and F. R. S. Keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum* in *Oxford*, died the 29th of *June*, 1709, and in the 49th Year of his Age. He intended to publish a second Volume of his *Archæologia Britannica*, which was to be an Historical Dictionary of the Kings, Princes, Noblemen, Saints, Churches, Castles, and of all other remarkable Persons and Places among the Antient *Britans*, whereof any Mention is made in old Writings; but his untimely Death deprived Posterity of that valuable Work.

BUT

BUT besides these learned Works, which lay always before me, and which I constantly consulted with all that Application and Skill I was Master of, and a few other Works, which now and then afforded some Assistance; I have moreover, in order to render this Performance more compleat, made it my Business to peruse whatever *Welsh* Manuscripts I could come at; and it has been my good Fortune to meet with large Collections of the Works of the Poets, and some antient Manuscripts in Prose. From reading these, and Books in Print, and some Observations of my own, but chiefly from the Helps above-mentioned, this Work hath been improved to the Bulk wherein it now offers itself to the Publick. It was thought expedient also to prefix a compendious *Welsh* Grammar to it, for the Sake of such as may be desirous to know the Rudiments of our Language. If I have been so happy as to succeed in this Performance, it will be no small Satisfaction to myself, and, I am confident, meet with a favourable Reception from my Countrymen. As they must be allowed to be the most competent Judges of the Work, so I do not question but they will pass their Judgment upon it with Ingenuity and Candour. I know too well there are some, who have such an Aversion to their *Mother-Tongue*, that they profess an hearty Desire of seeing it entirely abolished, that no Remains of it may be left in this Island: So great an Eye-sore is the Language of their Fore-Fathers become unto *them*! But I shall neither regard nor value what Opinion such Persons may have of the Work, since their Prejudice and

Igno-

Ignorance render them altogether unfit to pass a right Judgment upon it. Let them talk what they will of the Decrease and Dwindling away of the *Welsh* Tongue, and forebode, that in a few Ages it will be quite driven out of *Wales*; yet I shall look upon that old *Welsh* Gentleman as the truer Prophet, who being ask'd by HENRY the Second, King of *England*, what he tho't of the Strength of the *Welsh*, and of his Royal Expedition against them, made his Answer in these Words:

“ This Nation may suffer much, and may be in a
 “ great Measure ruined, or at least very much weaken-
 “ ed, O King, by your present and other future At-
 “ tempts, as well as formerly it hath often been: But
 “ we assure ourselves, that it will never be wholly ruin-
 “ ed by the Anger or Power of any mortal Man, un-
 “ less the Anger of Heaven concur to its Destruction.
 “ Nor (whatever Changes may happen as to the other
 “ Parts of the World) can I believe, that any other
 “ Nation or Language besides the *Welsh*, shall answer
 “ at the Great Day, before the supreme JUDGE,
 “ for the greater Part of this Corner of the World.”

Quid sibi videretur de viribus Britannorum, & regio in eos apparatu, interrogatus, respondit, Gravari plurimaeque ex parte destrui, vestris, Rex, aliorumque viribus, nunc ut olim & pluries, Gens ista valebit: Ad plenum autem propter hominis iram, nisi & ira DEI concurrerit, non delebitur. Nec alia, ut arbitror, Gens quam Cambrica, nec alia lingua, pro parte majori, in die districti examinis, coram supremo JUDICE, quic-

quid de ampliori contingat, pro hoc angulo respondebit."

And the famous Poet *Taliesin*, after he had sung of the Slaughter, Slavery and Captivity of the *Britans*, at last has the following remarkable Tetraſtich, which, with Dr. *Davies's Latin Translation*, I ſhall here give the Reader, and ſo take Leave.

Eu Nêr a folant,
Eu hiaith a gadwant,
Eu tîr a gollant,
Ond gwÿllt *Wallia*.

Uſque laudabunt Dominum creantem,
Uſque ſervabunt idioma linguæ,
Arvaque amittent ſua cuncta, præter
Wallica rura.

^a *Camden ex Giraldo in topographiâ Walliæ.*

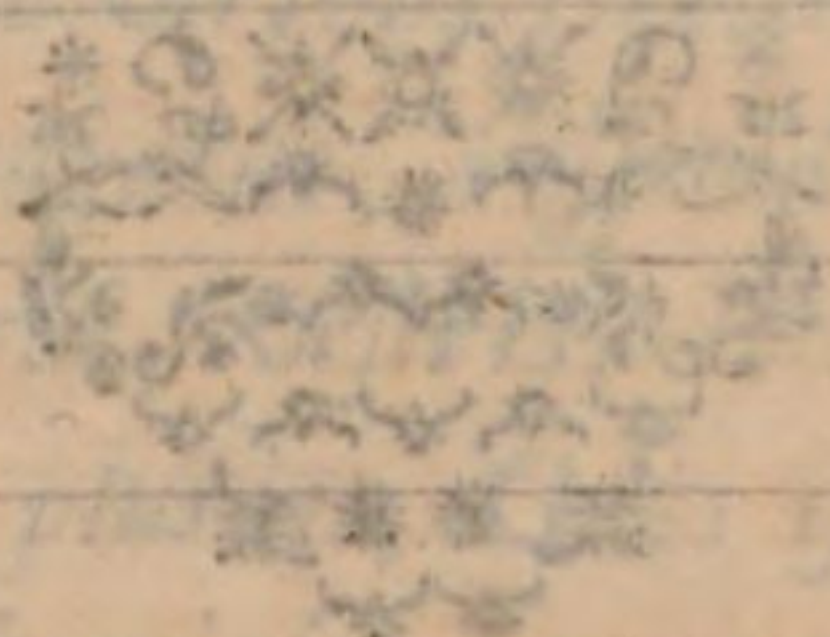


quid de amplior continet, pro hoc arguere respondetur.
And the famous poet Tasso, after he had sung of the
Slaughter, Slavery and Captivity of the Armenians, at last
has the following remarkable Turkish, which, with
Dr. Vossius's Latin Translation, I shall here give the
Reader, and so take I leave.

And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave
And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave
And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave
And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave

Ulphe laudabunt Dominum creatorem,
Ulphe servabunt idiomata linguarum.
Atque antea sua cuncta, prout
Mortales erant.

A Catalogue of Greek in topographical Works.
Nomen, id est, nomen, id est, nomen, id est, nomen.
Nomen, id est, nomen, id est, nomen, id est, nomen.

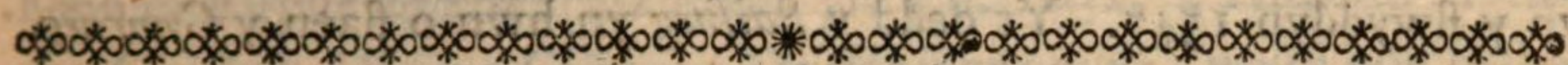


And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave
And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave
And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave
And now I leave the Turkish, and so take I leave



A T Y

C Y M R Y.



I a feddyliais na byddai gymmwys na gweddu, ddan-
M fon y Geirlyfr hwn i'ch plith, heb ar yr un prŷd eich
annerch yn neillduol yn ein Iaith ein hunain; gan mai er
eich mwyn chwi yn bennaf y cymmerais y Gorchwyl
maith a phoenus hwn yn llaw ar y cyntaf. Ni ddichon neb o ho-
noch lai nag addef, mai un o'r Moddion goreu, tu ag at ymgeleddu
a choledd unryw Iaith, a'i chadw rhag cael ei llygru a myned ar
goll, yw 'sgrifennu Geirlyfrau ynddi; lle y gallo y sawl a chwen-
nychont ei dysgu a'i dyall, gyfarfod â'r Gair a fynnont, ynghyd â'i
wir Ddeongliad, yn dangos ei iawn bwyll a'i ystyr. Ac yr wyf yn
tybied, nad oes nemmor o un Iaith y dydd heddyw yn holl Grêd, o
unryw fri a chymmeriad, nad oes gan y Genedl a'i harferant y cyf-
ryw Gynnorthwyon a hyn; fell y gallont gyrchu attynt, cyn fyny-
ched ac y digwyddo iddynt gyfarfod ag un peth, mewn cyfeillach
neu wrth ddarllain, a font yn anghydnabyddus ag ef; neu pan y
mynnent lefaru neu 'sgryfennu eu hunain yn addas, yn gywraint ac
yn ddyallgar. Ac nid yw'r *Gymraeg* chwaith ddim yn gwbl ymddi-
fad o'r fath Gymmorth a hyn. Er chwannocced yw gormodd
o honom ni y *Cymry*, i ddiystyru a dibrisio ein Tafodiaith ein hun-
ain, etto fe fu bagad o Wŷr dysgedig o amser bwygilydd yn ein
Gwlâd, y rhai ni chyfrifent ddim ei fod yn beth islaw iddynt fawr-
hau a choledd eu Hiaith: Y Gwŷr da hyn a fuant megis cynnifer

o Oleuadau iw Cydwladwyr, bob un yn ei Oes; a dyleu eu Coffadwriaeth fod bŷth yn hôff ac yn anwyl gennym. I rai o honynt hwy yr ym yn rhwymedig am y Cyfieithiad pŵr a didwyll fydd gennym o Air Duw yn *Gymraeg*; a rhai o honynt a 'sgrifennasant *Ramadegau* dyfgedig a *Geirlyfrau*, er mwyn gallu o honom ddyall ein Hiaith yn fwy cywraint a chyflawn.

Y CYNTAF o ofododd allan Eirlyfr *Cymraeg* yn brintiedig oedd *Gwilym Salisbury* o'r *Cae-dŷ* yn *Llan Sannan*, Gŵr bonheddig. Fe anrhegodd Mr. *Salisbury* ei Lyfr i'r Brenin *Harri yr Wythfed*, cyn ei argraphu; a'r Brenin a fu foddlon iawn i'r Gorchwyl; a'r Gwaith hwn a brintiwyd yn *Llundain*, dan ei Nodded frenhinol Ef, yn y flwyddyn 1547. Yr oedd y *Saisneg* yn hwn o flaen y *Cymraeg*. Eithr amhossibl oedd i un dyn ddwyn peth mor galed ac anhawdd ac yw *Geirlyfr Cymraeg* i unrhyw berffeithrwydd ar unwaith. Am hynny y dywed y Dr. *Dafies* am y Gorchwyl hwn, iddo anghwanegŷ chwant dynion yn hytrach na'i ddigoni; *Hæc ejus opera hominum desiderium auxit magis quam satiavit*. Eithr nid y Gwasanaeth hwn yn unig a wnaeth Mr. *Salisbury* dros ei Wlad; oblegid efe a gyfieithodd y *Testament Newydd* i'r *Cymraeg*, yr hwn a argraphwyd yn *Llundain* yn y flwyddyn 1567. Hwn oedd y *Testament Cymraeg* cyntaf a brintiwyd erioed: ac y mae *Epistol* neu *Lythyr* rhagorol *Risiant Dafies*, Esgob *Mynyw* o'i flaen ef, yn wiw i bob *Cymraeg* ei ddarllain.

AMRYW o Ddyfgedigion pennaf *Cymru*, yn chwennych boddloni dymuniad eu Gwladwyr, a aethant ynghylch 'sgrifennu *Geirlyfr Cymraeg* yn Nheyrnasiad y Frenhines *Elisabeth*; nid amgen y Doctor *Morgan*, Ficar *Llanrhaiadr* yn *Mochnant*, yr hwn a gyfieithodd y *Bibl* i'r *Cymraeg*; ac, yn ôl ei wîr haeddiant, a ddyrchafwyd i fod yn Esgob *Llan-Dâf*, ac a drosglwyddwyd gwedy'n i Esgobaeth *Llan-Elwy*; y Doctor *Dafydd Powel*, Gŵr gwybodus a chyfarwydd dros ben yn Hanesion yr hên *Frutaniaid*; yr Ysgolhaig mawr hwnnw *Joan Dafydd Rhys*, yr hwn a fuasai fyw yn hir yn yr *Ital*, ac a gymmerasai y Grâd o Ddoctor mewn Meddyginiaeth yn un o Brif-Ysgolion y Wlad honno, Awdur y *Gramadeg* argraphedig yn *Llundain* yn y fl. 1592; *Henri Perri*, Gŵr enwog am ei Wybodaeth o amryw *leithoedd*; a *Henri Salisbury* o *Ddôl-belidr* yn *Sir Ddinbych*,
Athro

Athro o'r Celfyddydau a Meddyg dyfgedig, Awdur y *Gramadeg* a argraphwyd yn y fl. 1593. Ond ni ddaeth Geirlyfrau neb o'r Awduron dyfgedig yn allan mewn print; ac y mae yn debyg gennyf fi, na bu un o honynt fyw, i gwbl orphen ei waith, oddieithr *Henri Salisburi* yn unig.

Yr oedd, yn yr un amfer, Feddyg dyfgedig yn byw yng *Ngwynedd*, a elwid *Tomas ab William*, yr hwn, ynghylch y fl. 1600, a 'sgrifennodd Eirlyfr *Lladin* a *Chymraeg*; ond ni argraphwyd hwn chwaith tra'r ydoedd ei Awdur yn fyw. Ym mhen talm hir o amfer gwedy'n, yr Athro dyfgedicaf hwnnw *Joan Dafies*, Doctor mewn *Difinyddiaeth*, Person *Mallwyd* ym *Meirionnydd*, ar ôl gorphen o hono ei Eirlyfr *Cymraeg* a *Lladin*, yn y fl. 1632, a fynnodd argraffu Geirlyfr *Lladin* a *Chymraeg* Dr. *Williams* gyda'i waith gorcheftol ei hunan. Nid bychan y llës a'r gwafanaeth a wnaeth y Gorchwyl rhagorol hwn i'r *Cymry*. Eithr pwy bynnag a ystyrio faint y prinder o'r Llyfr odiaeth hwn fydd ynawr yn ein plith; — nad oes un i gael er arian, oni ddigwydd gael ambell un o ddamwain weithiau, ym mhllith Llyfrau rhyw Wr dyfgedig, a font yn myned ar werth, ar ôl ei farwolaeth; — a chyda hynny, nad oes dim argoel chwaith gael ei ail-argraffu; — pwy bynnag a fynnio ar hyn, meddaf, a addef ond odid i mi gynnyg Gorchwyl buddiol a gwafanaethgar i'm Gwlad; er darfod i mi ysgatfydd (o eislau gallu yn well) fod yn ddiffygiol mewn rhai bethau wrth ei gwblhâu. Nid oes yn y Geirlyfr hwn yn wir ond un Rhan, sef y *Cymraeg* o flaen y *Saisneg*; ac o herwydd hynny ni ddichon gyflawni y diffyg o'r Geirlyfr *Lladin* a *Chymraeg*. Ond y mae ynddo rai filoedd o Eiriau *Cymraeg* chwaneg nag a gynnwysir yng Ngeirlyfr *Cymraeg* a *Lladin* Dr. *Dafies*; a chyn fynyched ac y gellais ddal fulw, fod i Air unryw bwyll neu Ystyr, heblaw yr hyn a ddywed y *Doctor* ei fod yn arwyddocâu, mi a fûm ofalus am ofod hynny yn wastad i lawr. Nid oes na rhaid nag achos i mi grybwyll yma, o ba le y derbyniais Gynnorthwyon tu ag at hyn o Berwyl, gan fynegi o honof hynny eisoes yn fy Rhagymadrodd *Saisneg*.

Yr wyf yn tybied, y dichon y Geirlyfr hwn fod yn llefol ac yn wafanaethgar afrifed i Frodorion *Cymru*, yn gymmaint ac y cânt ynddo iawn arwyddocâd y geiriau anghynnefin a gyfarfyddont â hwynt wrth ddarllain eu hiaith eu hunain: ac y bydd hefyd yn gymmorth

morth nid bychan iw hyfforddi i ddyall, i fiarad, a 'sgrifennu *Saisneg* yn gywir ac yn gelfydd, wrth eu bod yn cael yma Eiriau cymmwys yn y Iaith honno am eu Geiriau *Cymraeg*. Fe wŷr pawb o honoch hefyd, fydd yn ymarfer â darllain yr *Ysgrythur lân* yn eich Iaith enedigol, fod llaweroedd o Eiriau yn y Bibl *Cymraeg*, y rhai nid ydys ddim yn arferyd yn fathredig ac yn gyffredyn ynawr ym mhôb cwrr o *Gymru*; ac am hynny ei fod yn gryn gymmwynas roddi cyflawn hyfysrwydd o'u harwyddocâd. Os bûm i mor ddedwydd a gallu, wrth hyn o Waith, fod yn gynnorthwyol i chwi, tu ag at ddyall yn llwyrach ac yn fanylach eich Iaith gynhenid eich hunain; a thu ag at ei wneuthur yn haws ac yn rhwyddach hefyd i chwi ddyfsgu *Saisneg*, yr wyf gwedy cael fy Amcan: Fe bair hyn o Orchwyl foddlonrwydd dirfawr i mi fy hunan; ac y mae'n ddilys genyf na bydd na diroesaw nag anghymmeradwy gan bawb o'r *Cymry* hawddgar, fydd in hoffi Iaith eu Hynafiaid. Mi wn er hynny i gŷd, fod amryw o'm Gwladwyr yn anfoddlon dros ben fod yr hên *Frytaniaith* yn cael ei chadw a'i chynnal yn ein mysg; ac yn dymuno gael o honi ei dileu a'i deol yn llwyr oddiar wyneb Gwlad *Cymru*, megis y cafas ei gyrru yn y ddau Ganfed ddiweddaf o *Gerniw*; on'd ni welaf i fawr argoel i'r dynion hyn gael bŷth weled eu gwynn. Y mae yn agos i fîl o flynyddoedd bellach, er pan wnaeth *Offa y Sais*, Brenin *Mersia*, Glawdd yn cyrraedd o lan Môr *Hafren* i lan Môr *Gwerydd*, i fod yn Derfyn rhwng *Cymru* a *Lloegr*, yr hwn fydd iw weled hyd y dydd hwn; ond y mae Mr. *Edward Lhwyd* yn dywedyd, fod i Iaith *Gymraeg* yn cael ei harferyd fŷth dros encyd o ffordd y tu draw i'r *Clawdd*, a hynny o ben bwygilydd agos iddo. Y mae hyn yn dangos, nad yw ein Hiaith ddim yn treio mor gyflym ac y mynnai rai dynion beri i ni goelio; o herwydd ni allwn feddwl na ddiſlannai hi yn un man yn gynt nag ar gyffiniau *Lloegr*. Yr unryw ddynion a achwynant yn grâs ddigon, mai Iaith arw, glegyrnog, drofogl, afrwydd, ddyrys, ddiflas yw'r *Gymraeg*. A pha reswm fydd ganddynt am roi hyn o anglod iddi? Dim yn y bŷd ond am na fedrant hi eu hunain. Y maent yn bwrw'r bai ar y Iaith, pan y mae yn gorwedd yn gwbl arnynt hwy eu hunain. Fe edrych pob Iaith yn chwith ac yn anhyfryd i'r neb ni fo yn ei gwybod. Ac onid yw yn gywilydd gwarthus iddynt hwy, fydd yn cymmeryd arnynt fod mor wybodus oddi gartref, ac mor hyfedr a chyfarwydd mewn Iaith-oedd eraill, fod ar yr un prŷd yn anwybodus gartref, heb fedru

fiarad

fiarad yn iawn, chwaethach darllain a 'sgrifennu Iaith eu Mammau. Nid gwiw disgwyl ar fod o'r Gorchwyl hwn wrth fôdd y fath ddy-nion; ac ni ddawr chwaith pa farn a roddont hwy arno.

OND y mae hefyd lawer o Wŷr da dysgedig yng Nghymru, yn caru eu hiaith yn fawr, ac yn barod i hyfforddi pob cais a chynnyg a wneler, tu ag at ei hegluro, a'i gwneuthur yn rhwyddach i bawb ei dyall. Nid wyf yn ammau na byddant hwy yn hynaws a thêg ddigon, pan y bwriant olwg dros hyn o waith: ac ni farnant yn rhy galed, os digwydd iddynt gael rhai feiau ynddo. Fe allai i mi gamfynnied mewn rhai fannau; a gall fod rhai feiau gwedy ym-lithro i mewn trwy Wâll y *Cyffodydd*, a minnau yn byw cyn belled oddiwrtho, fel na allwn ddiwygio'r Argraphiad fy hunan. Os bydd i'r fawl o honoch fydd *Gymreigyddion* cyfarwydd, pan gyfarfyddoch ag un peth amryfus neu gyfeiliornus yn y Geirlyfr hwn, fod mor fwyn a'm gwneuthur yn gydnabyddus; fe dderbyniir hynny yn ddi-olchgar fel cymmwynas caredig gan eich

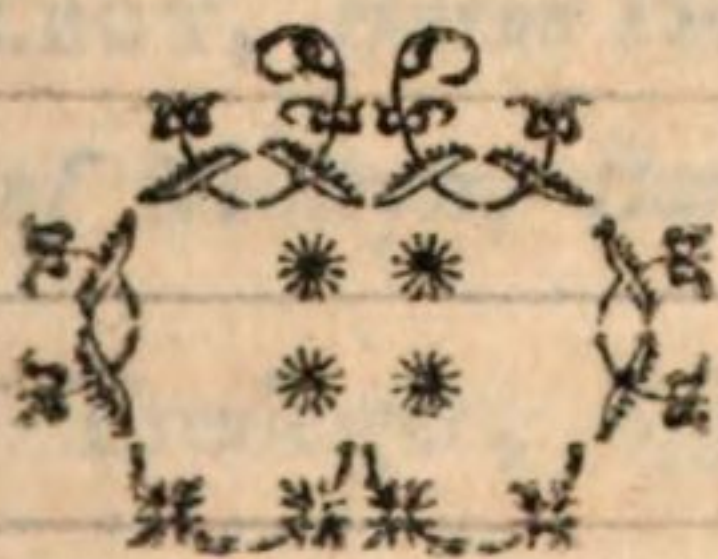
Ffyddlon Wafanaethwr,

Thomas Richards.

LLAN-GRALLO,

Dydd Calan-Mai,

1751.



ffordd yn iawn, chwaebach dafnain a ffrithenau iau'n en Mawrddu.
Nid gwiw dilynwyf ar fod o'r Gorchwyl hwn wrth fodd y fath ddy-
nion; ac ni ddaw'r chwath pa far a roddent hwy arno.

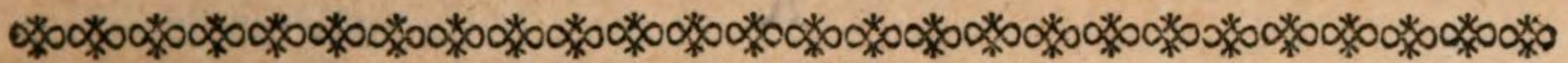
Ond y mae hefyd lawer o Wyr da dylgiedig yng Nghymru, yn
cau eu hieith yn iawn, ac yn hared i hyfforddi pob cais a chynnyg
a wneleir, tu ag at ei hegluro, a'i gwnemhau yn rhwyddach i dawb
ei dylall. Nid wyf yn amman na byddant hwy yn hynaws a thog
ddigon, pan y byddont olwg dros hyn o weith; ac ni fannant yn rhy
galed, os digwydd iddynt geir rhai teian yddo. Fe allai i mi
ganlyniad mewn rhai fannau, a gall fod rhai teian gwedy ym-
huro i mewn iwy Wally y Gyllydd, a minnau yn byw yn bellid
oddynt, fel na allwn dilynwyf i'r Argraffiad y huan. Os bydd
i'r fath o honoch fydd Gwaryddiaid cymrydd, pan gytatlyddoch
ag an peid amynus neu gytillolus yn y Geirys fawr, fod mor
fwrw a'm gwnemhau yn gytatlyddoch, fel iddynt hynny yn ddi-
olegiantel cymunus canedig pan eich

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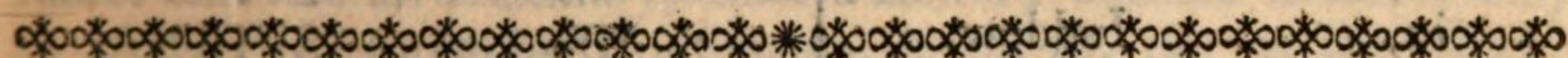
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A B R I E F
I N T R O D U C T I O N
T O T H E
W E L S H,
O R,
Antient British Language.



C H A P. I.
O f t h e L E T T E R S.

THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C Ch D Dd E F Ff G Ng H I L Ll M N O P Ph
R S T Th U W Y.

THE SMALL LETTERS.

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i l ll m n o p ph r s t th u w y.

THE Alphabet consists of *thirteen* single, and *seven* double Consonants, and *seven* Vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, w, y.

Of the Consonants, *nine* are mutable, viz. b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r, (which, when radical, is ever attended with h) and t.

A

The

The *Y* Consonant or Jod, the *K*, *Q*, *X*, and *Z*, are properly no *Welsh* Letters; nor are they wanted in Words purely *Welsh*. In writing exotic Words, instead of *Y* we use *Si*, as *Siencin*, *Siercin*, and sometimes *I*, pronounced as *Y*, in *Yet*, *yes*, as *Iago*, *Ioan*, *James*, *John*. We express the sound of *K* by *C*, as *Habaccuc*; of *Q* by *Cw*, as *Cwestiwn*; of *X* by *Cs*, as *Soniwn am danat Polycsena*, *ail*, &c. *Ecstro berth ac ystryw bâr*. *Wiliam Llyn*. Instead of *Z*, we sometimes use *S*, as *Sadoc mab Immer*, *Zadok* the Son of *Immer*. *Nehem. iii. 29.* or retain the *Z*, as *Ezra*, *Ezeciel*.

Of the *seven* Vowels *four* are mutable; *a*, *e*, *o*, *w*, as *paladr*, *pelydr*; *castell*, *cestyll*; *ffordd*, *ffyrdd*; *bwch*, *bychod*.

The Diphthongs, or Union of *two* Vowels, are *twenty-two*, and the Triphthongs *seventeen*.

DIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	DIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
ae,	aeth.	iw,	lliw,
ai,	rhai.	iy,	iyrchod.
au,	aur.	oe,	oedd.
aw,	llaw.	oi,	troi.
ei,	deigr.	ow,	ffowch.
eu,	lleuad.	uw,	DUW.
ew,	llew.	wa,	gwan.
ia,	iâr.	we,	gwên.
ie,	ierthi.	wi,	gwin.
io,	Iôr.	wo,	gwobr.
iu,	Iuddew.	wy,	gwynn.

TRIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	TRIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
iae,	cyffelybiaeth.	wau,	gwau.
iai,	anghyfiaith.	waw,	gwawr.
iau,	doniau.	way,	gwayw.
iaw,	cyfiawn.	wei,	gweini.
iei,	ieithydd.	weu,	gweunydd.
ieu,	ieuaf.	wiw,	gwiw.
iow,	cyfiownach.	wow,	gwowdydd.
wae,	chwaer.	wyw,	gwywo.
wai,	chwain.		

Of the Diphthongs *four* are mutable; *ae*, *ai*, *au*, *aw*; and sometimes *ei*.

Instead of *Ai*, the Antients writ *Ei*; and for *Au*, *Eu*.

In *South-Wales* they use *Ou* instead of the *Au*, of *North-Wales*; as *Our*, for *Aur*, *Gold*; *Houl*, for *Haul*, *Sun*.



C H A P. II.

Of the Pronunciation of the *Welsh* Letters.

A, Is pronounced as *A English* in *Man, Pan, Lad, Bad*: And when circumflexed, as in *Dame, Pale, Ale*.

B, as *B English*.

C, as *K English*, or as *C* in *Can, Cane, Come*: Never as in *Cedar, City, Cistern*.

Ch, as *X Greek* rightly pronounced; and being a Radical, is ever attended with *w*.

D, as *D English*.

Dd, as *Th English*, in *this, thou, that*.

E, acuted, as *E English*, in *Men, Ten, Bed*: Circumflexed, as *Ea*, in *Bear, Fear, Tear*.

F, as *V Consonant English*.

Ff, as *F English*.

G, as the *Greek Γ*, or as *g English*, in *Gain, Get, Go*.

Ng, as *Ng* in the *English, King, Ring, Thong, strong*.

H, as *H* in the *English, Hand, Hind*. Note, That some had rather call this an Auxiliary, than a Letter; because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing Consonants, as *ch, ph, th*; or the following Vowels, as *ha, he, &c*.

I, as the *Greek Ι ιωτα*, or as *Ee* in the *English, Bee, Tree*; or *i*, in *Rich, Ring, Thing*.

L, as *L English*, in *Law, Love, Low*.

Ll, is *L* aspirated, and has a Sound peculiar to the *Welsh*. It is pronounced, by fixing the Tip of the Tongue to the Roof of the Mouth, and breathing forcibly through the Jaw-Teeth on both Sides, but more on the Right; as if written in *English, Llh*.

M, as *M English*.

N, as *N English*.

O, acuted, as *O* in *Gone*: Circumflexed, as *O* in *Bone*.

P, as *P English*.

Ph, as the *Greek Φ*; or *Ph English*, in *Philosophy, Physick, &c*. The true Difference, betwixt *ff*, and *ph*, is, that we write with *ff*, either such Words as are purely *British*, as *Ffon*, a Staff; *Ffau*, a Den; *Ffordd*, a Way; *Ffelaig*, a Chieftain, a Prince: Or such Words as are derived from *Latin* Words written with *F*, as *Ffydd*, Faith; *Ffynnon*, a Fountain; *Ffurf*, a Form; *Ffenestr*, a Window; *perfffaith*, perfect; but we write with *Ph* either such *British* Words as have the Radical *P* changed into the Aspirate *Ph*, as *Tri-phen*,

three Heads, from *Pen*, a Head; or when the Gr. Φ , or Heb. Φ , are to be expressed, as *Philosophydd*, *Philemon*, *Ephesiaid*, *Phinehas*, *Pharaoh*; for it would be absurd to write these Words, *Triffen*, *Ffiflofoffydd*, *Ffilemon*, *Effesiaid*, *Ffinehas*, *Ffaraoh*.

R, as *R English*; and, when a Radical, is always aspirated, as the Greek P, and is then written *rh*.

S, as *S* in the *English*, *Savour*, *Sense*.

T, as *T English*.

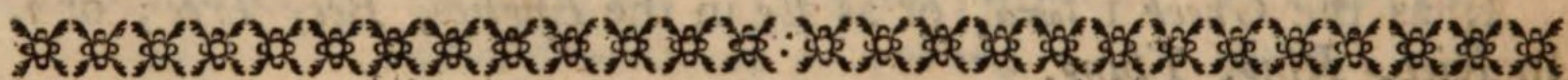
Th, as *Th English*, in *Thick*, *Thought*, *Mouth*.

U, as *I English*, in *This*, *Bliss*: If circumflexed, as *ee*, in *Queen*, *Screen*, *Green*.

W, as *O* in the *English*, *To*, *Who*: If circumflexed, as *oo*, in *Boon*, *Root*, *Soot*, *Boot*.

Y, in the Penultima, Antepenultima, &c. as *U* in the *English*, *Turn*, *Hunt*, *Further*, *Sturdy*; or as *i*, in *Bird*, *Third*: In the Ultima or Monosyllables, as *i* in the *English*, *Tin*, *Thin*, *Skin*, *Trim*, (except these Monosyllables, *Y*, *ydd*, *ym*, *yn*, *yr*, *ys*, *fy*, *dy*, *myn*; which sound *Y*, as in the Penultima); and if circumflexed, as *ee*, in the *Engl. meek*, *seek*. You have both Sounds in the Words *Hynny*, *ystyr*, *llythyr*, *myfyr*, *pybyr*, &c. The constant Sound of *Y*, in the Penultima, &c. and its ordinary Sound in the Ultima, are both exemplified in the single Word, *Sundry*.

The Accent is, in all *Welsh* Words, either on the last, or penultima Syllable; never on the Antepenultima: But it is much more frequently on the Penultima; and when on the last, it is a Circumflex.



CHAP. III.

Concerning the Variation of Initial Letters in *Welsh*.

SUCH Words as begin with mutable Consonants, viz. *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *ll*, *m*, *p*, *r*, and *t*, in their primary Use, change these their radical initial Letters, as Occasion shall require, and according to the Effect, which the Words preceding have on them, as follows.

Words primarily beginning with *C* have four Initials, viz. *C*, *ch*, *g*, *ngh*; as *Câr agos*, a near Kinsman; *ei châr*, her Kinsman; *ei gâr*, his Kinsman; *fy nghâr*, my Kinsman.

Words primarily beginning with *P* have likewise four, *P*, *b*, *mh*, *ph*; as *Pen gŵr*, a Man's Head; *ei ben*, his Head; *fy mhen*, my Head; *ei phen*, her Head.

Words

Words that have T in their primary Use, have also *four* Initials, *T, d, nh, th*; as *Tâd y plentyn*, the Child's Father; *ei dâd*, his Father; *fy nhâd*, my Father; *ei thâd*, her Father.

Words beginning with B have *three*, *B, f, m*; as *Bara cann*, Manchet-Bread; *ei fara*, his Bread; *fy mara*, my Bread.

Words beginning with D have likewise *three*, *D, dd, n*; as *Duw trugarog*, a merciful God; *ei Dduw*, his God; *fy Nuw*, my God.

Words beginning with G have also *three*, viz. *G, ng*, and the first Vowel in the Word, casting away the *g*; as *Gwâs ffyddlon*, a faithful Servant; *fy ngwâs*, my Servant; *ei wâs*, his Servant.

Words beginning with Ll have but *two* Initials, *Ll, l*; as *Llaw wenn*, a white Hand; *ei law*, his Hand.

Words beginning with M have likewise but *two*, *M, f*; as *Mam dirion*, a tender Mother; *ei fam*, his Mother.

Words beginning with Rh have also *two*, viz. *Rh, r*; as *Rhwyd lawn*, a full Net; *ei rwyd*, his Net.

Note, That M and N also, are aspirated in *South-Wales*; as *ei mham*, her Mother; *ei nhai*, her Nephew.

This Variation of the *Initial Letters* is always regular, and constantly betwixt Letters of the same Organ of Pronunciation; for a *Labial* Letter is never changed to a *Dental*, nor a *Dental* to a *Labial*, &c.

Adverbs, being formed of Adjectives, become such, by putting *Yn* in Opposition to the Adjectives, which change their mutable Initial Consonants into their soft; as *Da*, (Adjective) good; *Yn dda*, (Adverb) well; *Mwyn*, (Adj.) kind; *Yn fwyn*, (Adv.) kindly.

Initial Vowels are also capable of occasional Changes. Some of changing one Vowel into another; as *Aberth*, a Sacrifice, pl. *Ebyrth*; *Attal*, to stop; *Etyl*, he will stop; &c. And all, of taking the Aspirate *b* before them after the Pronoun *siŋg*. *Ei*, when of the feminine Gender; and the pl. Pronouns *Eu*, their; and *Ein*, our; and the Affix *'m*; as, *Oedran*, Age; *ei hoedran*, her Age; *Amser*, Time; *eu hamser*, their Time; *Anadl*, Breath; *ein hanadl*, our Breath; *Arglwydd*, Lord; *i'm Harglwydd*, to my Lord, &c. which Diphthongs also are; as *Eiddo*, one's own; *ei heiddo*, her own, &c.

☞ I must here caution the Reader, that, in seeking for Words in the Dictionary, he should always turn to them in their primary or radical Initials.



C H A P. IV.

The Parts of the *Welsh* Tongue are Eight.

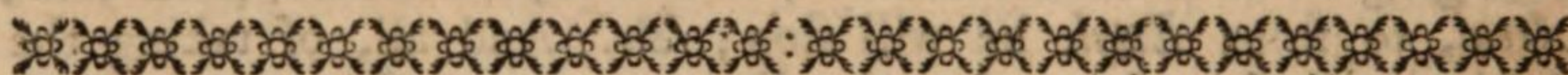
Enw, <i>Noun</i> ,	} declined.	} {	Not bannog, <i>Article</i> ,	} undeclin-
Rhagenw, <i>Pronoun</i> ,			Rhagferf, <i>Adverb</i> ,	
Gair, or Berf, <i>Verb</i> ,			Cyffylltiad, <i>Conjunction</i> ,	
Rhan-gymeriad, <i>Participle</i> ,			Arddodiad, <i>Preposition</i> ,	

The *Interjections* are ranked with the *Adverbs*.

Of the N O U N.

And first of its C A S E S.

AS to the Cases, there is but one Termination throughout the Singular Number, and another in the Plural; so that they are only distinguished by Prepositions set before them or in their Construction; varying their Initial Letters, if mutable, answerable to their Dependence on the preceding Words; as *Tŷ*, an House; *dodrefn fy nhŷ*, the Furniture of my House; *iw dŷ*, to his House; *prynodd dŷ*, he bought a House; *O dŷ*, O House; *allan o'i thŷ*, out of her House.



C H A P. V.

Of the N U M B E R S.

WELSH Nouns have ordinarily but *two* Numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

We seem also to use the *Dual*, in expressing some *Parts* of an *Animal* that are Pairs, *viz.* when *Dwy* or *Deu*, [two, or both] may be compounded with a Substantive; as *Dwyglust*, *deudroed*, *dwylaw*, *deulin*, two [or, both his or her] Ears, Feet, Hands, Knees.

Substantives, compounded or put in apposition with *Numerals*, instead of the *Plural*, use the *Singular* Number: As *Wythnyn*, eight Men; *pymtheg gwraig*, fifteen Women; *can-march* or *can march*, an hundred

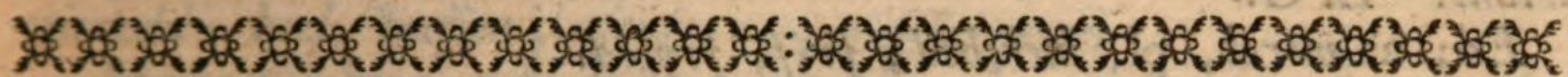
hundred Horse; *Deugain nôs*, forty Nights; *Gen. vii. 5. deugain niwrnod*, forty Days; *ibid. pedwar ugainwr*, fourscore Men, 2 Kings x. 24.

Some Substantives want the *Singular* Number; as *Gwartheg*, Cattle; *Rhieni*, Parents. Others want the *Plural*; as *Bara*, *balen*, *ymenyn*, *llaeth*, *newyn*, *fyched*, *eiry*, *ieuengŷtyd*, *benaint*, *gwaed*, *cryfder*, *gwyched*, *haelioni*, *dewrder*, *llawenydd*, and the like.

Also Nouns ending in *rwydd*, *dra*, *ni*, *wch*, *ant*, *awd*, and most in *i*, as *caledi*, *culi*, *brynti*, &c.

And the Names of Metals, as *Aur*, *arian*, *prês*, *haiarn*, *alcan*, *elydn*, *efydd*, *elydr*.

Also most Diminutives, as *dynyn*, *bryncyn*, &c. and all Proper Names.



C H A P. VI.

Of the forming of *Plurals* in a *Noun Substantive*, which we call *Enw cadarn*, a strong or stable Noun, because it stands of itself.

THE *Plurals* of *Substantives* are formed of their *Singulars* in three Manner of Ways.

First, By adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the *Singular*.

Secondly, By changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of Monosyllables into other Vowels or Diphthongs: Or by changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of both the Ultima and Penultima of Polysyllables, into other Vowels or Diphthongs.

Thirdly, By changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of the *Singular*; and adding to the Termination too.

But before we treat of each of these Ways in particular, it is requisite to know the various Syllables usually added to the *Singulars* of *Substantives*, to render them *Plurals*; which are these that follow:

Au, and *iau*, is the most common Termination of all; as *tâd*, pl. *tadau*; *baich*, pl. *beichiau*. The Antients writ *eu* instead of *au*; and so it is most commonly pronounced still in *South-Wales*.

Ion is also very frequent, especially in Adjectives and Participles; as, *Cyngor*, Counsel, pl. *cynghorion*; *main*, slender, pl. *meinion*; *gweledig*, visible, pl. *gweledigion*.

Oedd is likewise very common; *Nef*, pl. *nefoedd*; *ynys*, pl. *ynysfoedd*. These, in the Poets, end sometimes in *Edd*, *ynysedd*, *llysedd*, *tired*, *llaweredd*; as *Nadredd yn gorwedd yn gerth*. M. H. T. *Dyre i'n gwlad, dŵr iawn glêdd, Dyrnaswr, drwy ynysedd*. Jolo.

Iaid is likewise the Termination of many; as *eog*, pl. *eogiaid*; *hebog*, pl. *hebogiaid*; *cyffyllog*, pl. *cyffyllogiaid*.

Od is common to many, and is used generally of Animals; as *llinos*, pl. *llinosod*; *mwyalch*, pl. *mwyalchod*, which makes also *mwy-eilch*; *crybyrod*, *ysgyfarnogod*, *draenogod*, *hychod*, *bychod*, *bythod*.

Ydd is also the Termination of many; *bron*, pl. *bronnydd*; *bro*, pl. *broydd*: So *rhosydd*, *ffosydd*, *corsydd*, *nentydd*, *afonydd*.

Edd; as *ewin*, pl. *ewinedd*; *bys*, *bysedd*; *dant*, *dannedd*.

I; as *tref*, *trefi*, which makes also *trefydd*, and sometimes poetically *trefoedd*; *men*, *menni*; *saer*, *saeri*; *eglwys*, *eglwysi*, which forms also *eglwysydd*: *prophwydi*, *merthyri*.

Aint; as *Gôf*, *gofaint*, which is likewise *gofion*; *nai*, *neiaint*; *câr*, *ceraint*, which is also *cerynt*; *Ysgwier da ei gerynt*, *ysgwieriaidd wisgariant*. L. G.

Ed; as *merch*, pl. *merched*; *prÿf*, *prÿfed*.

En; as *Ych*, *ychen*. *Ni thyn men nac ychen gwaith*. L. G.

Adon is added to *gordderch*, as *gordderchadon*. And the Antients said *dyniadon*, from the sing. *dÿn*.

Yr; as *gwayw*, pl. *gwaywyr* and *gwewyr*; *cefnder*, *cefndyr*; *cyfylder*, *cyfyrdyr*; *brawd*, *brodyr*; as *Brodyr a chefndyr i chwi*. Which is also *broder*; as *Ei dri broder a'm cernyn*. L. G. *O bedwar broder eres*. L. G.

But these four last Terminations are used only in these Words, or a few others.

Gwartheg pl. is an Anomal, and is used of the Species; as *gwartheg a cheffylau*; and of the Sex; *Ychen a gwartheg*.

Some have a double Termination Plural; as *Trefi*, and *trefydd*; *eglwysi*, and *eglwysydd*; *llais*, *lleisiau*; and once *lleision*. *Wrth weled digrifed tôn, Y gôg lâr ddigoeg leision*. D. G.

Ach, *achau*, and *achodd*. *Achau y tâd, o chaid dÿdd, Achoedd Efa ferch Dafydd*. L. G.

Aber, makes *aberoedd* now, antiently *ebyr*. *Calan byddfref tymp dÿdd yn edwi, Cynnwrff yn ebyr, llÿr yn llenwi*. P. M. *Megis twrf ebyr yn llÿr llawn*. C.

CHAP. VII.

Of the forming of the *Plural*, by adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the *Singular*.

AN Addition is either of a Letter, or of a Syllable. The only Letter that is added alone is *i*; as *ffenestr*, *ffenestri*; *rhes*, *rhest*; *perth*, *perthi*: So *Rhenti*, *llestri*, *menni*: *Saer*, *saeri*; *maen*, *maeni*;

maeni, which makes also *main*; *gwe*, *gwei*, which makes also *gweoedd*; *llo*, *lloi*, and *lloau*, and *lloiau*.

Words ending in *a* become *Plurals* by adding the Syllable *au*, as *Bwa*, a Bow, *bwa-au*; *coppa*, the Top or Summit of a Thing, *coppa-au*; *cymmanfa*, an Assembly, *cymmanfa-au*. But for the more easy Pronunciation, one *a* is commonly cut off by Syncope, and the other *a* lengthened to the Sound of a double *aa*; as *Bwâu*, *coppâu*, *cymmanfâu*, &c. yet the double *aa* is also sometimes retained, as *Bwaau aebhôn buain Sy iw rhoi lle bo cwr y rhain*. G. O.

Some Words ending in *a* make their *Plural* by adding another Syllable; *cynnulleidfa*, pl. *cynnulleidfaoedd*; *tyrfa*, *tyrfaoedd*; *porfa*, *porfeydd*.

Every Addition makes the *Plural* longer by one Syllable than the Singular, as *tâd*, *tadau*; *mam*, *mammau*; *cadach*, *cadachau*; *tir*, *tiroedd*; *hoel*, *hoelion*; *ysgyfarnog*, *ysgyfarnogod*.

Monosyllables, which have the Vowel *e* with a Consonant after it, become *Plurals* by adding a Syllable, as *merch*, *merched*; *pen*, *pennau*: And some Nouns of many Syllables, as *colommen*, *colommenod*.

Pollysyllables in *on*, as *cynffon*, *cynffonnau*.

All in *od*, as *defod*, *defodau*; *cernod*, *cernodiau*.

In *ol*, as *ebol*, *ebolion*; *heol*, *heolydd*; *rheol*, *rheolau*.

In *i*, as *pi*, *piod*; *gwenci*, *gwenciod*. *Ci*, *cŵn*, is an anomal.

Some have two Syllables added, as *gordderch*, *gordderchadon*; *dŷn*, *dyniadon*, among the Antients.



C H A P. VIII.

Of *Plurals* formed by changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of the *Singulars*.

A Change alone is only in some Words, that end with a Consonant; but all Words, that end with a Vowel, are formed by adding a Syllable.

This Change is of a Vowel into a Vowel or Diphthong; or of a Diphthong into another Diphthong.

A, in Monosyllables is changed for the most Part into *ei*, in their *Plural*, as *march*, *meirch*; *bardd*, *beirdd*; *hadd*, *beirdd*; *arf*, *eirf*. *Campus eirf cumpas arfoll*. D. G.

So *Iarll*, *sarph*, *tarw*, *carw*, *marw*, *carr*, *arth*, *gast*, *iar*, *gafr*. *Bardd* is also declined by adding and changing, *beirdd* and *beirddion*. So *marw*, *meirw*, and *meirwon*.

B

A is

A is sometimes changed into *ai*, as *brân*, *brain*.

O, in the Singular, is regularly changed into *y*; as *fforch*, *ffyrch*; *ffordd*, *ffydd*. So *porth*, *torch*, *mollt*, *boltt*, *post*, *cort*, *corph*, *pont*, *gordd*, *corn*.

W is changed likewise into *y*, as *llwddn*, *trillyddn*, *canllyddn*. But *Iolo* said *ieirch* for *iyrchod*, from the sing. *iwrch*.

Gŵr, *gwŷr*; *tŷ*, *tai*, are Anomals.

The Vowel *e* is not changed here.

The Diphthongs of Monosyllables are changed thus;

Ae is changed into *ai*, as *draen*, *drain*; *maen*, *main*.

Oe into *wy*, as *croen*, *crwyn*; *oen*, *wyn*. But *troed* makes *traed*.

The other Diphthongs are not changed here.

The Changes of Vowels in Dissyllables, to render them Plurals, stand thus:

Such as have *a* in the Penultima, and *a*, *e*, or *w*, in the Ultima, change the *a* of the Penultima into *e*, and the *a*, *e*, and *w* of the Ultima into *y*.

Words which have *a* in the Ultima and Penultima, are, *Paladr*, *pelydr*; *alarch*, *elyrch*; *aradr*, *erydr*; *taradr*, *terydr*; *afall*, *efyll*; *cadarn*, *cedyrn*. But here the Antients, instead of *y*, used *ei*, *Er-eidr*, *peleidr*, *tereidr*, *cedeirn*, &c.

The Word *Dafad* makes *defaid* in the Plural.

In other Words ending in *a* with a Consonant after it, the *a* itself, by taking *i*, becomes the Diphthong *ai*, which is often written *ei*, as *gwyran*, *gwyrain*; *gwial*, *gwiail*; *llyffant*, *llyffaint* or *llyffeint*; *llygad*, *llygaid* or *llygeid*; so *ymddisad*, *ebediad*, *gwylliad*; *hynaf*; *tywarch*, *tyweirch*. But *bustach*, is *bustych* in the Plural.

Words which have *a* in the Penultima, and *e* in the Ultima, are such as follow, *Castell*, *cestyll*; *asgell*, *esgyll*; *padell*, *pedyll*: So *Astall*, *tafell*, *angell*, *gradell*, *mantell*, *maneg*, *llawes*, *gwaell*, pl. *gweyll*, and frequently *gweill*; *bachgen*, *bechgyn*; *llannerch*, *llennyrch*, which makes also *llenneirch*;

Gwae'r ieirch, mewn llenneirch mae llai;

Gwae'r ceirw ddwyn gŵr a'i carai.

Iola.

But *Caseg*, *cesig*; *carreg*, *cerrig*, are excepted, which end in *i*, as do all other Words in the Poets, which change *a* or *e* into *y*, as *Tefill*, *pedill*, *llewis*, &c. *Cig ar ei fenig a fyn.* G. O.

Such as have *e* in the Ult. [and not having *a* in the Penult. as above] generally change that *e* into *y*; as *Cyllell*, *cyllyll*; *Gwyddel*, *gwyddyl*; *gwden*, *gwdyn*; *cyfylder*, *dyr*; *cefnder*, *dyr*. *Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn.* G. O.

And in the sing. *Pren pér a chefnder i chwi.* M. H. T.

But this Word is written frequently, and perhaps better, *Cefnderw*, pl. *cefnderwedd*, and also *cefnderoedd*.

Words

Words that have *a* in the Penultima, *w* in the Ultima, are but few, *Ascwrn*, *escyrn*; *arddwrn*, *erddyrn*.

In like Manner are formed, *Migwrn*, *migyryn*; *canpyn*, for *canpwn*, Iolo. *Canllydn*, *trillydn*, &c. from the simple Word *llwdn*.

When *o* is in the Penultima, and *w* in the Ultima, the *o* is changed into *e*, and the *w* into *y*; as *Cogwrn*, pl. *cegyrn*; *llogwrn*, *llegyrn*.

Such as have *o* in the Penult. and *a* in the Ult. turn *o* into *e*, and *a* into *y*, as *Ffollach*, pl. *ffellych*.

Note, That there is no Change made in the Vowels or Diphthongs of Nouns, to render them *Plurals*, save in the *Ultima* and *Penultima*. Those of the *Antepenultima* remain unaltered; except *Maharen*, pl. *meberyn*.



CHAP. IX.

Of *Plurals* formed both by the Change of the Vowels or Diphthongs, and the Addition of a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the *Singular* too.

THE Change here made is, of the Vowels or Diphthongs of the last Syllable, when Consonants follow them. The Penultima is here never changed.

The Change of the Vowels.

In Nouns that are Monosyllables, and their Compounds, *a* is changed into *ei*, when they form the Plural in *on*; as *dall*, *deillion* and *deilliaid*; *prâff*, *preiffion*; *gwâs*, *gweision*; *arch*, *eirchion*: So *brâs*, *crâs*, *glâs*; *mâb*, *meibion*. But *mâb*, in the Antients, form'd the Plural by *ai*, without any Addition, *mâb*, *maib*, whence our *meibion*. *Ystôr hoff nis diria rhaib*, *Oes y pum-oes i'r pum-maib*. J. G. J. Ll.

In others, *a* is changed into *e*; as *Câr*, pl. *ceraint*; *gwâl*, *gwêl-ydd*; *carn*, *cernydd*; *nant*, *nentydd*.

W, in Monosyllables, as also in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into *y*, with the Addition of *au*, or *od*, and of *ion*, in Adjectives; as *Bwrdd*, pl. *byrddau*; *crŵth*, *crythau*; *trŵch*, *trychau*; *bŵch*, *bychod*: *hŵch*, *hychod*; *cŵch*, *cychod*; *hwrdd*, *hyrddod*; So *twll*, *mwddwl*, *meddwl*, *gwddf*, *pwll*, *dwrn*, *swrn*, *pilwrn*, *miswrn*: *Arddwrn*, *arddyrnau*; *migwrn*, *migyrynau*, whose Plurals end all in *au*. So Adjectives, *Crwn*, pl. *crynion*; *crwm*, *twnn*, *brownt*, &c.

A, in

A, in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into *e*, with *ydd* added; as *Porfa*, pl. *porfeydd*; *preswylfa*, *preswylfeydd*.

Pared, pl. *parwydydd*, is an Anomal.

W, in the Ultima and Penultima, is often changed in both Places into *Y*, with or without an Aspirate; as *Cwmmwl*, pl. *cymmylau*, or *cymbylau*.

The Change of Diphthongs.

Ae, in Monosyllables, is changed into *ei*; and sometimes into *eu*; as *Maen*, pl. *meini*; *saer*, *seiri*; *maes*, *meusydd*; *caer*, *ceurydd*.

But some perhaps will admit of no Change in such Words, and had rather write them with the Addition only, *Maes*, *maesydd*. *Llaes* or *byd maesydd*.

Ai, in Monosyllables, is changed into *ei*, adding *iau*; as *Nain*, pl. *neiniau*; *caib*, *ceibiau*; *gair*, *geiriau*. So *Rhaib*, *rhaid*, *saig*, *ffaig*, *draig*, *blaid*. Some Polysyllables do the same; as *Cadair*, pl. *cadeiriau*. These are excepted, which, retaining *a*, only throw away *i*; *Naidr*, pl. *nadroedd*; *gwraig*, *gwagedd*; *daigr*, *dagrau*; *rhiaid*, *rhianedd*; *celain*, *celanedd*.

If no Consonant follow *ai*, *ai*, both in Monosyllables and Polysyllables, is turned into *ei*; and a Syllable of some other Termination added; as *Nai*, pl. *neiaint*; *carrai*, *carreiau*, and *carreion*; *gwippai*, *gwippeiod*; *cardottai*, *cardotteion*.

If *nt* follow *ai*, the Plurals both of Monosyllables and Polysyllables is regularly made, by throwing away *t*, adding *iau*, and observing the Change of *ai* into *ei*; as *Braint*, *breiniau*; *haint*, *heintiau*; *rhagorfraint*, *rhagorfreiniau*: Though *Breintiau*, *heintiau*, and *rhagorfreintiau* be also, but unaptly, used.

Au, is changed into *eu*; as *paun*, *peunod*; *caul*, *ceulau*; *ffau*, *ffeulau*; *genau*, *geneulau*.

Or, as some will have such Words written, without a Change, *paunod*, *caulau*, &c.

Aw, is changed into *o*; as *brawd*, *brodyr*, and *broder*; *awr*, *oriau*; *llawr*, *lloriau*; *clawd*, *cloddiau*; *tlawd*, *tlodion*; *ymmerawdr*, *ymmerodron*, &c. *lliaws*, *lliosydd*; but *llios* is likewise used, *Na ddangos i lios lu*. *Dafydd ap Gwilym*.

Agos yw'r llios i'r llall. H. D.

Or into *ow*; as *cawg*, pl. *cawgiau*; *trawst*, *trawstiau*; and frequently *trostiau*. But these may be used, and that perhaps better, without any Change at all, *trawstiau*, *cawgiau*; as *rhaw*, *rhawiau*; *caw*, *cawiau*; *daw*, *dawon*. *Cawr*, *cewri*, and *cowri*, in the Plural.

Some Words ending in *nt*, throw away the *t*, and double the *n*; as *dant*, pl. *dannedd*; *tant*, pl. *tannau*.

Some Substantives have their Singulars formed of their Plurals; adding *yn*, or *en*, to the plural Termination, and changing their Vowels or Diphthongs into other Vowels or Diphthongs; as *plant*, *sing*.

ſing. plentyn; brâg, bregyn; caws, coſyn; rhawn, rhownyn; gwair, gweiryn; hâd, hedyn; haidd, heidden; rhŷg, rhygen; erfin, erfinen; maip, meipen; gwenith, gwenithen; chwain, chwannen; gwial, gwialen.

Cae gwial er na thalo. D. G.

Which is alſo Gwial,

Cywyddau gweau gwial,

Cywion priodorion dail. D. G.

Some do not change the Vowels at all; as *Malwod*, ſing. *malwoden*; *llygod*, *llygoden*; *ſer*, *ſeren*; and all Names of Trees; as *Derw*, ſing. *derwen*; *belyg*, *belygen*; *drain*, *drainen*, &c..

Some Subſtantives have two Plurals, the one formed of the other; and the latter importing great Abundance; as *ŷd*, and *ŷdau*, ſing. *ŷden*; *haidd*, and *heiddiau*, ſing. *heidden*.



CHAP. X.

The GENDERS of SUBSTANTIVES.

WELSH Subſtantives have five Genders, the *Maſculine*, the *Feminine*, the *Commune*, the *Doubtful*, and the *Epicene*.

There are *two* Ways to know the Gender of a Noun.

The firſt by its Signification. The ſecond by its Termination.

The proper Names of *Men*, *Winds*, *Months*; alſo *Qualities good and bad*; *Metals*; and the *Infinitive Mood of Verbs*, when uſed ſubſtantively, are known by their Signification to be of the Maſculine Gender.

Words ending in *w*, *i*, *rwydd*, *yn*, (except *telyn*, of the Feminine Gender) are Maſculines by their Termination. Alſo Nouns derived of *Verbs* ending in *ad*, *ant*, *awdr*, *adur*.

The Names of *Women*, *Countries*, *Cities*, *Rivers*; alſo *Appellatives of Trees and Stones*, are of the Feminine Gender.

Derivatives that end in *en*, *ech*, *es*, *ell*, are Feminines by ending. But *Caſtell*, a Caſtle; *Hiriell*, an Angel; *Gefell*, a Twin, are not of a *Britiſh* Origin, and are of the Maſculine Gender.

Some Words ending in *aeth* are Maſculines; as *gwaſanaeth*, *pen-naeth*, *hiraeth*.

Some are Feminines; as *Llywodraeth*, *ymmerodraeth*, *brenhiniaeth*, *arglwyddiaeth*, *efgobaeth*, *perſonoliaeth*.

Monosyllables in *ig* are of the Maſculine Gender, except *Gwig*, *pig*.

Moſt Nouns of many Syllables ending in *ig* are Feminines. *Pen-deſig*, *gwledig*, are excepted.

Og is of both Genders; but mostly Feminine. *Tywyfog, swyddog, marchog, taiog, cymmydog, draenog, llwynog, ceiliog, hebog, cyfflog,* are Masculines.

The Monosyllable *Côg*, a Cook, is Masculine; *Côg*, a Cuckow, Feminine.

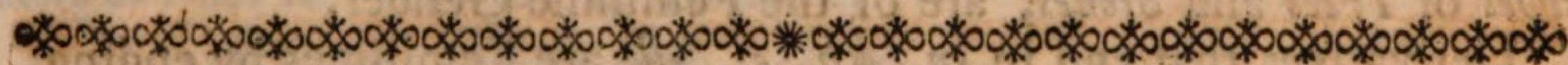
Words that are common to both Sexes, as *Dŷn, cardottai, llattai, cennad, baban, plentyn,* are of the Commune of two Genders.

Such Words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by Sex) are indifferently used in the Masculine or in the Feminine Gender; as *Iachawdwriaeth, Dadguddiad, achos, adail, ammod, clôd, bêdd,* and many others.

The Appellatives of *Birds, Beasts, and Fishes,* are of the Epicene Gender, that is, some Masculines, others Feminines. Yet under the same Gender are both Sexes comprehended; and are distinguished only, by adding *Gwr-ryw* to the Substantive, to signify the Male; and *Benyw*, to signify the Female; whatever Gender the Substantive is of; as *Eryr gwr-ryw*, an he Eagle; *Eryr benyw*, a she Eagle; *Colommen wr-ryw*, a he Pigeon; *Colommen fenyw*, a she Pigeon. Ever giving the additional Words *Gwr-ryw* and *Benyw* an Initial proper to the Gender the *Welsh* Word for the Animal is of.

But forasmuch as these five Genders are reducible to those two prevailing ones, *viz.* Masculine and Feminine; and forasmuch as all Substantives do naturally fall into one or other of these two Genders; it may be expedient to lay down the following Rule of Mr. *Gambold's*, to assist in the finding out of the proper Gender of the Substantive given; provided the Substantive begin with one or other of the mutable Consonants.

RULE. Any Word, beginning with any of the mutable Consonants, except *Ll* and *Rh*, if, upon putting *y* in Apposition before it, its initial Consonant doth naturally change into its soft; as *Bot-tas, y fottas; caseg, y gaseg;* such Words are infallibly of the Feminine Gender: But if the initial Consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude such Words to be of the Masculine Gender; as *Brethyn, y brethyn; march, y march.*



CHAP. XI.

Of a NOUN ADJECTIVE.

WE call a Noun Adjective, *Enw gwan*, a weak Noun, because it wants another Word to express its Signification.

The Variation of Adjectives is twofold, of the Gender, and of the Number.

The

The Variation of the Gender is that by which Masculines become Feminines.

There are two Ways of forming the Feminine from the Masculine.

I. By changing only the Radical or Initial Consonant (if mutable) into its soft; as *Blasus*, masc. *blasus*, fem. *cariadus*, masc. *gariadus*, fem. *da*, masc. *dda*, fem. &c.

II. Both by changing their Radical Initial Consonants (if mutable) into their soft; and changing their Vowels too.

Of Feminines, which change the Vowels of the Masculines, observe: *First*, that *w*, being the ultimate Vowel of the Masculine, and having a Consonant following it, is changed into *o*, in the Feminine: Beside the Change of the Initial Consonant in Construction, if mutable; as *Brwnt*, masc. *front*, fem. *crwm*, *grom*; *llwm*, *lom*; *twnn*, *donn*; *trwm*, *drom*; *mwall*, *fol*; *hwn*, *hon*; *hwnnw*, *bonno*; *pwl*, *ból*; *trwsf*, *drosf*; *rhwth*, *rôth*; *fflwch*, *ffloch*; *blwng*, *fiong*.

Ni rof (drin welwflin aelflong)

Hawdd amawr yn llawr y llong. Iolo.

Secondly, Such Adjectives as have *y* for the last Vowel of the Masculine, with a Consonant following, change the *y* into *e* in the Feminine; beside the Change of their Radical Consonants in Construction, if mutable; as *gwyn*, *wen*; *llyfn*, *lefn*; *hysp*, *hesp*; *llym*, *lem*; *melyn*, *felen*: So *sych*, *sech*; *tynn*, *denn*; *syth*, *seth*; *hyll*, *hell*.

Ellyll-ddyn a gwyll hell-ddu. L. Mon.

Thence the Compound *Dihell*. *Clyd*, *gléd*; *gwydn*, *wedn*.

Ni wn i un mor ddiell,

Na dyn a wŷr ei da'n well. D. G.

Od aeth Rhŷs o'i glaerllys glêd,

Yr wyf finnau ar fyned. D. N.

Glas a chyweithas awchwedn,

Lem flaenfain fal adain edn. J. R. J. Ll.

And some have used *chwern* from *chwyrn*, and *gwemp* from *gwymf*.

But *Cyndyn*, *gwŷch*, *serfyll*, *erchyll*, *hydyn*, *anhydyn*, *hylyn*, *tywyll*, do not ordinarily change the Vowel *y*. However the Poet used *dywell* of the Feminine Gender; as

*Nôs da i'r * ynys dywell,*

*Anglesey.

Ni wn oes un ynys well. L. G.

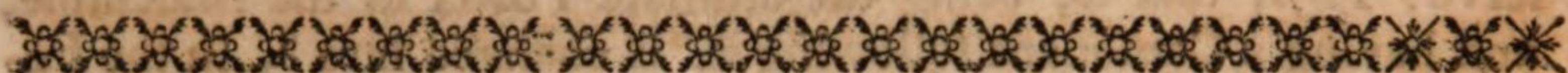
Such Words are of the Commune Gender, as change neither their Consonants nor their Vowels; but remain the same in their Feminines, that they were in their Masculines; as *Absennol*, *edifeiriol*, *iraid*, *odiaeth*, *uchel*, *wttresgar*, *ysgar*, *chwedleugar*, *ffôl*, *neillduol*, *siaradus*, &c.

All

All the *Cardinal* Numbers of the Commune Gender; except *Dau, tri, pedwar*; which have *Dwy, tair, pedair*, to their Feminines.

The *Ordinals* also are all of the Commune Gender; except *trydydd*, and *pedwerydd*; which make *trydedd*, and *pedwaredd*, in the Feminine Gender.

There are two other Changes of the Initial mutable Consonants of *Adjectives* in Construction, which are common to both the Masculine and Feminine Genders; viz. into their *Liquids*; as *Fy ngharedig frawd*; *fy ngharedig chwaer*; or into their *Aspirates*; as *Ei charedig frawd*; *ei charedig chwaer*.



CHAP. XII.

Of the *Plural Number* of ADJECTIVES.

THE Plurals of Adjectives are formed of Singular Masculines, in two Ways.

I. By adding only to the Singular Termination; which Addition is generally *ion* or *on*; as *crŷch*, pl. *crychion*; *du*, *duon*; *gwyn*, *gwynion*.

II. By either changing the Singular Vowel, with an Addition; or by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular, and without an Addition.

Of these Adjectives, which change their Singular Vowels, and admit of an Addition too, it is to be noted,

First, That *a* being the Vowel of the Singular Number, is in the Plural changed into *ei*; as *Gwâg*, pl. *gweigion*; *glâs*, *gleision*; *marw*, *meirwon*; *balch*, *beilchion*; *dall*, *deillion*. *Deilliaid* is a Substantive.

Secondly, That *aw*, in the Singular, is changed into *o* in the Plural; as *Tlawd*, pl. *tlodion*.

Thirdly, That *u*, in the Singular, is made *y* in the Plural; as *Llwm*, *llymion*; *trwm*, *trymion*; *brwnt*, *bryntion*.

Of those that are made Plurals, only by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular; observe,

That many Adjectives, having *a* for their ultimate Vowel in the Singular, are made Plurals, either by subjoining *i* to that *a*, as *Llydan*, pl. *llydain*; *bychan*, *bychain*; *byddar*, *byddair*; (*Byddariaid* being rather a Plural Substantive) and *arall* (which changing also the *a* of the Penultima into *e* makes) *eraill* pl. Or by changing *a* into *ei*; as *Marw*, *meirw*; *balch*, *beilch*.

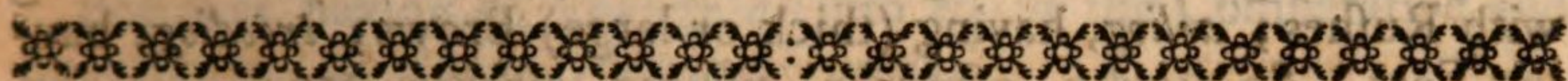
Many Adjectives want their Plurals; as *Da*, *glân*, *têg*, *hagr*, *hên*, *serfyll*, *erchyll*; *cyndyn*, *bydyn*, *tywyll*, *ffwch*. But Poets, to some of these, give a Plural.

*Pe baem henion, Fel ein dynion. And
Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a cherth.
Da'i llŷn ond tywyllion ynt.*

So all Adjectives ending in *aid, aidd, in, llyd, us*, most ending in *ig* and *og* want the Plural.

Cardinal Numbers have no Plural, when put in apposition or in composition with their Substantives; though their Substantives, at the same time, may be either Singulars or Plurals: as, *Tri, gwr, tri-wyr*. But when set alone, or substantively, all of them have Plurals; except *Un*, which cannot in Nature have a Plural; as, *Deuoedd, trioedd, pedwaroedd, &c. Ugeiniau, deugeiniau, cannoedd, miloedd*.

Ordinals have no Plural Number.



C H A P. XIII.

Of the Terminations of ADJECTIVES.

THE Terminations of Adjectives are various, and many of them are definitive of some peculiar Signification.

Aid, denotes the Metal or Stuff whereof a Thing is made; as, *Euraid*, golden or made of Gold; *Ariannaid*, silver-- or made of Silver; *Efyddaid*, brazen or made of Brasses.

Aidd, denotes Likeness or Quality; as, *Morwynaidd*, Maiden-like; *broaidd*, pleasant like a vale.

Gar, given or addicted to; as, *Lletteugar*, given to hospitality; *gwin-gar*, given or addicted to wine.

Ig, generally relating to a Country or Place; as, *Seisnig, Cymreig, dinesig, mynyddig*, of or belonging to *England, Wales, City, Mountain, English, Welsh, City--*, *Mountain--*. And sometimes Quality; as, *Gwenwynig*, poisonous.

In, the Substance whereof a Thing is made; as, *Meinin*, of or made of Stone; *gwydrin*, of or made of Glass.

Ystynnawg fy nglin, *Yn nhŷ dayerin,*
Cadwyn bayernin, *Am ben fy neu lin. Aneurin.*

Yni fwyf gynnefin a derwin wŷdd,
Ni thorraf â'm câr fy ngharennnydd. M. B.

Lyd, and *Llyd*, an ill or unbecoming Quality; as, *Nychlyd*, pining, infirm; *bawlyd*, dirty; *gwenwynllyd*, poisonous; *dyfrllyd*, waterish.

Out of Adjectives ending in *lyd* they form in *Powys* Feminines in *led*; as, *Brycheuled*, *poethled*.

And so did the Ancients;

Ei gad-feirch a'i seirch greuled,

Bid yn anysfoget bid ged. Aneurin.

Barf ar farf, ac arf yn greuled,

Tal trathal, traniel trachaled. Cyndd.

Arwr syr syrthies afrifed

Ar ei law a'i lasn wyarlled, P. M.

Mam iarll â'r arf wyarlled,

A gwraig iarll goreu o grêd. G. Gl.

Ar wybren drymled ledoer. D. G.

Og, having or abounding with; as, *Brwynog*, rushy, abounding with Rushes; *aeliog*, having (thick or large) Brows; *troediog*, having Feet. So *goludog*, *asgyrniog*, *eithinog*, *ysgallog*, &c.

Adjectives ending in *og* in the Poets end likewise in *awg*. *Ol*, is a very frequent Termination, and denotes Quality; as, *Synhwyrol*, prudent; *gormesol*, oppressive. These end poetically also in *awl*.

Us, Quality likewise; as, *Cariadus*, loving; *melus*, sweet; *ofnus*, fearful; *trefnus*, methodical.

Substantives ending in *nt*, when they become Adjectives, cast away the *t*; as, *Haint*, *heinus*.

Heinus adfydig hynwyf. Ll. G.

Braint, breiniol. Chwant, chwannog.

XX

CHAP. XIV.

The Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

WE call the Positive Degree, *Enw gwan gwaftad, yr hwn y bo y synwyr cyntaf i'r gair ynddo*; i. e. An even weak Noun (or Adjective) in which is the primary Signification of the Word.

Others call it *Isel-râdd*, the low Degree; or, *Y gyssffin-râdd*, the primitive Degree, or positive. *Du*, black; *gwynn*, white.

We call the Comparative, *Chwanegol o un râdd*; i. e. Increased by one Degree; and, *y berfedd-râdd*, or, *y ganol-râdd*, the Middle Degree. And it is formed or made regularly by adding the Syllable *ach* to the positive; as, *Duach*, blacker; *gwynnach*, whiter.

We

We call the Superlative, *Chwanegol yn y râdd uchaf*, increased in the highest Degree; or, *Uchel-râdd*, the highest Degree; and it is made by adding the Syllable *af* to the Positive; as, *Duaf*, blackest; *gwynnaf*, whitest.

All Words double the final Consonants of the Positives, in the Comparative and Superlative Degrees: except, 1. Such as circumflex the Vowel of their Positives, with their Compounds; as, *Glân*, *glanach*, *glanaf*; *aflan*, *aflanach*, *aflanaf*; *câs*, *casach*, *casaf*; *atgas*, *atgasach*, *atgasaf*: 2. Such Positives as already end with two Consonants, whether similar or dissimilar; as *Byrr*, *byrrach*, *byrraf*; *pêll*, *pellach*, *pellaf*; *hagr*, *hagrach*, *hagraf*.

Positives ending in *b*, *d*, *g*, in the Comparative and Superlative, change *b* into *pp*; *d* into *tt*; and *g* into *cc*; as, *cyffebyb*, *cyffelyppach*, *cyffelyppaf*; *caled*, *calettach*, *calettaf*; *tebyg*, *tebyccach*, *tebyccaf*.

Positives having *ai*, change *ai* into *ei*, in the Comparative and Superlative; as *Rhaid*, *rheitiach*, *rheitiaf*.

Positives having *aw*, change *aw* into *o* in the Comparative and Superlative; as *Tlawd*, *tlottach*, *tlottaf*.

Positives having *w* for their Vowel, change *w* into *y* in the Comparative and Superlative; as, *Brwnt*, *bryntach*, *bryntaf*; *trwm*, *trymmach*, *trymmaf*.

These following are anomalous or irregular Comparisons.

Da, good; *gwell*, better; *gorau*, best.

Drwg, bad; *gwaeth*, worse; *gwaethaf*, worst. This Word, and the nine following form the Superlative from the Comparative, not from the Positive.

Bach, or *bychan*, little; *llai*, less; *lleiaf*, least.

Mawr, great; *mwy*, greater; *mwyaf*, greatest.

Hir, long; *hwy*, longer; *hwyaf*, longest.

Hên, old; *hyn*, elder; *hynaf*, eldest.

Isel, low; *is*, lower; *isaf*, lowest.

Uchel, high; *uwch*, and *uch*, higher; *uchaf*, highest.

Agos, near; *nês*, nearer; *nesaf*, nearest.

Hawdd, easy; *haws*, more easy; *hawsaf*, most easy.

Llydan, broad; *llêd*, broader; *llettaf*, broadest.

Llawer, many, borrows *mwy*, more, and *mwyaf*, most, from *mawr*.

Buan, or *cloi*, (S.W.) swift; *buanach*, and *cynt*, swifter; *buanaf*, and *cyntaf*, swiftest.

Ieuangc, young; *iau*, and *ieuangach*, younger; *ieuaf*, and *ieuangaf*, youngest: And sometimes *isaf*.

Allan, out; *eithaf*, utmost or outermost.

Diwedd, a Substantive signifying *End*, makes the Superlative *Diweddaf*, last, and also *Diwethaf*.

Trêch, stronger, is a Comparative wanting a Positive, and makes its Superlative *Trechaf*. But *Siôn Tudur* hath *trechach*.

Na âd drachwant yn drechach.

Blaenaf, foremost, is a Superlative from *Blaen*;

Olaf, last, is a Superlative from *ôl*.

The *Welsh* Language, besides the three Degrees of Comparison already mention'd, hath a sort of Comparison, which imports sometimes *Equality*; sometimes *Admiration*; and may be explained in *English* by *as, so, how*; as, *Cyn laned ac yntef*, as fair as he. *Glaned yw!* How fair he is! *Melused yw!* How sweet it is! It is formed of the Positive, by adding the Syllable *ed*, according to the Rules of forming the Comparative and Superlative Degrees; as,

Hardd, harddach, harddaf, hardded.

Rhâd, rhattach, rhattaf, rhatted; &c.

In Construction it hath prefixed to it, *Cyn*; as, *Cyn debycced*, as like; *Er*, although; *Er tecced y dywedi*, though you speak never so fair. *Rhag*, (Prep.) for; *Rhag glaned yw'r calonau*. *Gan*, whereas; *Gan bured yw*. *O*, as *O fwyned oedd*. *Och*; *Och oered yw chwiorydd*. *A, ac*; *O DDUW tég, a'i ddaed dyn*.

It comes also after the Verb, having its radical Initial changed into its soft; as, *Edrych decched yw*. *Ni wyddwn ddaed oedd*. *Mi a welaf reitied ydyw*. And after Pronouns,

Gwae fi o'i gweddi, gwae fi ei gweddwed. D. N.

It is sometimes put absolutely,

Duw cadw Rŷs, decched ei rôdd. D. N.

They often prefix *Mor* in *South-Wales* instead of *Cyn*; as, *Mor hardded*; *mor laned*; instead of which they say in *North-Wales* either, *Cyn hardded*; *cyn laned*; or, *Mor hardd*; *mor lân*.

Some anomalous Adjectives form this Kind of Comparison from their Positives; as, *Daed, drycced, ieuanged*. Others, from their Comparatives; as, *Lleied, byned, ised, uched, nesed, hawsed, lletted, treched*. Others from both; as, *Buaned, cynted*. And others wanting it; as, *Mawr, llawer, hir, uchel*; instead thereof have *Cymmaint, cyhyd, cyfuwch*, and *cyn uched*.

Ac er hyn e dynn y daint,

Pth iau gam â thi gymmaint. Ll. G. D.



C H A P. XV.

Of the PRONOUN. *Rhagenw.*

OF the *Pronouns* some are Personals; as, *Mi*, I; *ni*, we; *ti*, thou; *chwi*, you; *efe*, he; *hwynt*, they.

Some are Demonstratives; as, *Hwn*, *hon*, *byn*, *hwinnw*, *honno*, *hynny*.

Some are Relatives; as, *Yr hwn*, *yr hon*, *yr byn*, *y sawl*, *y neb*, *yr un*.

Some are Possessives; as, *Mau*, *tau*, *fy*, *dy*, *ei*, *eiddo*.

Some are Interrogatives; as, *Pwy*, *pa*.

Some are Derivatives; as, *Myfi*, *minnau*; *tydi*, *tithau*; &c.

I. Of the Personal Pronouns, and their Derivatives.

Mi, *myfi*, I; *minnau*, and I, I also: And in Construction *fi* and *i* are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the first Person. Plur. *Ni*, *nyni*, we, us; *ninnau*, and we, we also, us also.

Ti, *tydi*, thou; *tithau*, and thou, thou also; And in Construction *di* and *thi* are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the second Person. Plur. *Chwi*, *chwychi*, ye or you; *chwithau*, and you, you also.

Efe, *ef*, *efo*, and in Construction, *fe*, *fo*, *e*, *o*, he, him, it: *Ynteu*, or *yntau*, and he, he also, him also; Masculines. *Hi*, *she*, her; *hibi*, she herself; *hithau*, and she, she also, her also; Feminines. These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. *Hwy*, *nhwy*, they; *hwynt hwy*, they themselves; *hwynt*, them; *hwyntau* and *hwythau*, and they, they also, them also.

Hi, occurs often instead of the Neuter; as, *Y mae hi yn dyddhau*, it grows Day.

E and *fe*, are contracted from *efe*; *O* and *fo*, from *efo*.

II. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

Hwn; Masc. and Neuter: *Hon*; Feminine: *Hyn*; Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. *Hyn*, *y rhai byn*, and by Contracti- on *y rhai'n*, and *'rhai'n*, those.

Llewod a'i rhýdd lle daw'r rhai'n
Lle diylch llewod Owain. O Ll. M.

Hwinnw; Masc. and Neuter: *Honno*; Feminine: *Hynny*; Com- mune: All of the third Person. Plur. *Hynny*, *rhei'ny*, *y rhei'ny*, *y rhai hynny*, those.

III. Rela-

III. Relative Pronouns.

Yr hwn, who, whoſo, he that.

Yr hwn; Masc. *Yr hon*; Femin. *Yr hyn*; Commune; of the third Perſon. Plur. *Y rhai*.

Y ſawl, who, whoſo, &c.

It is a Relative of all Genders and Numbers; third Perſon.

Y neb, *yr un*, who, whoſo, &c.

They are of all Genders and Numbers; third Perſon.

IV. The Poſſeſſive Pronouns.

Mau, my, mine.

Mau; Masc. *Fau*; Femin. and by Contraction *fy*; and when it comes before a Vowel, *y* is caſt away, and only *f* ſet down; as, *f' anwyl*, for *fy anwyl*. *Fy* is of both Genders.

Tau, thy, thine.

Tau; Masc. and in Conſtruction joined with Feminines *Dau*, and thence *Dy*, and by Apoſtrophe *d'*, of both Genders. *D' enaid*, for *dy enaid*.

Ei, his, her. It is of both Genders, and of the Singular Number.

Ein, our; *eich*, your, are of both Genders, and of the Plural Number.

Eu, their: Plural only, of all Genders.

Eiddo, answering all the Poſſeſſives, is therefore of all Perſons, Genders, and Numbers.

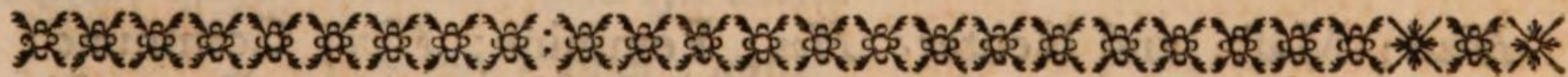
V. Interrogative Pronouns.

Pwy, who, what Man or Perſon?

Pa, what, what Thing? and ſometimes, what Perſon?

They are of all Genders and Numbers.

They are not always Interrogatives; but are ſometimes Indefinites, eſpecially when attended with *Bynnag*; as, *Pwy bynnag a wnêl hyn*, whoſoever doeth this. *Pa ddŷn bynnag a'i gwnêl*, whatſoever Man ſhall do it.



C H A P. XVI.

Of the VERB. *Gair*, *Berf*.

THE *Welsh Verbs* are, for the moſt Part, formed of Subſtantives of the ſame Signification with them; as, *Dŷg*, Learning; *dŷgais*, I taught. *Câr*, a Friend; *caraf*, I love, or I will love;

love; and many are formed of the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood active.

In some Verbs the third Person of the Preterperfect Tense is the Radix of Formation; as, *Aeth, daeth, gwnaeth, bu, oedd*, with their Compounds.

The Forming of a regular VERB ACTIVE.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

The *Welsh Tongue* is defective in this Tense: And therefore, instead thereof, useth a Circumlocution, by a Verb Substantive and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense; as, *Yr wyf yn caru*, I love or do love, or, I am loving. But sometimes, instead thereof, it maketh use of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; as, *Credaf yn Nuw Dâd*, I believe in God the Father. *Beth meddi di?* What sayst thou? *Mi a welaf*, I see. *Ti a weli*, thou seest.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Carwn</i> , I loved or did love.	{	Plur.	<i>Carem</i> , we loved or did love.
		<i>Carit</i> , thou lovedst or didst love.			<i>Carech</i> , ye loved or did love.
		<i>Carai</i> , he loved or did love.			<i>Carent</i> , they loved or did love.

But this Tense is but seldom used in the Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Cerais</i> , I have loved.	{	Plur.	<i>Carasom</i> , we have loved.
		<i>Ceraist</i> , thou hast loved.			<i>Carasoch</i> , ye have loved.
		<i>Carodd</i> , he hath loved.			<i>Carasant</i> , they have loved.

This Tense is form'd from the Radix, by adding the Terminations of the Persons; and changing the mutable Vowel in the *first* and *second* Person singular; as *Câr, cerais, ceraist; amcan, amcenais, amcenaiſt*.

Verbs that have their *Radixes* of Formation ending in *l*, and some that end in *n*; and others ending in *id, yg, air, eir, and iw*, borrow the Letter *i*, and place it after their *l, n, d, g, r, iw*; as, *Ymbil, ymbiliais; erfyn, erfyniais; ymlid, ymlidiais; cynnyg, cynnygiais; cynniweir, cynniweiriais; ymliw, ymliwiais*. And if their ultimate Vowel be *a* or *ai*, they change these besides; as, *Attal, atteliais; arwain, arweiniais*.

Verbs ending in *w*, if *w* be also the Vowel of the Penultima, the final *w* is thrown away, and *i* borrowed; as, *Bwrw, bwriais, bwriaiſt*.

Verbs remaining intire, and having a double *mm* or *nn*, before their Vowel, do ordinarily change their last *m* or *n*, into *h*, in all Tenses and Persons, except where their Radixes are their Persons;

as,

as, *Cymhellais*, &c. *Cymborthais*, &c. *cynbeliais*, &c. *amheuais*, &c. of *Cymmell*, *cymmorth*, *cynnal*, *ammeu*. Except *Cynneu*.

Many Verbs ending in *n*, double their *n*, and do not borrow *i*; as, *Gorphen*, *gorphennais*; *gofyn*, *gofynnais*.

Some Verbs, having *w* for their Characteristick, by a Syncope cut off *a*, between their *w* and *f*, in forming; as, *Taw'som*, *clyw'som*, *gwranda'w'som*: Others do not; as, *Cadwasom*, *galwasom*.

All Verbs having double Consonants for their Characteristicks, retain those double Consonants throughout; as, *'Sgrifennu*, *'sgrifennais*, *'sgrifennaist*, &c. Except *Caffael*; *cevais*, *cafodd*.

Dwyn, with its Compounds, throw away *wyn* in forming, and take *yg* in the Room thereof; as, *Dwyn*, *ymddwyn*; *Dygais*, *ymddygais*, &c. Some others change *wy* into *y*; as, *Dirwyn*, *dirynnais*; *ysgwyd*, *ysgydwais*.

Verbs having *aw*, in ult. with a Consonant following, change *aw* into *o*; as, *Dadymfawdd*, *ymbawr*, *dadymfoddais*, *ymborais*.

Verbs having *w*, in ult. with one or two Consonants following, change *w* into *y* throughout; as, *Hebrwng*, *hebryngais*.

Verbs ending in *o*, form'd from the Verbs ending in *aw*, not apocopated, are varied as Verbs in *aw*; as, *Gwoando*, *taro*, from *gwranda'w*, *taraw*, preter. *gwrandewais*, *tarewais*, &c.

Verbs, whose Radixes end in *ael*, *aeth*, *ain*, *eg*, *yd*, *yll*, most in *ed*, throw away these Terminations in forming; as, *Gadael*, *gedais*; *marchogaeth*, *marchogais*; *llefain*, *llevais*; *rhedeg*, *rhedais*; *sefyll*, *sevais*; *cerdded*, *cerddais*.

Dwyn, makes *dug*; and *Ymddwyn* make *ymddug*, in the third Person sing. of this Tense; and *Cymmeryd* makes sometimes *cymmerth*.

The third Person sing. is often made to end in *es*; as, *Rhoddes Duw*; *efe a'i dodes*; *efe a weles yno*: Sometimes in *is*; as, *Gwrandedwis*, *gadewis*; *Cymro glew a'n gadewis*. D. G. And often, by a Poetical License, in *awdd*: as, *Y ci a lās yn y clawdd*, *Llwyddiant i'r neb a'i lladdawdd*. D. Ll. *Ni adawdd*, *ni bu nawdd nēs*. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

This Person in the Dialect of *South-Wales*, ends likewise in *ws*; as, *Carws*, he loved, or he hath loved.

Verbs ending in *oi* in their Radix, throw away *i* in the Singular Number, and resume it again in the Plural; as, *Troi*, *troais*, *troaisst*, *trôdd* by Contraction for *troodd*. Plur. *Troisom*, *troisoch*, *troisant*.

The third Person sing. of all Tenses is sometimes put indefinitely for any Person of its Tense, having a Nominative Case set before it; as, *My a garodd*; *ti a garodd*; *ni a garodd*; *chwi a garodd*, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Caraswn</i> , I had loved.	}	Plur.	{	<i>Carasem</i> , we had loved.
		<i>Carasit</i> , thou hadst loved.				<i>Carasech</i> , ye had loved.
		<i>Carasai</i> , he had loved.				<i>Carasent</i> , they had loved.

Future

Future Tense.

Sing.	{	Caraf, I shall or will love.	Plur.	{	Carwn, we shall or will love.
		Ceri, thou shalt or wilt love			Cerwch, ye shall or will love.
		Câr, he shall or will love.			Carant, they shall or will love.

The third Person singular of the Future Tense ends commonly and regularly in *a*; especially in Verbs originally ending in *a*; as *Diotta*, *gwledda*, &c. except *bwyty*, of *bwytta*.

So Verbs originally ending in *u*; as, 'sgrifenna, llamma; of 'sgrifennu, llammu, &c. So Verbs ending in *o*; as, *Cilia*, *chwilio*; of *cilio*, *chwilio*, &c. And Verbs ending in *au*; as, *amlhâ*, *lleihâ*, &c. (and anciently, *amlhaa*, *lleihaa*, &c.) of *amlhau*, *lleihau*, &c. But most Verbs, remaining intire in forming, are the same in the third Person singular, that they are in their Radixes; as, *Arwain*, *darllain*, *cynnyg*, *dechreu*, *ymladd*, *cynnwys*, *gorphwys*, *tywys*, &c.

Some Verbs, having *a* in the Ultima of their Radixes, change that *a* into *ai* or *ei* in the third Person singular; as, *Sâf*, *saif*; *dafn*, *daifn*; *gall*, *geill*; *parch*, *peirch*. So *Cadw*, *ceidw*; *galw*, *geilw*. And if they have *a* also in their Penult. that *a* is moreover changed into *e*; as, *Gwahrtdd*, *gweheirdd*; *gwarchadw*, *gwercheidw*.

When Verbs have *a* in the Penultima and *e* in the Ult. the *a* is changed into *e*, and the *e* into *y*; as, *Gwarea*, *gweryd*; *atdeb*, *ettyb*.

Some Verbs, which have *o* for the last Vowel of their Radixes, change that *o* into *y*; as, *Trô*, *trý*; *torr*, *tyrr*; *rhôdd*, *rhýdd*; *ffo*, *ffy*; *golch*, *gylch*; *dod*, *dýd*; *clo*, *cly*; *llosg*, *llysg*. And their Compounds, *Ymdry*, *ymylch*, *datchy*, *dyry*, *ymdry*. So *Diolch*, *diylch*; *esgor*, *esgyr*; *gwrthod*, *gwrthyd*; *cymmorth*, *cymmyrth*.

Others change *o* into *aw*; as, *Toddi*, *tawdd*; *boddi*, *bawdd*; *toli*, *tawl*; *moli*, *maul*.

If Verbs, having *o* in the Ultima, have *a* or *o* in the Penultima, they change the *a* or *o* into *e*, and the *o* of the Ultima into *y*; as, *Gwrande*, *gwrendy*; *gado*, *gedy*; *taro*, *tery*; *addo*, *eddy*; *gosod*, *gesyd*; *aros*, *erys*.

Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules; as, *Cwyd*, of *codi*; *dwg*, of *dwyn*; *chwardd*, of *chwerthin*.

A great Corruption hath long since prevailed, both in Talking and Writing *Welsh*, to make this Person end in *iff*; as, *Sefiff*, for *saif*; *torriff*, for *tyrr*; *lleddiff*, for *llâdd*; but no Verb ends thus, except the Verb irregular *Caiff*, from *Caffael*. Dr. Davies treats this Barbarism with the Censure it deserves. "Jamdudum obtinuit, ut hæc Persona, corruptissimè vulgò exeat in *iff*. Quod factum existimo ex *κακοφωνία*, & pravâ imitatione Anomali *Caiff*, à *Caffael*. Ut *Ceriff*, pro *Câr*; *Periff*, pro *pair*; *Rhoddiff*, pro *Rhydd*, &c. Quæ nunquam sine indignatione audio. Hæc Veribus ignota fuere, & ab Oratoribus & Poetis, ut summâ tinc-

“ ta barbarie, semper vitata ; ut ne a monosyllabo quidem *Af*, Ibo,
 “ ausi sint dicere *Aiff*, pro *â*, ibit ; ne quidem post Adverbium *a* :
 “ sed semper dixerunt, *a â*, ibit.”

Dyn wyf a â dan ei wâd,
Er nad â'r un a'i dywad. H. K.

Llywelyn drows-dynn a â drosti. D. G.

Ac a â dan Gaeo dir. L. G.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. {	{	<i>Câr</i> , love thou.	{	Plur.	<i>Carwn</i> , let us love.
		<i>Cared</i> , let him love.			<i>Cerwch</i> , love ye.
					<i>Carant</i> , let them love.

The *second* Person Singular is the same with the *third* Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative ; except in such Verbs as change the Vowels of the Future ; as, *Tyrr*, *try*, *gylch*, &c. which make here no Change ; as, *Torr*, *tro*, *golch*, &c. And from *gado*, is formed *gâd*.

The *third* Person Singular ends sometimes in *id*, with the usual Change of the Vowels ; as *Cerid DUW fi*, for *Cared*.

All the Plural is always the same as the Plural of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood ; save only that the Poets sometimes make the *third* Person end in *ent* ; as, *Carent*, for *Carant*.

And in *Ont*, from the Future of the Potential, whence *t* being thrown away, *On* ; as,

Cornwal Caerlleon galwon am geiliog. R. N.

Optative Mood.

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods are the same in Voice ; and their Signification is distinguished only by the Particles joined to them.

They want the Present Tense.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Carwn*, *cerit*, *carai*. Plur. *Carem*, *carech*, *carent*.

The *third* Person Plural, in the Poets, ends also in *aint*, which Dr. Davies takes to be the genuine and regular Termination of this Person, from the *third* Person Singular, *ai*.

Nest wiw goeth, wenddoeth, wyn-ddaint ac Ifor,

A mwyl na rhagor i'm anrhegaint. D. G.

And *t* being thrown away, *ain*, *Ac na bain ar druain draed*, for *baint*. D. G.

But the whole Plural is made most usually in the Poets, by changing the Vowels of the Penultima, and forming the Termination by *y* ; as, *Cerym*, *cerych*, *cerynt*.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperfect Tenses.

Sing. *Carafwn, carasit, carasai.* Plur. *Carafem, carasech, carasent.*

The Plural, in this Tense also, is often in the Poets, *Caresym, caresych, caresynt.*

Future Tense.

Sing. *Carwyf, cerych, caro.* Plur. *Carom, caroch, caront.*

Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive Mood hath various Endings, and very frequently a Consonant; but it more commonly ends with the Vowels, *a, i, o, u.* And some end in *au, an, ain.*

The Infinitive Mood is known commonly by the Sign *I, To*; or *o, Erre* by its following another Verb in the same Sentence, without any Nominative Case between. And though the Verb stand unvaried, as to itself; yet doth it admit of three Tenses; the *Present*, the *Preter*, and *Preterpluperfect* Tenses. As for Example:

Present Tense. *I ddywedyd*, to say: *Anfonodd fi i ddywedyd wrthych*, He sent me to tell you. *Dysgwch ofni'r ARGLWYDD*, Learn to fear the LORD.

Preter. Tense. *Dywedi i mi 'th dwyllo*, Thou sayst that I have deceived thee.

Preterplu. Tense. *Haerodd i mi ddywedyd*, He asserted that I had said.

The Voice of the Infinitive Mood is diversly used.

First, As *Substantives*: and as such, are made Nominative Cases to Verbs, and Substantives to Adjectives; as, *Gweithio sydd boenus i'r diog*, To work is painful to the lazy.

Secondly, As *Gerunds*; as, *Nid oes diben ar wneuthur llyfrau lawer*, Of making many Books there is no End. *Trwy rodio gerdyfron*, By walking before thee. *O'u cadw y mae gwobr lawer*, In keeping of them there is great Reward.

Thirdly, As *Supines*; as, *Aeth i bregethu'r efengyl*, He went to preach the Gospel. *Anweddaidd i'w or ei ddysgu*, Unseemly to be taught or learnt.

Fourthly, It supplies all the Persons of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood: see that Tense. It also supplies the Persons of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood, *Wedi*, being placed before the Nominative Case; as, *Wedi i'r gŵr lefaru*, After the Man had spoke.

Passive Voice.

All Verbs Passives have but one Termination, being the Voice of the third Person Singular, which serves throughout all the Persons of both Numbers.

The Changes of Vowels, in forming Verbs Passives, are these which follow:

A, in the Ultima of the Radix of Formation in the Active Voice, is changed in some Tenses of the Passive into *e*; as *Câr*, *cerid*; *llâdd*, *lleddid*.

Ai, in the Ultima of the Active, is changed into *ei*, in the Passive; as, *Arwain*, *arweinir*. *Wng* is changed into *Yng*; as, *bebrwng*, *bebryngir*. *Wyn* is changed into *yg*; as, *Ymddwyn*, *ymddygir*.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

We have no Present Tense, but form it by a Participle and a Verb Substantive Passive,

Sing. *Yr ydys yn* { *fy ngharu*, I am loved.
 dy garu, thou art loved.
 ei garu, he is loved.

Plur. *Yr ydys yn* { *ein caru*, we are loved.
 eich caru, ye are loved.
 eu caru, they are loved.

Or we use the Future Tense instead of the Present; as, Sing. *Cerir fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerir ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Rhwyddach y cerir heddyw

Rhôdd, a gwnai fôdd, na iawn fyw.

Preterimperfect Tense. I was loved, thou wert loved, &c.

Sing. *Cerid fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerid ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Or with the Pronoun set before the Verb.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe a gerid.* Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwy a gerid.*

Periphrastical Formation.

1 Way. { *Oeddid* } *yn fy ngharu, dy garu, ei garu.*
 Byddid }
 Baid } Plur. *ein, eich, eu caru,*

2 Way. { Sing. *Fe a'm, a'th, a'i,* } *cerid.*
 Plur. *A'n, a'ch, a'u,* }

Preterperfect Tense. I have been loved, thou hast been, &c.

Sing. *Carwyd fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Carwyd ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Or periphrastically as the Preterimperfect Tense; for all the Tenses of the Passive Voice may be formed in three Ways; which I mention here once for all, that there may be no Need of setting their periphrastical Formation down under every Tense.

Some Verbs have *p* inserted in this Tense; as, *Gwnaethpwyd*, for *gwnaethwyd*; *dywetpwyd*, for *dywedwyd*; and in South-Wales, *dywespwyd*. So *claddpwyd*, *lladdpwyd*, for *claddwyd*, *lladdwyd*.

*Ni roddai borthmon llon llwyd,
Er ugeinpunt a ganpwyd, for a ganwyd. D. G.*

So *gwanpwyd* for *gwanwyd* in *Aneurin* and *En. Gwg.*

This Tense ends also in *ed*, instead of *wyd*; as,

*Angall yw y dŷn nis del ei grêd
Ar y gŵr goreu a aned, for anwyd. Ll. G.*

*Gwae fi Grist Celi caled o'm rhyfyg
A rhyfedd i'm cosped, for cospwyd. D. G.*

*Gwae ni faint fu gri holl grêd o'i drengi;
Gwae fi is deri f' ais a dorred, for dorrwyd. D. N.*

And the Participles of this Tense end all in *edig*; as,
Caredig, ganedig, cospedig, torredig, from *Cared, ganed, cosped, torred*,

It ends likewise in *ad*,

*Pedwar angel DUW'm mblith a welad:
Pedwar maib Phulpod, llewod penllâd. L. G.*

And *llâs* is used for *lladdwyd*,

*Llâs Arthur, llu a syrthiai,
Lluddiwyd nerth, lladdwyd ei nai.*

And *Anydoedd* for *Anwyd*.

*Y mab ydoedd
A anydoedd
Dan ei nodau. Br. F.*

Preterpluperfect Tense. I had been loved, thou hadst been, &c.
Sing. *Carasid*, or *caresid*, *fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Carasid*, or *caresid*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Future Tense.

Sing. *Cerer*, *fi, ti, ef.* Plur. *Cerir*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Carer*, *fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Carer*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods. Present Tense.

Sing. *Cerir*, *fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Cerir*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Cerid*, *fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Cerid*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Caresid*, *fi, di, ef.* Plur. *Caresid*, *ni, chwi, hwynt.*

Future Tense.

Sing. *Carer*, *fi, di, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

This Mood hath but one Voice, which is the same as that of the *Infinitive Mood Active*; and its Tenses are distinguish'd only by the Tense the former Verb is of.

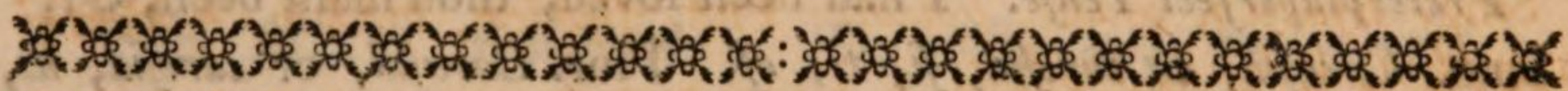
Participles.

Caredig { *i ddyn*, loving to Man.
 gan ddyn, beloved of Man.
 Ddyn, beloved Man.
Caradwy, to be loved.

The Participle of the *Second* or *Passive Future* is also otherwise made, by either prefixing or subjoining *Gwiw*, to the Subst. whence the Verb is derived; as, *gwiwglod*, *gwiwgais*, or, *clodwiw*, *ceiswiw*. Or otherwise, by prefixing *Hy*, to the Radix of the Verb; as, *Hygar*, *hyddysg*, *hyglod*, *hyffordd*, *hygof*. If Words compounded with *Hy*, do not rather import a Disposition or Feasibility; and answer to *able*, or *ible*, the common Termination of *English* Adjectives; as, *Hyblyg*, flexible, or which may be bent; *Hygof*, memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to Mind.

Impersonals.

Impersonals are such as have no Persons, except the *third* Person Singular only; as, *Dyddhau*, to dawn; *nos*, to grow Night; *dyddhaodd*, it dawn'd; *nosodd*, it grew Night; *dyddhasai*, it had dawn'd; *nosasai*, it had grown Night. *Personals* also sometimes turn to *Impersonals*; as, *Edifarodd arnaf*; *chwithodd*, *arno*; *synnodd*, *arnynt*.



C H A P. XVII.

The VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

SING. *Wyf*, I am; *wyt* or *wyd*, thou art; *yw*, *mae*, *oes*, *sydd*, and by Apocope *sy*, he is.

Plur. *Ym*, we are; *ych*, ye are; *ynt*, *maent*, they are.

Or thus as it were doubled:

Sing. *Ydwyf*, *ydwyt* or *ydwyd*, *ydyw*. Pl. *Ydym*, *ydych*, *ydynt*.

And poetically thus:

Sing. *Yttwyf*, *yttwyt* or *yttwyd*, *yttyw*. Plur. *Yttym*, *yttych*, *ytynt*.

Yw, *ydyw*, *sy*, and *sydd*, are Indefinites; and serve all the Persons of both Numbers indifferently.

PRE-

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Oeddwn*, I was; *oedit*, or *oeddyt*, thou wast; *oedd* or *yd-oedd*, he was.

Plur. *Oeddym* or *oeddem*, we were; *oeddych* or *oeddech*, ye were; *oeddynt* or *oeddent*, they were.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. *Bûm*, I have been; *buost*, thou hast been; *bu*, he hath been.

Plur. *Buom*, we have been; *buoch*, ye have been; *buant* or *buont*, they have been.

Instead of *bûm* they say commonly, in South-Wales, *buo*.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Buaswn*, I had been; *buasit*, thou hadst been; *buasai*, he had been.

Plur. *Buasem*, we had been; *buasech*, ye had been; *buasent*, they had been; or *Buesym*, *buesych*, *buesynt*.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Byddaf*, I shall or will be; *byddi*, thou shalt, &c. *bydd*, he shall, &c.

Plur. *Byddwn*, we shall or will be; *byddwch*, ye shall, &c. *byddant*, they shall, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Bydd*, be thou; *bydded*, *boed*, *bid*, let him be.

Plur. *Byddwn*, let us be; *byddwch*, be ye; *byddant*, let them be.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods, Preterimp. Tense.

Sing. *Byddwn*, *byddit*, *byddai*. Plur. *Byddem*, *byddech*, *byddent*; or *byddym*, *byddych*, *byddynt*.

Or contractedly thus:

Sing. *Bawn*, *bait*, *bai*. Plur. *Baem*, *baech*, *baent*; and *beym*, *beych*, *beynt*.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Buaswn*, *buasit*, *buasai*. Plur. *Buasem*, *buasech*, *buasent*.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Byddwyf*, *byddych* or *byddech*, *byddo*. Plur. *Byddom*, *byddoch*, *byddont*.

Or otherwise thus:

Sing. *Bythwyf*, *bythych* or *bythech*, *bytho*. Plur. *Bythom*, *bythoch*, *bythont*.

And by Contraction thus:

Sing. *Bwyf*, *bých* or *bêch*, *bô*. Plur. *Bôm*, *bôch*, *bônt*.

Infinitive Mood.

In all Tenses *Bôd*.

لودون
This

This Word, like all other Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, is used for a Substantive. *Bôd*, a Dwelling, a Mansion; as, *Bôd Feugân*; *Bôd Idris*, *Bôd Rychwin*; *Haf-fed*, and by Contraction, *Hafod*; also a Being or Existence.

Passive Voice.

This Verb hath only the *third* Person Singular, throughout all the Moods and Tenses of this Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. *Ydys*; in the Poets and in *South-Wales* and *Powys*, *Ys*. The Poets also use, *Ydis*.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Oeddid*.

Preterperfect Tense. *Buwyd*.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Buafid* or *buesid*.

Future Tense. *Byddir*.

Imperative Mood. Bydder.

Er bod rhwng y dwfn a'r bâs,

Bydder fel y bo addas.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

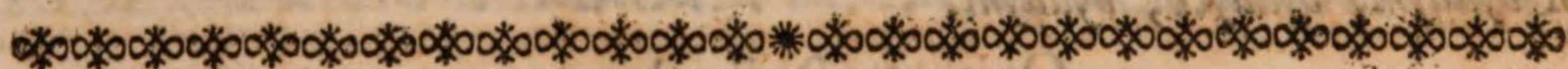
Preterimperfect Tense. *Byddid*; and by Contraction, *Beid*, and *baid*.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Buafid* or *buesid*.

Future Tense. *Bydder*, and *byther*; and contractedly, *Baer*.

Participle.

The Participle is formed of the Infinitive, by prefixing a Preposition; as, *Yn bod*, being or existing.



C H A P. XVIII.

The Compounds of the VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Henyw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense; *third* Person Sing. *Henyw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.*

Mawrserch Ifor a'm goryw,

Mwy na serch ar ordderch yw. D. G.

Arwydd mai hyn a oryw,

Aredig dysgedig yw.

Ar y dŷn a oryw dwyll. D. G.

Amcanodd, p'am y cenyw,

Neitio i'r bêdd, antur ei byw. D. N.

They

They are but seldom found in the other Persons;

*Canwyf drwy ffenestr wydrlen,
Gwynfyd gwyr oedd ganfod Gwen.* D. G.

*Gorwyf i'm gwiw-nwyf a'm gwédd,
Gorphwyll am ganwyll Gwynedd.* ib.

Am rwyf y darwyf ac neud areu. D. B.

*Canoch fi p' am y cenynt,
Caeau DUW nad caead ynt.* D. G.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Hanoeddwn, hanoedit, hanoedd.* Plur. *Hanoeddym, hanoeddych, hanoeddynt.*

Deryw makes only *Daroedd* in the third Person sing.
Goryw and *Cenyw* want this Tense.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. *Hanfum, hanfuost, hanfu, and hanbu.* Plur. *Hanfuom, hanfuoch, hanfuant.*

Sing. *Darfum, darfuost, darfu.* Plur. *Darfuom, darfuoch, darfuant.*

In like Manner are *Gorfum*, and *Canfum* formed.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Hanfuaswn, hanfuasit, hanfuasai.* Plur. *Hanfuasem, hanfuasech, hanfuasent, and Hanfuesym, hanfuesych, hanfuesynt.*

So *Darfuaswn, gorfuaswn, canfuaswn.*

Future Tense.

Sing. *Hanfyddaf, hanfyddi, henfydd and hanbydd.*

Plur. *Hanfyddwch, hanfyddwn. hanfyddant.*

And contracted as follows:

Sing. *Hanffaf, henffi, henffydd.* Plur. *Hanffwn, henffwch, hanffant.*

So *Darfyddaf, darfyddi, derfydd.* Plur. *Darfyddwn, &c.*

Gorfyddaf, gorfyddi, gorfydd, &c.

Canfyddaf, canfyddi, cenfydd, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	{	Caret. <i>Hanfydded,</i>	{	Plur.	{	<i>Hanfyddom, hanfyddoch, hanfyddont.</i>
		<i>Cenfydd, canfydded.</i>				<i>Canfyddom, canfyddoch, canfyddont.</i>
		Caret. <i>Darfydded.</i>				<i>Darfyddom, darfyddoch, darfyddont.</i>
		Caret. <i>Gorfydded.</i>				<i>Gorfyddom, gorfyddoch, gorfyddont.</i>

Henryw is also thus contracted:

Third Person sing. *Hanffed.* Plur. *Hanffom, hanffoch, hanffont.*

E

Instead

Instead of the second Person sing. of the Verb *Henryw*, we use the second Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative, *Hanfyddych*, and *hanffych*, and *hanbych*. Also *Derfid* is used contractedly for *Darfydded*.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{ Han Can Dar Gor	{ fyddwn, fyddit, fyddai.	Plur.	{ fyddem, fyddech, fyddent. or, fyddym, fyddych, fyddynt.
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Hanfyddwn, &c. is also contracted thus :

Sing. *Hanffwn*, *hanffit*, *hanffai*. Plur. *Hanffem*, *hanffech*, *hanffent*.
And *Darffai*, *gorffai*, are used in the third Person sing. instead of *Darfyddai*, *gorfyddai*.

*Gwae wlad oer gwilio derwen
Y darffai i wynt dorri 'phen.*

And sometimes written with *th*, instead of *dd*.

Os gwir fyth nis gorfythwn. G. Gl.

The Preterpluperfect is the same as that of the Indicative.

Future Tense.

Sing.	{ Hanfyddwyf, ddych, ddo. And Hanffwyf, hanffych, hanffo. And Hanpwyf, pych, po. And Hanbwyf, bych, &c.	Plur.	{ ddom, ddoch, ddont. ffom, ffoch, ffont. pom, poch, pont.
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So *Canfyddwyf*, *ddych*, *ddo*. Plur. *ddom*, *ddoch*, *ddont*.

Darfyddwyf, *ddych*, &c. *Gorfyddwyf*, *gorfyddych*, &c.

And contractedly { *Darffwyf*, } *ffych*, *ffo*. { Plur. *ffom*, *ffoch*, *ffont*.
 { *Gorffwyf*, }

Infinitive Mood.

Hanfod, and *hanffod*, which are also used for Substantives.

Canfod, *darfod*, *gorfod*.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

We have no *Present Tense*, but use the *Future* instead of it; as, *Hanfyddir* or *hanffir*, *canfyddir*, *darfyddir*, *gorfyddir*.

The *Preterimperfect Tense* is the same as that of the *Optative*; *Hanoeddid*, *hanfyddid* and *hanffid*; *canfyddid*, *darfyddid*, *gorfyddid*.

Preterperfect Tense.

Hanfuwyd, *hanffwyd* and *hanpwyd*; *Canfuwyd*, *darfuwyd*, *gorfuwyd*.

Future Tense.

Hanfyddir, *hanffir*. *Canfyddir*, *darfyddir*, *gorfyddir*.

Imperative Mood.

Hanfydder and *hanffer*. *Canfydder* and *canffydder*. *Darfydder* and *darffer*. *Gorfydder* and *gorffer*.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Hanoeddid, *hanfyddid* and *hanffid*. *Canfyddid*, *darfyddid*, *gorfyddid*.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Hanfuasid and *hanffasid*; *Canfuasid*, *darfuasid*, *gorfuasid*.

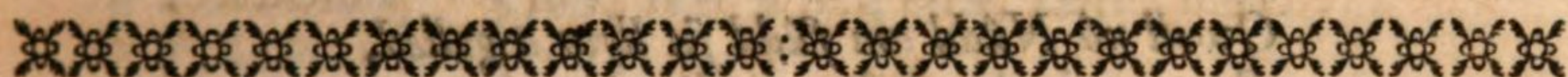
Future Tense.

Hanfydder and *hanffer*. *Canfydder* and *canffydder*. *Darfydder* and *darffer*. *Gorfydder* and *gorffer*.

Cymmer di air Cymru dëg,
A gair Ffraingc, lle gorffer och,
A gair Lloegr, y gŵr lliwgoch. G. Gl.

Participles.

Yn Hanfod, or *hanffod*; *yn canfod*; *yn darfod*; *yn gorfod*.



CHAP. XIX.

The IRREGULAR VERBS.

Of Aeth, Daeth, and Gwnaeth.

TH E S E Words are of the third Person singular of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood; and are the Radixes of Formation.

The Present Tense of these Verbs is supplied by the Verb Substantive and their Infinitive Mood, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. { 3. *Aeth*, he went. *Daeth*, he came. *Gwnaeth*, he made.
2. *Aethost*, *daethost*, *gwnaethost*, thou wentest, thou camest, &c.
1. *Aethym*, *daethym*, *gwnaethym*, or *Euthym*, *deuthym*, *gwnauthym*.

Plur. { *Aeth*,
Daeth, } *om*, *och*, *ant*, and *ont*.
Gwnaeth,

Instead of *ym* of the first Person sing. we use *um*; as, *Aethum*, *daethum*, *gwnaethum*.

And corruptly in South-Wales, *Eutho*, *deutho*, *gwnautho*.

The antient Poets instead of *Aeth* used *Ethyw*.

Nef neud ethyw llyw llafn-rudd. Br. F.

And *Eddyw*, *Ac o Wynedd pan eddyw,*
Ac wyr i haul awyr yw. D. G.

So they say in *Powys*, *Y dydd eddyw*, i. e. *Y dydd a aeth*, the Day that is past.

And *Eddwyd* for *Aethost*,
Cau a wnaf fy nynyn llwyd,
Y ddeuddwrn yn lle'dd eddwyd. D. G.

And *Ethwyf* for *Aethym*,
Ethwyf o wiwnwyf yn iâch. ib.

Deddyw for *Daeth*,
Deddyw o'i phen lw diddiw. D. G.
Dafydd ei ddýdd a ddeddyw. M. B.

Mawr anrhydedd a'm deddyw,
Mi a gâf o byddaf byw. D. G.

And *Dothyw*,
Gwell nâ Nûdd am fûdd fu llyw a golled,
Ergyllaeth a'm dothyw. Br. F.

And *Doddyw*,
Dolur gormodd a'm doddyw.

And *Dyfu* antiently,
Tri theyrn maon,
A ddyfu o Frython. Aneurin.
Dyfu brenhin Lloegr yn llurygawg,
Cyd daeth ef nid aeth yn warthegawg. M. B.

Which is used likewise in other Persons and Tenses; as,

Dybuaut i gyd i'r un orsedd,
I Frefi at Ddewi dda ei fuchedd. G. Br.

Dyddeuant attaw a ddotter ym medd,
Dybwylf o'm camwedd, DUW a'm cymmer,
Dybo i'm drystyd cyn pryd pryder. Ll. F.

Instead of *Deuant*, *delwyf*, *delo*.

And *Dothwyf* for *daethym*,
Atteb a ganaf a ganwyf, ARGLWYDD,
Erglyw fi can dothwyf. Cynddelw.

And *Gwneddyw* for *gwnaeth*,
Llwfr a rhyfedd y gwneddyw. D. G.
Di ymmynedd i'm gwneddyw. ib.

And Gwnaddoedd for gwnaeth,

Llys gwin ac emys ddigammoedd gyllid,
Och golli a'i gwnaddoedd. D. G.

And Gorug and goreu,

Gorug Seferus gwaith cain,
Yn draws, dros ynys Brydain,
Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain. N.

Ei wayw a oreu yn ddau hanner. En. Gwalch.
Y gŵr an goreu maddeu medd-dawd. ib.

And Gorfu,

Ef yn llwyr a'n gwyr, ef a'n gorfu,
Ef goreu gorwyrain a fu. El. S.

And Gwneddwyf for gwnaethym,

Prydu i'th wêdd a wneddwyf,
Prid yw'r Swydd, pryderus wyf. D. G.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	Gwnaethwn, Daethwn, Aethwn,	}	thit, thai.	}	Plur.	{	them, thech, thent.
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Future Tense.

Sing.	{	¹ Af, ² ai or ei, ³ â. Deuaf, deui, daw. Dof, doi, commonly Dawaf, derwi, in S. W. Gwnaf, gwnai, gwna.	}	Plur.	{	Awn, ewch, ânt. Deuwn, deuwwch, deuant. Down, dowch, dont, commonly Dawn, derwch, dawant, in S. W. Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnânt.
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Hwyr y rhof o dof i dir. D. G.

The Compound Dyddaw is used by the antient Poets from Daw.

Can dyddaw anheu angen drallawd. M. B.

Caru dyn nid dilys ogoned,

Can dyddaw ei fraw frwyn dynged. Gwalch.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	{	² Dos, ³ Aed, eled and elid. Gwna, gwnaed, gwneled and lid. Dyred and Dyre } Deued, deled and delid. Tyred } Doed, commonly and Tyre } Dawed, in S. W.	}	Plur.	{	¹ Awn, ² ewch, ³ ânt. Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnânt Deuwn, deuwwch, deuant. Down, dowch, dont, vulgò Dawn, derwch, dawant, in S. W.
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Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Awn, ait, ai. Plur. Aem, aech, aent; or Eym, eych, eynt.

Or *Elwn*, *elit*, *elai*. Pl. *Elym*, *elych*, *elynt*.
 So *Gwnawn*, *gwnait*, *gwnai*. Pl. *Gwnaem*, &c. or *Gwneym*, &c.
 Or *Gwnelwn*, *lit*, *lai*. Pl. *Gwnelym*, *ych*, *ynt*.
 And *Deurwn*, *deuit*, *deuai*. Pl. *Deuem*, *deuech*, *deuent*.
 Or *Delwn*, *delit*, *delai*. Pl. *Delem*, *delech*, *delent*.
 Or *Down*, } *Doit*, *doi*. } *Doem*, *doech*, *doent*.
 } *Dait*, *dai*. } *Daem*, *daech*, *daent*.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Aethwn</i> , <i>aethit</i> , <i>aethai</i> .	}	Plur.	{	<i>Aethem</i> , <i>aethech</i> , <i>aethent</i> .
		<i>Daethwn</i> , <i>daethit</i> , <i>daethai</i> .				<i>Daethem</i> , <i>daethech</i> , <i>daethent</i> .
		<i>Gwnaethwn</i> , <i>gwnaethit</i> , <i>gwnaethai</i> .				<i>Gwnaethem</i> , <i>gwnaethech</i> , <i>gwnaethent</i> .

In *Powys* and *South-Wales* they use likewise *Elswn*, *delswn*, *gwnelswn*, &c.

Future Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Elwyf</i>	}	² <i>lit</i> , ³ <i>lo</i> .	}	Plur.	{	¹ <i>lom</i> , ² <i>loch</i> , ³ <i>lont</i> .
		<i>Delwyf</i>						
		<i>Gwnelwyf</i>						

Instead of the third Person sing. *Delo*, the Antients use sometimes *Dyfo*, from the Infinitive, *dyfod*; as,

Pan ddyfo Dofydd yn nydd pennawd,
Peryf par wrthfyn yn erbyn brawd. M. B.

Infinitive Mood.

Myned, to go, and by Contraction *Mynd*.
Dyfod, to come, and sometimes *Dywod*.
Gwneuthur, to make, and *Gwneuthud*.

Participle of the

Present Tense. *Yn myned*, *yn dyfod*, *yn gwneuthur*.

Future Tense. *Ar*, or *Arfedr myned*, *dyfod*, *gwneuthur*.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect Tense.

Aed, *aethwyd*, and *aethpwyd*.
Deued, *doed*, and *daed*, *daethwyd*, and *daethpwyd*.
Gwnaed, *gwnaethwyd*, and *gwnaethpwyd*.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Aethid, and *Elsid*. *Daethid*, and *delsid*. *Gwnaithid*, and *gwnelsid*.

Future Tense.

Air or *eir*.

Deuir, commonly *Doir* in *N. W.* *Dewir* in *S. W.*

Gwnair, and *gwneir*.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Aer, and eler.

Deuer, and Deler, in N. W. commonly Doer, and Daer. In S. W. Dawer.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. { *Aid, eid, and elid.*
Deuid, doid, and delid.
Gwnaethid or gwnelfid.

Preterplu. Tense. { *Aethid or elfid.*
Daethid or delfid.
Gwnaethid or gwnelfid.

Future Tense. { *Aer or eler.*
Deuer and Deler, commonly doer and daer;
in S. W. dawer.
Gwnaer and gwneler.

Participle.

Gwneuthuredig, made or done.

The rest have none.

Of the VERB *Gwn*, I know, or *Gwybod*, to know. ज्ञान

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *Gwn*, I know; *gwyddost*, thou knowest; *gŵyr*, he knoweth.
 Pl. *Gwyddom*, we know; *gwyddoch*; ye know; *gwyddant*, they know.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Gwybyddwn*, *ddit*, *ddai*. Pl. *Gwybyddem*, *ddech*, *ddent*.
 And contracted, *Gwyddwn*, *gwyddit*, *gwyddai*, &c.
 And, *Gwypwn*, *gwypit*, *gwypai*, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. *Gwybum*, *gwybuost*, *gwybu*. Pl. *Gwybuom*, *gwybuoch*, *gwybuant*.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Gwybydd*, he will know; *gwybyddi*, thou wilt know; *gwybyddaf*, I will know.

Plur. *Gwybyddwn*, we will know; *wch*, ye will know; *ant*, they will know.

The third Person singular is the Radix.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Gwybydd*, *gwybydded*, and by Contraction *gwypped*.

Plur. *Gwybyddwn*, *gwybyddwch*, *gwybyddant*.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.* Plur. *Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.*

And by Contraction *Gwyddwn, ddit, ddai.* Pl. *Gwyddem, ddech, ddent.*

And *Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &c.*

And the third Person singular is sometimes *gwyddiad.*

Gwaith cymmen ar fedwen fâd,

Gweddeiddiaw gwýdd a wyddiad. D. G.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Gwybuafwn, asit, asai.* Plur. *Gwybuafem, asech, asent.*

And contracted *Gwybaswn, asit, asai, &c.*

And *Gwyddaswn, asit, asai, &c.*

The entire Word is *Gwybyddaswn*; whence *dd* being cut off by Syncope, it is *gwybuafwn*; and throwing away *u*, it is *gwybaswn*.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Gwybyddwyf, ddych, ddo.* Pl. *Gwybyddom, ddoch, ddont.*

And contractedly, *Gwypwyf, gwypych, gwypo, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Gwybod, to know.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. *Gwyddir, gwyddys, and by Contraction, gwýs.*

Yno y gwys ddifwyno ei gwêdd. D. G.

And poetically, *Gwyddis, and gwis.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Gwyddid.*

Preterperfect Tense. *Gwybuwyd, and by Contraction gwypwyd.*

Future Tense. *Gwybyddir, and contractedly gwypir.*

Imperative Mood.

Gwybydder, and contractedly gwyper.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. *Gwybyddid, and contractedly gwypid.*

Preterplu. Tense. *Gwybyddasid, and by Contraction gwybasid.*

Future Tense. *Gwybydder, and by Contraction gwyper.*

Participles. *Gwybodedig. Gwybodadwy.*

Of the VERB *Adwaen, I know. Adnabod, to know.*

This Verb hath two Radixes; for some Tenses are formed of the Present Tense *Adwaen*, and some of the Infinitive *Adnabod*, in the same Manner as *Gwybod*.

Indicative

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *Adwaen, adwaenost, edwyn, I know, &c.*

Plur. *Adwaenom, och, ont or ant.*

And in the Poets *Adwen* is used for *Adwaen*.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Adwaenwn, adwaenit, adwaenai.*

Plur. *Adwaenem, nech, nent: Adwaenym, nych, nynt.*

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. *Adnabum, adnabuoſt, adnabu.* Pl. *Adnabuom, och, ont or ant.*

Adwaeniad is alſo uſed for *Adnabu*.

Yno gynt ei enw a gâd,

Y mae dŷn a'm adwaeniad. D. G.

And *Iolo* hath uſed *Adwaenodd,*

Cynfigen bresen heb rôdd,

Godineb gwae ai 'dwaenodd.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Adnabyddaf, adnabyddi, adnebydd.* Pl. *Adnabyddwn, ddwch, ddant.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Adnebydd, adnabydded.* Pl. *Adnabyddwn, adnabyddwch, adnabyddant.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Adnabyddwn, adnabyddit, adnabyddai.* Pl. *Adnabyddem, ddech, ddent.*

And, *Adwaenwn, adwaenit, &c.* and contractedly, *Adnappwn, pit, pal, &c.*

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Adnabuaſwn, ſit, ſai.* Pl. *Adnabuaſem, ſech, ſent.*

Future Tense.

Sing. *Adnabyddwyf, ddych, ddo.* Pl. *Adnabyddom, och, ont.*

And, *Adwaenwyf, &c.* and contractedly, *Adnappwyf, adneppych, adnappo, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Adnabod, to know.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. *Adwaenir.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Adwaenid, and adnabyddid.*

Preterperfect Tense. *Adnabuwyd.*

Future Tense. *Adnabyddir.*

Imperative Mood.

Adnabydder, and *Adwaener*, and by Contraction, *Adnapper.*

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Adwaenid*, and *Adnabyddid.*

Preterperfect Tense. *Adnabuafid.*

Future Tense. *Adnabydder*, and *adnapper*, and *adwaener.*

Participle. *Adnabodedig,*

Cydnabod is formed as *Adnabod*, except in those Tenses, which are formed from *Adwaen*.

Of the VERB *Cael*, *Cabel*, and *Caffael*.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood. Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Cefais, cefaisf, caffodd</i> or <i>casas.</i>	}	Plur.	{	<i>Cawfom, cawfoch, cawfant.</i>
		or contractedly, <i>Cés, cést, cádd</i> or <i>cás.</i>				

Future Tense.

Sing. *Câf*; *cai*, *cei*, and *ceffi*; *caiff*. Pl. *Cawon, cewch, cânt* and *caffant*.

Caffaf is used also for *Câf*; as, *Ebol goffol a gaffaf.* Iolo.

Imperative Mood.

The Singular wants the second Person.

The third Person, *Caed* and *caffed*.

Pl. *Cafom* and *caffom*, *cafoch* and *caffoch*, *cânt* and *caffant*.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Cawon, cait, cai*. Pl. *Caem, caech, caent*; and *Ceym, ceych, ceynt*.

And *Caffwon, ceffit, caffai*. Pl. *Caffem, caffech, caffent*; and *Ceffym, ceffych, ceffynt*.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. *Cawfwn, cawfit, cawfai*. Pl. *Cawfem, cawfech, cawfent*.

Future Tense.

Sing. *Cafwyf, cefych* and *ceych, cafo*. Pl. *Cafom, cafoch, cafont*.
And *Caffwyf, ceffych, caffo*. Pl. *Caffom, caffoch, caffont*; and *caom, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Cael, cabel, caffael.

Passive

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Preterper. Tense. *Cafwyd, caffwyd: Caed, câd: Cafad, caffad.*

Future Tense. *Cair, cefir.*

Imperative Mood.

Caer, and Caffer.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Caid, ceffid.*

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Cawfid.*

Future Tense. *Caer or caffer.*

It hath no Participles.

Of the VERBS *Byw*, to live, and *Marw*, to die.

These Words are now where used as Verbs but in the Infinitive Mood; and become Adjectives; as, *Gŵr byw; gŵr marw.*

Of the VERB *Sefyll*, to stand.

This Verb, with its Compounds, forms all its Tenses of the *second* Person Singular of the Imperative *Sâf*, stand thou. The *third* Person of the Future is *Saif*, he will stand. The rest are regular.

Of the VERB *Dwyn*, to bear, to carry, with its Compounds.

It forms all its Tenses of the *third* Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood, *Dŵg*, he will carry; which is also the *second* Person sing. of the Imperative, *Dŵg*, carry thou. The Preterperfect of the Indicative, *Digais*, I have carry'd; *Digaist*, thou hast carry'd; *Dygodd* and *Dug*, he hath carry'd. But the first Person sing. is sometimes *Dugum*. The other Tenses are regular.

Of the VERB *Adolwyn*, to beseech.

It forms all its Tenses from the Verb *Attolwg* or *Adolwg*, to beseech.

Attolygais, attolygaist, attolygodd, &c.

Adolwyn yt, dal a naid,

A rhwyg gwrr yr huc euraid. R. G. Er.

Tybygu, to think, from *Tŷb*, Opinion.

This Verb is regularly formed throughout; except in the Preterpluperfect Tense, which, from the regular *Tybygafwn, tybygafit, tybygafid,*

tybygasai, &c. not much in Use, is, by Contraction, formed in Manner following;

Sing. *Tygafwn, tygasit, tygasai*. Pl. *Tygafem, tygasech, tygasent*.

And in Construction. *Dygafwn, dygasit, dygasai*. Pl. *Dygafem, dygasech, dygasent*; and *Dygesym, dygesych, dygesynt*.

It is sometimes used without any Contraction; as,

Ai gasul, dybygesynt,
O esgyll gwyrdd fentyll gwynt. D. G.

And in other Tenses,

Ni thybygir, gwir gofiad,
Mewn peth tég bod brêg a brâd. Ibid.

Pawb a debig pan ddigiwyf,
Pe bai ddysg mai pibydd wyf. Ibid.

Clybu is used for *Clywodd*, in the third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood.

Also *Clybod*, for *Clywed*, to hear, in the Infinitive,

Cigle, and *Cigles*, are also found for *Clywodd*, he hath heard.

Degle, hear thou, hark, is found only in the second Person sing. of the Imperative Mood, *q. d. Dyglyw!*

Sing. *Hwde*, and *Hwre*, take thou. Pl. *Hwdiwb, and hwiwb, and hwrewb.*

Moes, pl. *Moeswb*. It is used only in the second Person sing. and plur. of the Imperative Mood.

Eb, I say.

Eb, I say, is used of all the Persons of both Numbers.

Present and Preterperfect Tenses.

Sing. *Eb fi, Eb di, Eb efe*, I say or said, &c.

Plur. *Eb ni, Eb chwi, Eb hwynt*, we say or said, &c.

And *Eb y fi, eb y di, eb y ni, eb ychwi.*

And in N. W. *Eb yr fi, eb yr di, eb yr ef*, &c. Neither is it declined any further. Yet the Antients said,

Ti hebof ni hebu oedd dau,
Mi hebod ni hebaf finnau. Cynddelw.

Dy wyneb ni heb a ohebych. Bl. F.

Pan futtych o'th fyd fardd gydfod,
Or byddwn ni hebwn hebod. P. M.

Its Compounds *Atteb* and *Gwrtheb*, to answer, are regular.

So *Gohebu*, *Ni'th glyw neb yn gohebu.* D. G.

Medd, faith he.

The *third* Person sing. is the Radix of this Verb, and it is conjugated thus.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *Medd, faith he; meddi, sayest thou; meddaf, say I.*

Plur. *Meddwn, say we; meddwch, say ye; meddant, say they.*

Preterimperfect Tense. *Meddwn, meddit, meddai. Pl. Meddem, meddech, meddent: Or, Meddym, meddych, meddynt,*

It hath no more Tenses.

Piau, and in Construction Biau.

It is of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, and of all Persons.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe. } Biau, or*

Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Piau.*

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe, } Bioedd, or*

Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pioedd.*

It is used likewise in the Future Tense, adding the Verb Substantive to it; as,

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe, } Bieufydd, or*

Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pieufydd.*

Dafydd bieufydd y bêl. L. G.

So in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative.

Sing. *Mi, ti, efe, } Pieufyddai, and*

Plur. *Ni, chwi, hwy } Bieufyddai.*

It may be used likewise through all the Tenses, after the same Manner as a Verb Substantive of the third Person, prefixing *pieu* or *bieu*. And through all Persons too; as, *Mi pioeddwn, or bioeddwn; ti bioeddit, &c.*

Rhoddi, to give.

This Verb sometimes by Contraction syncopates *dd*, and is *Rhoi*, for *Rhoddi*, to give; *Rhôf*, and *Rhoaf*, for *Rhoddaf*, I will give.

Hwyr y rhôf o dôf i dir. D. G.

Rhown, for *Rhoddwn*, I would give, let us give.

Rhy, and prefixing the Preposition *Dy*, *dyri*, instead of *Rhydd*, he will give.

Rho, for *Rhoddo*, the third Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative Mood.

*A ro gam i wraig o Iâl,
E ry DUW rai a'i dial.* L. Mon.

Which is also *Rbotho*, with *th*, instead of *dd*.

Maer Rhuthyn ym a'i rhotho. T. A.

*Gâd yna, y gŵr da gwŷch,
O'r cithaf hyn a rothych.*

Imperative, *Dyro*, give thou, for *Rho* of *South Wales*.

Arhos, to stay, to tarry, &c.

Arhos is a regular Verb, but that, in forming, it may throw off as well as retain *s*; as, *Arhosais*, *arhosais*, and *Arhoais*, *arhoais*, &c. I have, thou hast stay'd, &c. *Arhosaf*, and *Arhoaf*, I will stay. The third Person sing. of the Future Tense is *Erys*, as *Ge-fyd*; and by Apocope, *Ery*.

*A gwayw hir gwae a'i hery,
O'i ffordd gwyn ei fyd a ffy.* Hywel Swardwal.

The Imperative, *Aros*, and *Aro*, stay thou.

Na ffo, || cyfaro forwyn. D. G. || For *cyfaros*.
So *Arhoswn*, *arhown*: *Arhosit*, *arhoit*, &c. I would stay, &c.

Dywedyd, to say, to speak.

Instead of *Dywedodd*, the regular third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense, *Dyfod*, and *Dywad*, and *Dywawd* are sometimes used; as,

Deufwy nâ'r neb a'i dyfod. Hywel Kilan.

A ddyfod oll i Ddafydd. D. G.

Dŷn wyf a â dan ei wâd.

Er nad â'r un a'i dywad. H. K.

Christ ffyddlon, ffynnon y ffawd,

Iw ddiwart bobl a ddywawd. R. G. Er.

In the *third* Person sing. of the Future Tense, and the *second* Person of the Imperative, *Dywaid* is used sometimes instead of *Dywed*.

Ac na ddywaid f'enaidd fân. D. G.

Pa ddeall, pwy a ddywaid,

Beth o'i naws, mor boeth ei naid. William Llyn.

Dawr, or *Tawr*.

This Verb is used *Impersonally* and *Personally*.

Impersonally, in the Present and Future Tenses of the Indicative; as,

Present and { Sing. *Ni'm dawr i, ni'th dawr di, ni ddawr ef.*
 Fut. Tense. { Pl. *Ni'n dawr ni, ni'ch dawr chwi, ni ddawr hwynt.*

Personally, in the Preterimperfect Tense, Indicative Mood; as,
 Sing. *Ni ddorwn, ddorit, ddorai.* Pl. *Ddorem, ech, ent.*

And compounded with *Dy*,

Myn y ddeddf mi ni ddiddawr
P'le bo'r cawell morlo mawr. M. R.

Na chûdd dy ddeurudd diddorych o'th wâs,
Gwae y neb atcas a gassych. Bl. F.



CHAP. XX.

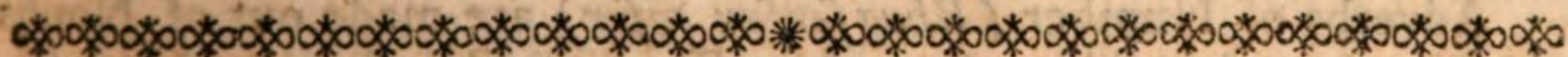
ARTICLE. *Not Bannog.*

THE Articles (the first of the undeclinable Parts of Speech) are two, *Y* and *Yr*, the.

Y, ô, ñ, τò, is placed before Consonants and *w*; as, *Y gŵr*, the Man; *Y wraig*, the Woman. And in the Southern Dialect it is placed before *I*; as, *Y iaith*, for *Yr iaith*.

Yr, ô, ñ, τò, is used before Words beginning with Vowels, whether radical or in Construction; as, *Yr Aberth*, the Sacrifice. *Yr orddig wraig*, the angry Woman.

But when the Particles, *a, na, i, o*, precede in Construction, and the Word following begins with a Consonant, or *w* or *i*, then *Yr* is used, but the *y* is cut off by Apostrophe, because of the preceding Vowel; as, *Mi a'r gŵr*; *Gwell na'r wraig.* *Câr i'r iarll*, *i'r brenin.* *Dŷn o'r dréf.* After other Words ending with a Vowel, with Words beginning with a Consonant following, we use promiscuously, *y* or *'r*; but more compactly *'r*, than *y*, *Pwy yw'r gŵr*, *Pwy yw y gŵr.* The Antients instead of *y* and *yr* writ *e* and *er*.



CHAP. XXI.

Of the ADVERB. *Rhagferf.*

THE following Parts of Speech, which the *Latin* Grammarians call a Particle, are by us called *Gorair*.

Adverbs are of several Sorts.

Of Place, *Mannawl*, or *lleawl*; as, *Yma*, here; and *Yman*, q. d. *y man*, ô τόντο.

Yman

Yman ddyn i'r man ydd wyf. D. G.

Ac weithian yman ymy. Ibid.

Yna, there; *Yno*, in that Place; *Accw*, *ixei*, there; which the Poets write likewise *Raccw*.

Hwyl raccw 'm mrwydr hil Riccart. Iolo.

Llywelyn oedd hyn heddyw hon raccw,
Hil Riccart ap Einion. L. G.

Draw, yonder, lo there; *fry*, above; *obry*, below; *allan*, *ymaes*, without; *i mewn*, within; *uchod*, above; *isod*, beneath; *yngod*, nigh, hard by. And *d* being apocopated, *ucho*, *iso*, *yngo*. And Adverbs compounded of the Prepositions *i*, and *o*; *i fynu*, *i wared*, *oddi yma*, *oddi yna*, *oddi accw*, *oddi fewn*, *oddi allan*, *oddi faes*, *oddi isod*, *odduchod*, *oddidraw*, &c. *Ple*, where, for *pa le*, in what Place;

Piliwr adail p'le'r ydwyd?

Planed wyllt pa le nid wyd? M. R.

I b'le, for *I ba le*, *o b'le*, for *o ba le*.

Of Time, *Amser*; as, *Ynawr*, *yr awrhon*, *y boreu*, *yn foreu*, or rather *y bore*, *yn fore*, as written by the Antients, *yn ebrwydd*, *yn bwyr*, *heddyw*, *yforu*, *yforucher*, *trennydd*, *gwrthdrennydd*, *tranoeth*, *tradwy*: *Doe*, *echdoe*, *cyn echdoe*: *Beunydd*, *beunoeth*, *weithian*, *bellach*, *eusys*, *býth*, *etto*, and the Antients said *etwa*.

Cyn bod etwa, ewyllys da, dial eisiau. Br. F.

Ni weled o grêd a bedydd, etwa,
Ei gynna gystedlydd. Dan.

And *Etwaeth*,

Och DDUW na ddaw ef etwaeth,
I estwng treiswyr treiswriaeth. El. S.

Erioed, *er moed*, *yleni*, *erllynedd*, *gynt*: *Pan*, when; *yna*, then; *tra*, whilst; *eusus*, already.

Adverbs of Number (*Rhagferfau nifer*) are made out of Nouns of Number, by adding *Gwaith*, a Turn or Course; as, *Unwaith*, once; *dwywaith*, twice; *teirgwaith*, thrice. *Canwaith*, *milwaith*, &c.

Of Order, *Trefn*; as, *Yn gyntaf*, *yn ail*, *yn drydydd*, &c. *Yn ddiwethaf*, *yn olaf*, *bellach*, *weithian*, *o'r diwedd*.

Of Asking, *Gofyn*; as, *Pam*, for *pa ham*, why; *p'odd*, for *pa fodd*; *p'wedd*, for *pa wêdd*; *pa ddelw*, *pa sut*, how. *A*, *ai*, *aie*, for *ai*, *ie*. *Mae*, for *pa le y mae*. *Onid*, for *ai nid*.

Of

Of Calling, *Galw*; as, *O, how, hai, ha, degle, q. d. Dyglyw*, hear thou, hark. *Debre*, come hither.

Of Denying, *Gwâd*; as, *Na, nad, na's*, for *na ys, nac, nag e, ni, ni's*, for *ni ys, nid, na ddo, na ddo ddim, nag e ddim*.

Of Affirming, *Atteb, neu Taeru*; as, *Fe, do, diau, dioer, ie, felly, pam nad ef, yn hollawl, yn ddiammau, yn ddilys, er and er do*. And before Verbs, *A, y, yr, ydd, yd* in the Ancients; *ys*. Also *dy* and *d'* in Composition do affirm, *daccw, dyna, dymma, dyfry, dobry*, which are Adverbs of Shewing.

Also *Neur*, and *neud*, in the Ancients, were Adverbs of Affirming; as,

E fu amfer neur derw. D. G.

Of Swearing, *Tyngu*; as, *Myn, ym, i*.

Of Exhorting, *Annog*; as, *Iddo, atto, arno, arnynt, &c.* which are Prepositions with the affix'd Pronouns. *Adolwyn, adolwg, prythee*.

Of Choosing, *Dewis*; as, *Echre, yn hytrach, yn gynt, gwell*.

Of Forbidding, *Gwahardd*; as, *Na*.

Of Gathering together, *Cynnhull*; as, *i gyd, achlaan, or ychlaan, ynghyd, ar unwaith*.

Of Warning, *Rhybuddio*; as, *Dyd, dyd-dyt. Lat. Atat*.

Of Wishing, *Dymunaw*; as, *O na, o nad, o nadd, o na's*.

Of Parting, *Gwahanu*; as, *Ar wahan, o'r neilltu*.

Of a Thing not finished, *Peth anorphen*; as, *Agos, ymron, braid, prin, hayach or haeach, haechen for haeachen, swrn, syrn, taran. Chwyn a chwyn*, or rather, *chwyf na chwyf*, movet non movet. *Dav*.

Of Diversity, *Amrywiaeth*; as, *Yn amgen, yn amgenach*.

Of Vehemency, *Rhy*; *Iawn* after an Adjective, *Da iawn*, very good: *Drwg iawn*, very bad.

Of Shewing, *Dangos*; as, *Syllt, wele, nycha; fel hyn*, and contractedly *fellyn, llyma, llyna*. Also such as are compounded with *dy, dymma, dyna, daccw, dyfry, dobry*. And with *Wel* for *Wele, wel-dyma, weldaccw, wel dyna, weldiso*.

Wel dyna weled anawdd. D. G.

Dos i DDUW wel d'iso ddydd. Ibid.

Adverbs of Quality, *Anfawdd, cynneddf*, are made of Adjectives and Participles, by putting the Preposition *Yn* before them; as, *Yn dda*, well; *yn ddoeth*, wisely; *yn fwyn*, kindly; *yn ddysgedig*, learnedly; &c.

In the same Manner are many other Adverbs made; *Yn fwy*, more; *yn llai*, less; *yn hwyr*, lately; *yn foreu*, early; *yn unig*, only; *yn amgen*, otherwise; *yn gynt*, sooner; &c.

Adjectives and Participles are also used adverbially, without the Preposition *Yn* prefix'd, especially in the Beginning of a Sentence;

as, *Da y gwnaeth bob peth. Boreu y codasoch. Hwyr y dilynafoch. Hir y trygasoch. Ond da y gwneuthum? Ai drwg y darllenais? Dyf-gedig yr atebodd, &c.*

Of Quantity, *Dognedd*; as, *Llawer, ychydig, bychydig, gormodd, peth, ychlan, i gyd, yn fawr, yn fychan, o'r eithaf.*

Of Comparison, *Cystadlu*; as, *Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn, gymmaint, yn fwy, yn llai. Cyn ddewred, &c.*

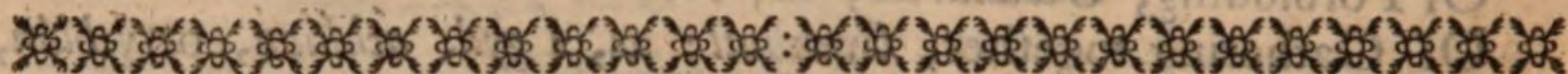
Of Likeness, *Cyffelybu*; as, *Felly, fal, megis, meis, mal, yn un-wedd, yn yr unmodd, yn unfut.*

Of Explaining, *Egluro*; as, *Sef, for ys ef, malpai, nid amgen.*

The Interjections, which we call *Tafodiaid*, are ranked among the Adverbs; *ha, bys, ho, he, hai, hwi, o, och, ochan, w, wb, wban, wbrwb, waw, wew, ffw, ffei, ffwrdd, whw, wi, haihow, haiwhw, ha-ha, hoho, how, siow, heng, gwae, wfft, bw, uft, oio, wichwach, hu, ys hu, huw.*

Heno ni chysgaf unhun

Be canai DDUW burw ei hun. D. G.



CHAP. XXII.

Of the CONJUNCTION. *Cyffylltiad.*

OF Conjunctions some be Copulatives; as, *A, ac, na, nac, befyd.*

Disjunctives; as, *Ai, neu.*

Discretives; as, *Er*, antiently written *Yr*; *etto, etwa, eithr, ond, onid; fal, mal, megis, meis.*

Causals; *Can, gan, gan hyn, gan hynny, canys, can's, herwydd, o herwydd, am, am hyn, am hynny, oblegid, obleid, o achos, o ethryb.*

Conditionals; as, *O*, if; and the Adverb of Affirming *Ys* being added, *o's*. And *d* being added, *od*; and in some places they add *r*, or, if. *Eithr, onid, ond*, if not, unless, *Pe*, if.

Adversatives; as, *Er*, or *yr*; *cyd bo; eisoes.*

Exceptives; as, *Oni*, i. e. *o's ni*, if not. *Onid*, i. e. *o nid*, or *o's nid*, if not. *Namyn, oddieithr, hagen.*

Electives; as, *Na, nag, no, nog.*

Interrogatives; as, *A, ai, oni, onid.*

Redditives; as, *Etto, er hynny, eisoes. Mai*, that; and in South-Wales, *Taw*, that.

Chwaith is likewise a Conjunction, *Na minnau na chwithau chwaith.*

So *Chwaethach*, or rather *chwaithach*, which sounds as a Comparative from *chwaith*, and signifies, much less, so much the less. *Nid edrych arnat chwaethach dy garu. Ni rydd geiniog chwaethach punt.*

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the PREPOSITION. *Arddodiad.*

A PREPOSITION is set before other Parts, either in Apposition, as, *Am arian*, for Money; or else in Composition, as, *Amgylchu*, to surround.

The Prepositions used in Apposition are these; *A*, *ag*, *can*, *gan*, with. *Am*, for. *Ar*, upon. *At*, to. *Yn*, *mewn*, in. *Er*, for, notwithstanding; as, *Er mwyn*, *er maint*. *I*, to. *Wrth*, by, nigh. *Heb*, without. *Heblaw*, beside. *Myn*, by, (in Swearing). *Tan*, under. *Tros*, and in Construction, *dros*, for, over. *Trwy*, through. *Er*, *erys*, *es*, signifying Time, from, since, ever since. *Er blwyddyn i ddde*. *Er yn blentyn*. *Er ys blwyddyn*.

Er mis nid o eisiau maeth. B. Br.

Lliw'r dyn erys llawer dydd. D. G.

Er ys mis eres y myw. Ibid.

A roes i'm aur erys mis. L. G.

Aros, for, before.

Gormodd yw gwerth bân gerth gain,
Aros agos i ugain. D. G.

Cyn, before; *gwedi*, after, and *wedi*. *Cylch*, about; *amgylch*, round about. *Heibio*, by. *Herwydd*, by, because of, according to. *Hwnt i*, over, beyond. *Hyd*, as far as, until, unto; and its Compounds, *Hyd yn Rhufain*. *Hyd ar derfyn dwywlad*.

Drach, behind. *Drach ynghefn*, *drych anghyfneth*. D. G.

Erbyn, and *yn erbyn*, against. *Gyferbyn*, *gyfarwyneb*, over-against. *Erbyn*, *ersydd*, and *gersydd*, by. *Erbyn ei law*; *ersydd*, or *gersydd ei droed*. *Gydâ*, *gydag*, with.

Ger, and sometimes with its primary or radical Letter *cer*, near to, by: It is used for the most part with *bron*, or *llaw*; *ger bron*, before or in Presence; *ger llaw*, nigh, by.

Uch, above; to which is added *llaw*, and *pen*, *uwch law*, *uchben*. *Is*, under; to which is added *llaw*, *is law*. *Goruwch*, above, over. *Goris*, under, beneath.

O fewn, within. *Oddi fewn*, on the inside, within. *Oddi allan*, on the outside, without. *Oddiar*, over, above, from off. *Oddiwrth*, from, from off. *Oblegid*, *o ethryb*, *o herwydd*, because of. *O flaen*, before. *O gylch*, about. *O'r tu ôl*, behind, beside. *O'r*

tu yma, on this Side. *O'r tu draw*, on the other Side. *O'r tu mewn*, on the Inside. *O'r tu allan*, on the Outside. *O'r tu hwnt*, on, or from, the other Side. *O'r parth yma*, on this Side.

Parth a, *parth ag at*, towards.

Rhag, from, for, before. *Ymgadw rhag torri'r Sabboth*. *Rhag ofn*. To which *bron* is sometimes added. *Rhagbron*, before or in Presence.

Ac y manac, *seren* † *o'i rhac*, *yn rhoi goleu*. Br. F. † For *o'i blaen*.

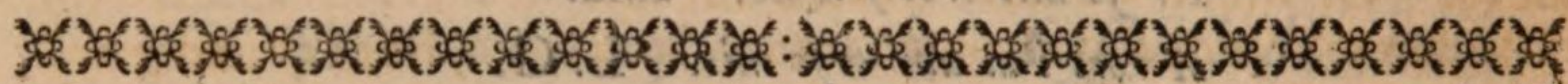
Rhwng, *ym-mblith*, *ym-mysg*, between or betwixt, among or amongst. *Tua*, and in Construction *Dua*, towards.

Dua'r nen a droi'n union. R. C.

Tu ag at, towards. *Tu ag at am*, as to, as touching, as concerning.

Some of these are used also in Composition; as, *Trwy*, *try*, *trywanu*, to pierce through. *Tryfrith*, *trylew*, &c.

Some become Adverbs; as, *Cynt*, *gwedi*. *Trwy*, *y* being turned into *odd*, *trwodd*. So *Tan*, adding *odd*, *tanodd*; and *ar*, with *n* put in the Middle, *arnodd*. Hence *oddi arnodd*, *odditanodd*, *oddi trwodd*.



CHAP. XXIV.

Of the PREPOSITIONS used in Composition.

A, Enhanceth the Sense, *Athrist*, *achrwm*, *achar*.
Ad, generally implies a repeated Action, as the *Lat. re*; as *Adnewyddu*, to renew; *adseinio*, to resound: And it is in some Words *Add*, *Addnaid*, Refuge. *Addswyn*, *addfain*, *addfed*.

Am, signifies, on every Side, as the *Gr. Ἀμφι*, *Amgoch*, *amgylch*, *amnoeth*, *amddyfrwys*.

An, signifies Privation or not, *anwybod*, *anllywodraeth*, *anghysson*, *amherffaith*.

In some Words it does not imply Privation; as, *Anrhydedd*, from *Rhy*, too much. *Anrhyfedd*, wonderful.

But these perhaps are from *Yn*, and enlarge the Signification.

Ar, *arbennig*, *ardderchog*, *sef yr hwn a dderchafwyd ar eraill*. *Ar-dymheru*, *ardderchafael*.

Cyd, is of the same Force as the *Lat. Con*; as, *Cyd-sefyll*. It is sometimes made *Cyf*, *cyfladd*, *cyfrodedd*, *cyfraid*. And sometimes before Vowels, *Cyfuwch*, *cyfun*.

Cyn, from *Cynt*, before, or from *Cyntaf*, first; as, *Cynt-baid*, *cyntaid*, *cyndyn*.

Dam, from *Dy* and *am*; *Damgylchynu*, *damlewychu*.

Dar; as *Darostwng*, *darfod*, *dargwsg*, *darllein*, *darmerth*.

Dad, from *Dy* and *ad*, undoes what has been already done, as the *English Un*; as, *Datgloi*, to unlock; *dattod*, to undo; *dadwino*, *dattroi*.

Di, denotes Privation or not; as, *Dibechod*, *diniweid*, *dilwyr*.

Dy, enlarges the Signification, and makes the Word it is compounded with a Frequentative: as, *Dygyfor*, *dygymmod*, *dyfrys*.

Pth lys ar ddyfrys ydd âf. Iolo.

And it is for the most part pronounced, *Di*, *dinoethi*, *dilyn*.

To which sometimes *s* is added, being inserted in the Middle, from the Adverb of Affirming *Ys*, *dispoeri*, *distewi*, *dismoeli*, *distrewi*, *distaw*, *dispwyll*.

Whence sometimes *dos*, for *dys*, *dosparthu*, *dosbleidio*.

The *y* is thrown away before Vowels; as, *dethol*, from *dy* and *ethol*.

Dund, for *Dyuno*, whence the Compound, *Cyttuno*, for *Cyttyuno*, as it used to be written formerly. *Dymchwelyd*. *Daeth*, from *dy* and *aeth*.

Thus it is added to Adverbs, *dymma*, *dyna*, *daccw*, *dobry*, *difo*, *ducho*. Of which we have treated already.

In some Words *d* is changed into *t*; as, *Tywyll*, from *dy* and *gwyll*. *Tyred*, for *dyred*. *Tywallt*, for *dywallaw*.

Dull oedd iw dywall iddo. L. D.

Moreover, this Preposition turns Verbs that are Neuters into Actives, such as are no Transitives into Transitives; as, *Methu*, to fail, to perish; *difetha*, to destroy. *Glynu*, to stick; *dylun*, to follow, to cleave to.

Dir, vehemently; *dirdynnu*, *dirwest*, *dirmyg*.

Go, somewhat; *Goddwng*, *golofgy*, *goflodi*.

When it comes before *a*, together with the *a* it is made *gwa*; as, *Gwarchae*, for *goarchae*; *gwarchadw*, for *goarchadw*.

Gor, somewhat; *Gorsefyll*, *garllechu*, *gorllyfnu*, *gorthywys*.

But *Gor*, most frequently, is over; as, *Gorfod*, to overcome. *Gorthrech*, *gorflin*, *gormodd*, *gorwag*, *gorfoledd*, *goresgyn*.

Gwrth, against; *Gwrth-ddywedyd*, *gwrthwyneb*.

Hy, puts on the Nature of a Preposition, and is of the same Force as the *Gr. iu*; as, *Hyffordd*, *hylaw*, *hynad*, *hyfryd*, *hygoel*, *hyglud*, *hyglyw*, *hylyn*.

Lled, half; *Lledfyw*, *lledfarw*, *lled-feddw*.

Rhy, *rhybucho*, to wish frequently or greatly. When it is prefix'd to Verbs, it gives them a frequentative Signification: Without Composition it is an Adverb signifying, too much, excessively.

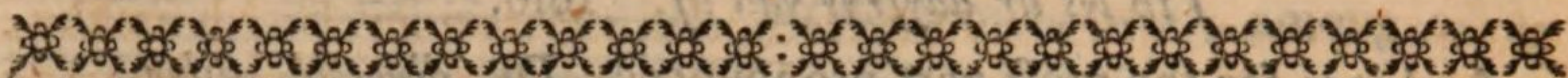
Tra, very; *Traderchafu*, *traglew*, *trablin*.

Ym:

Ym: When a Verb is compounded with this Preposition, it generally denotes a reciprocal Action; as, *Ymguddio*, to hide himself; *ymgynnal*, to sustain himself. It sometimes signifies a mutual Action; as, *Ymgofleidio*, to embrace one another. *Ymgaru*, *ymwneuthur*. And sometimes it gives the Verb a frequentative Signification; as, *Ymaros*, *ymofyn*, *ymdynnu*.

Ys, *ysmala*, *ysbys*, *ystyr*.

It is in some Words *es*, *esmwyth*; and *sy*, *symmudo*, for *ysmudo*.



C H A P. XXV.

The SYNTAX. *Cystrawen*.

Of the Construction of SUBSTANTIVES.

SUBSTANTIVES come together in Construction in two Ways: *First*, as belonging to one Thing. *Secondly*, as belonging to divers.

First, as belonging to one Thing.

If two Substantives, the one a Proper, and the other a Common, come together, and the Common be placed first, then *Y* or *Yr* is put before it; and if they be Masculines, they make no Change of their Initials; as, *Y brenin Dafydd a ddywedodd*. But if they be Feminines, both change their Initials into their Soft; as, *Y forwyn Fair*.

But if the Proper be placed first, and the Common last, it changes its Initial sometimes into its Soft, tho' it be Masculine; as, *Dafydd frenin*. *Llës fâb Coel*. *Hywel Bobydd*.

The Latter of two Substantives common hath sometimes the Preposition *o* prefix'd to it; as, *Gŵr o saer a'i gwnaeth*. *Benyw o olchyddes a garodd*.

And in the Northern Dialect *gan*; as, *Y sant gan Bedr*. *Y milwr gan Arthur*. *Y lleidr gan Barabbas*.

Secondly, When two Substantives come together belonging to divers Things, the latter being as it were possessed by the former, then the latter Substantive will retain its primary or radical Initial; as, *Ty tâd Dafydd*. *Mam Gwenlliant*; and sometimes it changes it into its Soft; as, *I dy Dduw o'i dy ydd âf*.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper Name of a Country, Town, or Place, and the former Substantive be of the Plural Number; then the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; as, *Gwŷr Lloegr*. *Gwagedd Llundain*. But if the former Substantive be of the Singular Number, then the latter changeth its radical Initial

tial

itial into its Soft; and hath *o* put before it; as, *Gŵr o Loegr. Gwraig o Lundain.*

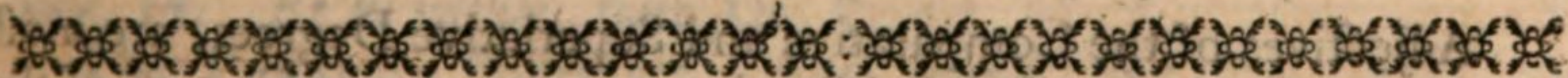
Both Substantives being Common, and not pertaining either to Manufacture or Material whereof a Thing is done, or to be done; the latter is immediately subjoined to the former without any Change of its Initial; as, *Cariad mam; haelioni tād; gweinidog Duw; pen bryn.*

But if the former Substantive be an artificial Piece, and the latter the material, then is the latter either immediately subjoined, without any Change of its radical Initial, if the former be Masculine; as, *Ty coed Môr prés; or with a Change of its radical Initial into its Soft, if the former Substantive be Feminine; as, Ysgubor goed. Sarph brês. Canwyll gŵyr. Fflam dân.* Or are otherwise made with *o* between; as, *Ty o goed. Sarph o brês. Canwyll o gŵyr. Fflam o dân.* Or Adjectively, thus; *Ty coedawl. Ysgubor feinir.*

If the former Substantive be the Artist, and the latter the Material, or the Piece wrought or to be wrought, the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; without any Regard to the Gender of the former; as, *Saer coed. Gôf pedolau. Gwniedyddes crysau.*

In some Respects the latter Substantive hath *i* between it and the former; as, *Gŵr i Dduw. Tād i'r ymddifaid. Amser i alaru.* And sometimes *Rhag*; as, *Ofn rhag yr haint a syrthiasai arno.*

Lastly, It is to be noted, That the Substantive possessed is ever placed after the Possessor, when put in Apposition with it. But if the Substantive possessed be compounded with the Possessor, it is then placed foremost in the Composition, and the radical Initial of the Possessor is ever turn'd to its Soft; as, *Cad-farch, a War-horse, or Horse of War. Adardy, a Bird-house.*



CHAP. XXVI.

The Construction of SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES..

THE Substantive and Adjective agree generally in Gender, and sometimes too in Number; but an Adjective singular is very often joined to a Substantive plural.

The Place of the Adjective in Construction is generally after its Substantive; as, *Gŵr da; dyn gŵych; gwraig lân; merch wen.*

When an Adjective comes after a Substantive singular of the Masculine Gender, it retains its radical Initial; as, *Ty teg, gŵr da; dyn doeth.*

But

But when the Adjective hath obtain'd the Use of a Sirname, and is subjoin'd to a Proper-name, the Adjective assumes its Soft, tho' its Substantive be of the Masculine Gender; as, *Hywel Dda*; *Dafydd Gam*; *Idwal Foel*; *Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn*. And so also do other Adjectives; as, *Dafydd dduwiol*; *Haman ddichellgar*; *Lazarus dlawd*. So also, *Digon*, *gormodd*, *holl*, *llawer*, *peth*, *bagad*, *rhai*, when joined to Masculine Substantives common; as, *Bwyd ddigon*; *dwfr ormodd*; *y dynion oll*; *da lawer*; *enllyn beth*; *gwŷr fagad*; *de-faid rai*.

The Adjective, after a Substantive singular of the Feminine Gender, changeth its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *Gwraig dda*; *merch ddoeth*; *dŷn lân*.

But when the Adjectives are placed before their Substantives (as they are sometimes) with a Pronoun possessive between, the Adjective may be the Masculine, though the Substantive be Feminine; as, *Gwyn ei llaw*. *Glân yw dy ferch*.

Some Adjectives, being used Substantively, are also placed before their Substantives, with the Preposition *o* between; as, *Llawer o feirch*; *Hyn o Orchwyl*; *mwy o gyfoeth*; *rhagor o enllyn*; *'chwaneg o ddiod*; *digon o fwyd*; *llai o bysgod*; *bychan o faint*, &c.

When a singular or plural Adjective is set before its Substantive, it makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as, *Duwiol bende-fig*. *Tlyfion wragedd*. *Glân ferched*.

All Substantives plural, of what Gender soever they be, will have Adjectives after them beginning with their radical Initials, and most frequently of the singular Number; as, *Piccellau tanllyd*. *Arglwyddi caled*. *Gwŷr traws*. *Gwragedd duwiol*. *Dynion da*.

But the Adjective is sometimes of the plural Number; as, *Dynion doethion*. *Merched gwynion*. *Gwŷr haelion*.

Dynion cyndynion dinerth, *Tynion erchyllion a cherth*.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are most commonly set before their Substantives; and make no Change of the radical Initial of the Substantive, whether it be Masculine or Feminine; as, *Mwynach gŵr*; *glanach gwraig*. *Goreu gŵr*; *tecca' gwraig*.

Pob also is ever placed before its Substantive, and makes no Change of the Initial; as, *Pob dŷn*; *pob gwraig*. And so is *Rhyw* ever placed before its Substantive, but always makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as *Rhyw ddŷn*; *rhyw fachgen*: Which *Naill* also doth.

Numerals are placed before their Substantives, and make no Change of their Initials; as, *Un gŵr*, *tri gŵr*, *ugain gŵr*. *Tair gwraig*, *pedair gwraig*, *ugain gwraig*.

Except *Dau*, *dwy*, which make the Substantive following change its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *Dau fâb*; *dwy ferch*. So *un* before a Feminine Substantive; as, *Un wraig*; *un ferch*. *Tri* and

Chwe

Chwe change the Initials of the Substantives following them into the Aspirate; as, *Tri châr*; *chwe châr*. But in the Feminine Gender, *Tair cares*.

When Substantives beginning with *B, G, D*, are compounded with *Pump, saith, wyth, naw, dég, pymtheg, ugain, deugain, &c. Cant*; then the Substantives make the following Changes of their Initials, viz. *b* into *m*, *d* into *n*, and *g* thrown away; as, *Pumnyn, seith-wr, wythmurwch*.

Ordinals of the Feminine Gender change the Initials of their Substantives into their Soft; as, *Y drydedd law; yr ail glust; y bedwaredd, bummed, seithfed, &c. wraig*.



C H A P. XXVII.

The Construction of PRONOUNS.

MI, ti, ni, after the Preposition *i*, do sometimes throw away their own *i*, and are written *im', it', in'*, instead of *i mi, i ti, i ni*. And poetically *ym', yt', yn'*.

Chwi likewise, after the same Preposition *i*, throws away its own *i*; and *ch* and *w* being transposed, it is written *iwch* for *i chwi*; — instead of which we often find in the Poets, *uwch',* and *ywch'*.

The Pronoun Relative is often understood in the *British*; as, *Clywais iaith ni ddyallwn*, I heard a Language (that) I understood not. *Pf. lxxx. 5. I'r farn a orchymynnaist*, to the Judgment (that) thou hast commanded. *Pf. vii. 6. Efe a'i dysg ef yn y ffordd a dde-rwiso*, him shall he teach in the way (that) he shall choose. *Pf. xxv. 12. Et sic milliès*, saith Dr. Davies.

The Pronouns Possessives, *Mau*, mine, and *Tau*, thine, are ever placed after their Substantives; *Y*, or *Yr*, being also put before the Substantives; as, *Y tâd mau; y fam fau: Y gŵr tau, y wraig dau*: So changing the Initials of *mau* and *tau*, to their Softs, if their Substantives be Feminines. *Mau* and *tau*, when they have no Substantive expressed, have the Article *Y* set before them; as, *Y mau, y tau*, Masculine. *Y fau, y dau*, Feminine.

All the other Possessive Pronouns (except *Eiddo*) are placed before their expressed Substantives; the radical initial Letter of their Substantives being changed, after *Fy*, into their Liquids; as, *fy na; fy mara, &c.* after *Dy*, thine, and *Ei*, his, into their Softs; as, *Dy blant, dy dda, dy fara; Ei blant, &c.* after *Ei*, her, into their Aspirates; as, *Ei phen; ei thâd; ei châr. Ein*, our; *eich*, your; and *eu*, their, make no Change of the Initials of their Substantives; as, *Ein tâd; eich Duw; eu câr*.

These Pronouns are contracted thus; 'm, from *mi* and *mau*; 'th, from *t* and *tau*; 'i, from *ei*; 'n, from *ein*; 'ch, for *eich*; 'u, for *eu*; and are compounded with *A*, and; *â*, with; *na*, neither or nor; *i*, to; *o*, out of.

Ei, his or her, and *Eu*, their, after *i*, to, are changed into *w*; as, *i'w dâd*, *i'w thâd*, to his Father, to her Father; *i'w tâd*, to their Father. Instead of which they say in *South-Wales*, *idd ei dâd*; Masc. Gend. *idd ei thâd*; Fem. Gend. *idd eu tâd*, plur.

There are thirteen affix'd Pronouns used in Composition with Prepositions, viz. *Af*, *yf*, *of*, from *fi*, I; *At*, *yt*, *ot*, from *ti*, thou; *Om*, *ym*, from *ni*, we; *Och*, *ych*, from *chwi*, you; *Ynt*, from *hwynt*, they; *O* or *aw*, from *efo*, he, that; *i*, from *hi*, she, her.

They are compounded with Prepositions thus:

Ar, upon; *Arnaf*, *arnat*, *arno* or *arnaw*, *arni*; *Arnôm*, *arnoch*, *arnynt*, upon me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

At, to; *Attaf*, *attat*, *atto*, &c. to me, thee, him, &c.

Am, hath *dan* put between it and the affixed Preposition; as, *Amdanaf*, *amdanat*, *amdano* or *amdanaw*, *amdani* and *amdeni*. Plur. *Amdanom*, *amdanoch*, *amdanynt*.

Can or *Gan*, with; as, *Cennyf*, *cennyt*; *cennym*, *cennyth*; *Gennyf*, *gennyt*; *gennym*, *gennyth*; changing *a* of *Can* and *Gan* into *e*; and *Cantho*, *canthi*, *canthynt*; or *Ganddo*, *ganddi*, *ganddynt*, retaining *a*.

Er, for the Sake of; as, *Erof*, *erot*, *erddo*, *erddi*; *erom*, *eroch*, *erddynt*.

Heb, without; *Hebof*, *hebot*, *hebom*, *heboch*, and *hebdo*, *hebdi*, *hebddynt*.

Hyd, (with *Ar*, in Apposition) all over; as, *Ar hydof*, *ar bydot*, *ar hyd-ddo*, *ar hyd-ddi*: *Ar hydôm*, *ar bydoch*, *ar hyd-ddynt*, all over me, thee, &c.

I, to; as, *Im*, *it*, *in*, (or poetically, *Ym*, *yt*, *yn*) to me, thee, us. *Iddo*, *iddi*, *iddynt*, to him, her, them.

Rhag, from, or forward; as *Rhagof*, *rhagot*, *rhagddo*, *rhagddi*; *Rhagom*, *rhagoch*, *rhagddynt*, from me, thee, &c. *Af rhagof*, *dôs rhagot*, I will go forward, go thou forward.

Rhwng, between; as, *Rhyngof*, *rhyngot*, *rhyngddo*, *rhyngddi*, or *rhyngtho*, *rhyngthi*: *Rhyngom*, *rhyngoch*, *rhyngddynt* or *rhyngthynt*; between me, thee, him, &c.

Tan, under; as, *Tanaf*, *tanat*, *tano*, *tani*; *Tanom*, *tanoch*, *tanynt*, under me, thee, him, &c.

Tros, for, or over; as, *Trosôf*, *trofot*, *trosto*, *trosti*; *Trosom*, *trosoch*, *trostynt*, for, or over me, thee, him, &c.

Trwy, through; as, *Trwof*, *trwot*, *trwyddo*, *trwyddi*; *Trwom*, *trwoch*, *trwyddynt*, through me, thee, him, her, &c.

Wrth, by, or to; as, *Wrthyf*, *wrthyt*, *wrtho*, *wrthi*; *Wrthym*, *wrthyth*, *wrthynt*; by, or to me, thee, him, her, &c.

Yn, in, or within; as, *Ynof*, *ynot*, *yntbo* or *yntbaw* or *ynddo*, *yntbi* or *ynddi*; *Ynom*, *ynoch*, *yntbynt* or *ynddynt*; in, or within me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

The Poets use also *Ynto* or *yndo*, *ynti* or *yndi*.

Cabla dy fro dda i'm gŵydd i,
A'th randir, a thro yndi. L. G.

Seintwar o thorres ynti,
Ni thyr dŷn ddim o'th air di. O. LI. M.

The Poets use likewise, *Rhōf*, *rhôm*, *rhôd*, *rhôch*, for *Rbyngof*, *rbyngom*, *rbyngot*, *rbyngoch*.

Dyro, mwy i'th bryderir,
Rhōd a'r cadarn byarn hir. G. J. H.

Rhowch groes rhôch a gwyr ifod. L. Mon.

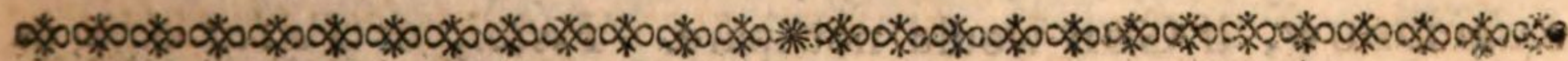
Cymmer reswm, trwm bod rhôch,
A dod reswm da drosoch. T. A.

Ond na ddylit ddileu
Y rhwym fyth y rhôm a fu. D. G.

The Pronoun Possessive *Eiddo*, is likewise compounded with the affixed Pronouns; as, *Eiddof*, *eiddot*, *eiddo* or *eiddaw*, *eiddi*; *Eiddom*, *eiddoch*, *eiddynt*.

But besides the afore-mention'd Prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also subjunctively compounded with the Particle *Au*; placing a double *nn* between *Mi* and *Ni*, and *Au*; and *th* between *Ti*, *chwi*, *hi*, *hwy*, and *au*; as, *Minnau*, *ninnau*; *tithau*, *chwithau*, *hithau*, *hwythau*: *Hwynt*, makes *hwyntau*; and *Yntau*, is an Anomal.

Personal Pronouns have also *Hŷn*, or *hunan* (self or alone) subjoined in Apposition with their Singulars: And *Hŷn*, or *hunain*, (selves, or alone) with their Plurals. See *Hŷn*, or *Hunain* in the Dictionary.



C H A P. XXVIII.

The Construction of VERBS.

THE Affirmative Adverb *a* is generally put after Nominative Cases, before the Persons of Verbs, if the Verbs intend Affirmation; as, *Mi a garaf*, *ti a geri*, *efe a gâr*. *Ni a garwn*, *chwi a gerwch*, *hwy a garant*.

But in *South-Wales* *y* is often used instead of *a*; as, *Mi y garaf, ti y geri, chwi y gerwch, &c.* And the radical Letter of the Verb is then turned to its Soft.

But if any Part of the Sentence be placed before the Nominative Case, the Verb then is set before its Nominative, reserving its radical Initial, and having the Adverb of Affirming *Y* prefix'd to it, if it begin with a Consonant, *yr*, or *ydd* in *South-Wales*, if it begin with a Vowel; as, *I ni y gwnaeth Duw 'r byd. I mi yr addawodd.* But when the Accusative Case is placed before the Verb, the *y* or *yr* is sometimes changed into *a*; as, *Cyflafan a wnaeth efe.*

A is never set before a Verb Substantive, but always *y*; as, *Y mae Duw yn y nef. Duw y sydd dda.*

Yet *Lewis Glyn Cothi* said, *Emrys yn y maes a wyf.*

Instead of *y* the Antients used *yd*;

Hir yd goffeir a goffaaf. D. B. for y coffeir.

Na'r trihael haelach yd gaffad. D. B. for y caffad.

But *y* is most commonly omitted before the Verb Substantive; as,

Mae'r goron ym mrig eryr.

Mae'm mryd y corph mau 'mrawd cu.

Duw sy dda, dwys ei ddial.

Duw sydd a dewis iddaw.

If the Verb begin the Sentence, and its Nominative Case come after it; then doth the Verb either immediately lead; as, *Gwnaeth y milwr gyflafan*; Or it hath the Particle *E* put before it; as, *E wnaeth y milwr gyflafan.*

The Nominative Cases of Verbs, whether placed before or after their Verbs, reserve their radical Initials; as, *Dafydd a ddywedodd wrth Ioab*; or, *Dywedodd Dafydd wrth Ioab. Duw a wnaeth y byd*; or, *Gwnaeth Duw y byd.* However, the Nominative Case of *Bu*, (was) doth sometimes assume the soft Form; as, *Bu fraw yn y gwersyll. 1 Sam. xiv. 15.* And so do Nominative Cases, placed after the *third* Person Singular of Verbs ending in *ai*; whatever Moods or Tenses the Verbs be of; as, *Y gallai ddyn*, that a man could. *Pe dywedasai ddyn wrthyf*, if a Man had told me. *Onid arbedai Dduw*, if God would not spare. *Pettai*, or *Pe bai ddyn ya gallu*, if a Man could.

If the Nominative Cases of Verbs Passives, which are ever placed after their Verbs, immediately follow their Verbs, they reserve their radical Initials; as, *Ofner Duw. Dysgir daioni i ddynion.* But if some other Word or Words come between the Passive Verb and its Nominative, then doth the radical Letter of the Nominative turn to its Soft; as, *Dysgir i ddynion ddaioni.*

A Noun Collective singular may have a Verb plural as well as a singular; as, *Y bobl a symmud* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{odd.} \\ \text{asant.} \end{array} \right.$

So when two Proper Names come before a Verb, the Verb may be indifferently singular or plural ; as,

Pedr ac Ioan { *aeth*
 aethant } *i'r deml.*

Accusative Cases coming after Verbs (whether immediately or at a Distance) whatever Person the Verb is of, do change their Radicals into their Soft ; as, *Duw a wnaeth ddŷn. Parodd gywilydd i mi. Y milwyr a wnaethant ddifrod. Dengys Duw drugaredd. Portha bugail da braidd yr ARGLWYDD.*

But if the Accusative Case begin the Sentence, it retains its radical Letter ; as, *Cyflasan a wnaeth y milwr.*

When two Accusative Cases, in Apposition, come after a Verb, the latter is connected to the former by the Particle *Yn* ; as, *Cefais goſp yn wobwr am fy mhoen.*

The Infinitive Mood makes no Change in the radical Letter of the Word govern'd of it ; so the Word govern'd immediately follow the Infinitive Mood ; as, *Na chynnyg wneuthur cam â neb.* But if some other Word or Words come between the Infinitive Mood and the Word governed, then the radical Initial of the Word governed is turned to its Soft ; as, *na chynnyg wneuthur â neb gam.*

Nouns come after Verbs of Filling, with the Preposition *o* ; as, *Llenwi ysgubor o ŷd.* As also with *ag* and *â* ; as, *Llenwi lleſtr â gwin. Llenwi pwrs ag arian.*

Verbs of Abounding have *o* ; as, *Amlhau o dda. Lliosogodd o gyfoeth. Cyfoethogodd o râs.*

Of Agreeing have *â* ; as, *Cyttuna â'th elyn.* And Verbs that are of a contrary Signification ; *Ymladd â dau.*

Of Accusing, have *o* ; as, *Pwy a'm argyhoedda i o bechod ? Cybuddo dŷn o ladradd.*

Of Arraying, have *a* or *am* ; as, *Gwisg dy hŷn â phais. Gwisg bais am danat.*

Of Asking and Intreating, have *i* or *gan* ; as, *Arch iddo ; gofyn iddo ; erchais ganddo ; gofynnais ganddo.*

Of Buying, have *gan* ; as, *Prynais farch gan Ioan.*

Of Calling upon, have *ar* ; as, *Galw ar Ioan. Llefain ar Hywel. Gweiddi ar Ithel. Cyfarth ar y lleuad.*

Of Communicating, have *â* ; as, *Cyfranna â'r tlawd.*

Of Defending or Delivering, have *rhag*, or *oddiwrth* ; as, *Cadw ni rhag niweid. Gwared ni oddiwrth blâ.*

Of Harkening to, have *ar* ; as *Gwrandawodd yr ARGLWYDD ar ei Weddi.*

Of Loading, have *â* or *ag* ; *Llwytho ag aur, ag arian, â thryſor.*

Of Meriting, have *ar* ; *Haeddu ar ddŷn.*

Of Receiving, have *gan* ; as, *Cefais hyn gan Lywarch. Cymmer gan Ioan.*

Of Withdrawing, have *o* or *oddi* ; as, *Aeth o'i wlâd. Dôs oddi-yma. Cilia oddi-wrthyf.*

Verbs

Verbs signifying Practice or Use, have *o*; as, *Ymarfer o fwynder i bawb. Arfer o synwyr.*

Verbs signifying a Passion of the Mind, have *wrth*; as, *Digiodd wrth y llangc. Tosturia wrth y tlawd. Trugarbau, creuloni, ffrommi, chwyddo, afrywiogi, forri, wrth ei gydymmaith.*

The Instrument wherewith a Thing is done, is induced with *â*, between it and the Verb; as, *Taro â chleddyf, â ffon. Brathu â cholyn. Llâdd â chylllell.*

Nouns of Price follow the Verb with *Er*; as, *Gwerthu er punt; Prynu er arian.* And sometimes with *Am*; as, *Prynais am chweugein.*

Verbs Passives have *gan*, with the casual Word of the Person acting, after them; as, *Prynir march ganddo. Cyhuddir y gŵr o frâd gan ei wâs ei hŷn.*

The third Person Singular of all Tenses is used indefinitely of any Person, especially if the Nominative Case be emphatical. And the Use of this Construction is most frequent in the Verb-Substantive; as, *Ai ti yw brenhin yr Iuddewon? Mi yw'r winwydden, a chwithau yw'r canghennau.*

Gwŷr a wna gŵr yn wrol.

Gŵr a wna gwŷr yn ei ôl.

Aed y traed byd atto'r ŵyl. G. Gl.

Mi a eirch yt y march hwn. I. T.

Dynion a wna dau wyneb.

Di a gynnull yn dŷg uniawn. G. Gl.

Minneu â'm gwawd tafawd da

Am ei esgair a'i mysga.

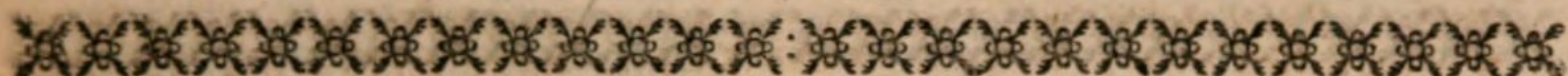
When a Question is asked in the Present Tense, the Answer is made by the same Tense of the same Verb; as, *A weli di hyn? Gwelaf. Wyt ti yn clywed? wyf, A geri di fi? caraf.*

If the Question be in the Preterperfect Tense, and the Emphasis be in the Verb, the Answer is made, if Affirmative, by *do*; if Negative, by *Na ddo*. Or otherwise, by repeating the Verb, and putting it in the proper Person, if an affirmative Answer: But, if Negative, by repeating the Verb, and putting *Na* before it; as, *A geraist di hyn? Cerais, or do; or Negatively, Na ddo, or na cherais.*

But if the Emphasis be in some other Words, the Question is made by *Ai*, and the Answer is made affirmatively by *Ie*, yes; or negatively by *Nage*, no; as, *Ai hwn a geraist? Ie, or Nage.*

When a Question is asked in the Future Tense, the Answer is made by the same Tense, or by the Future *Gwnâf*, I will do; as, *A geri di? Caraf, or gwnâf.*

Absolute Sentences are made by a Conjunction and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb; as, *A'r Brenin yn dyfod*, the King coming, or whilst the King came. Or the Infinitive being understood; as, *A ni yno.*



C H A P. XXIX.

Of the Construction of ARTICLES.

Y Is ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before *w*, when *G* is thrown away from the Word, as being Feminine; as, *Y wraig*: And sometimes before Words beginning with *I*; as, *y iaith*. *Yr* is never put entire but before such Words as begin with Vowels.

These Articles restrain or determine the Sense of the Word they are put before, to some Particular; in the same Manner as the definite Article *the* in *English*.

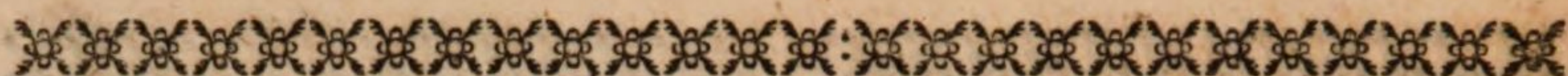
When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are not changed; as, *Y gŵr*, *y brenin*: But if they be Feminines, their Initials are changed into their Soft; as, *Y frenhines*; *y wraig*.

When a *Welsh* Verb, Preposition, or other Particle, ending with a Vowel, come before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a Consonant as well as Vowel; and if *the* be found in the *English* between them: Then is *'r*, of *yr*, added to those Words ending with Vowels; and the Substantives or Adjectives make no Change of their radical Initials, if Masculines; but change them into their Soft, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with *Ll* or *Rh*); as, *Cospi'r bradwr*; *Cospi'r anfadwr*; *Y tâd a'r fam*; *Na'r tâd na'r fam*; *Trwy'r tâd a thrwy'r fam*; *O'r tâd ac o'r fam*; *I'r tâd ac i'r fam*; *Cosp'r tâd a chospi'r fam*; *Y grasol dâd a'r drugarog fam*; *Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dâd*; *Myfi yw* (or, *ydyw'r*) *dŷn*.

Proper Names have not the Articles set before them, because they do of themselves *individually* or *particularly* distinguish the Things or Persons, of which one speaks; and they being thus particularly distinguished, need not any more particular Distinction. And for this Reason the Word *Duw*, signifying the *Supreme Being*, has no Article before it; except where *HE* is distinguished from the false Gods of the Heathen; as in *Acts* xvii. 24. *Y Duw a wnaeth y byd a phob peth sydd ynddo*, &c. So likewise the Names of *Countries*, *Cities*, *Rivers*, &c. have no Articles before them.

Yet the Ancients commonly set an Article before *Proper Names*; as, *Y Cynon*, *y Giwn*.

An Article is not put before the former of two Substantives, when they betoken divers Things.



C H A P. XXX.

The Construction of ADVERBS.

A, An Adverb of Asking and of Affirming, makes the Word following it change its radical Initial into its Soft; as, *A fu ddyn drymmach ei fryd? Duw a ddiwedodd.*

Na, ni, o na, before Words beginning with *B, D, G, Ll, Rh*, make the Initials of those Words soft; as, *Na flysia; na ddywaid; na âd; na wna, na lâdd; na rodia.*

Except Verbs Substantives, which are used, sometimes with a radical, sometimes with a soft Initial; as, *Dywedodd na byddem gwaeth. Na fydd ymrysongar.*

Ni beiddiaf dy rybuddiaw. D. G.

*Ni beiddiaf, ni bu addas,
Ganu dy gerdd gan dy gâs.* Ior. F.

Ni feiddiaf rhag anfoddau.

And so before any other Verbs, in the Poets;

Ni metha larwm Mathae. G. Gl.

Ni mynnen am ei einioes. D. Ed.

*Pam ar fonedd a gwêdd gwiw
Braud iarll na bwridd eurlliw?*

They change the radical Initials of Verbs beginning with *C, P, T*, into Aspirates; as, *Na châr; ni phâr; o na thawit.*

Words preserve their radical Initials, when they come after any of these Adverbs following; viz. *Agatfydd, ai, fe allai, allan, nid amgen, amgylch, ond antur, yr awrhon, cyn, o ddamwain, diammau, diau, digon, dioer, o'r diwedd, yn ddiweddar, yn ddiwethaf, ebrwydd, eisioes, erllynedd, etto, eusys, fal and fel, felly, yn foreu, y fory, fry, i fynu, gwedi, gwell, heddyw, yn hollawl, nid hwyrach, llawer, mal, malpai, megis, mewn, mwy, myn, mynych, nad, na's, nid, nis, o ethryb, o herwydd, oddi-accw, oddi-draw, oddi fewn, oddi-yma, oddi-yna, odduchod, oddisod, yn ôl, ond odid, onid, p'le, sef, tra, tradwy, yn dragywydd, tranoeth, trennydd, i wared, weithian, y leni, ym, ym-aith, ymron, yn ymyl, yna, ynawr, ys, ysgatfydd.*

The Adverbs following make the Words, which come after them, change their initial Consonants into their Soft; viz. *Accw, achlân,*

achlân, adolwg, adolwyn, aie, daccw, dobry, doe, draw, dyfry, dymma, dyna, e, fe, fo, gormodd, i, iddo, llyma, llyna, nag e, nycha, oddiar, rhy, fyrn, fwrn, taran, wele, ychydig.

These Adverbs, *Agos, bellach, beunydd, echdoe, yma, yno*, when Verbs follow them, suffer them to retain their radical Initials; but if Substantives follow them, they change their Initials to the soft Form.

Braidd and *Prin*, before a Verb, have *y* between them and the Verbs, in Affirmations, the Verb retaining its radical Initial; as, *Prin y dŷg o'r pren degwm.*

When *na*, negative comes after them, Soft; as, *Braidd na lithraais.*

When compounded with Nouns, they make them change their Initials likewise into the soft Form; as, *Braidd gyfwrdd, braidd gôf.*

It is usual in *Welsh* to multiply Negatives; *Ai am nad oedd dim beddau yn yr Aipht?* as in *Greek*, 'Ου μὴ, οὐκ οὐδὲν.

All Interjections make the Nouns following them change their Initials into the Soft; as, *Ha elyn; tired ŵr.* But when Verbs come after them, they retain their radical Initials.

When we say, *o Duw*, and the like, *o* is set by itself, and *Duw* absolutely, *q. d. o, Duw.*



C H A P. XXXI.

Of the Construction of CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions, *A, na* or *no*, and *oni*, change the Initial of the Word following them into Aspirate; as, *Mam a thâd. A chig dy Sainet i fwystfilod y ddaiar. Na phen na chynffon. Oni chaf; oni pheri.* But *Oni* has sometimes the Radical; as,

*Oni myn un am enaid,
Ymroi i Syr Rŷs, marw sy raid. T. A.*

As also the Soft; as, *Cospir di oni weithi.*

Mor and *Cyn* make no Change of *Ll* and *Rh*; as, *Cyn llyfned, cyn rhatted. Mor llawen, mor rhŷdd.*

They change all the other mutable Consonants into the Soft; as, *Mor dŷg, cyn decced, mor grŷf, cyn gryfed.*

Words keep their radical Initials, when they come immediately after any of the Conjunctions following, viz. *Ai, can's, canys, cyd bo, chwaith, chwaithach, eithr, er, o ethryb, etto, bagen, o herwydd, er hynny,*

er hynny, mai, nes namyn, oblegid, obleid, onid, onis, on'd, os, or, pe, pes, taw, yr.

Ped, if, is used before Vowels : except before the Tenses of the Verb-Substantive *Bod*, which hath a soft Initial ; as, *Ped fyddwn, ped fyddit, ped fyddai, &c.*

Ped fuafwn, ped fuafit, ped fuasai, &c.

Or it is incorporated with the Verb, thus ;

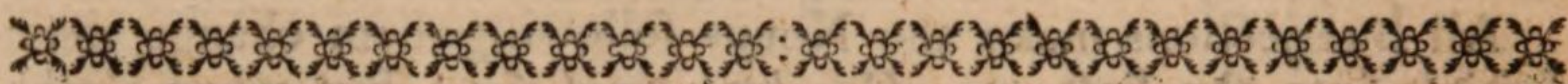
Sing. *Pettwn, pettit, pettai.* Pl. *Pettym, pettych, pettynt.*

Sing. *Pettafwn, asit, asai.* Pl. *Pettasem, asech, asent.*

The Conjunctions, *Am, can, gan, neu, pan*, change the radical Initial of the Word following it into its Soft.

When a Substantive comes after the Conjunction *Hefyd*, it has a soft Initial ; as, *Gwnaeth ddrwg, hefyd gyfiasan.* But if a Verb follow, it retains its radical Initial ; as, *Dywedodd, hefyd tyngodd.*

O, requires the radical Initial after it ; as, *O ceri fi.* Sometimes the Aspirate ; as, *O chyfyd rhai i'm herbyn.* Psal. cân. xviii. 48.



C H A P. XXXII.

The Construction of PREPOSITIONS.

THE Prepositions following have a radical Initial after them, viz. *Amgylch, ar draws, cylch, er, er ys, erbyn, o fewn, gerbron, gerllaw, goris, goruwch, gwedi, gyferbyn, heblaw, heibio, o herwydd, hwnt i, is, islaw, o ethryb, o gylch, oddifeewn, rhag, rhwng, uch, uwch, uwchlaw.* And *Yn* before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, and Words whose radical Initials are *Ll* and *Rh*.

Am, ar, at, can, gan, i, heb, o, oddiar, tan, tros, trwy, wrth, have soft Initials after them.

Words following *A, tua, gyda*, change their Radicals into Aspirates.

Hyd, may have either a radical or soft Initial.

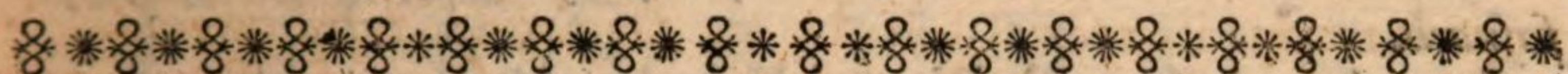
When the Preposition *Yn* is joined to Nouns in the Signification of the Ablative Case, it hath the Liquid Form, and changeth its *n* into the Liquid of the Word following ; as, *Canol, yng-nghanol*, and for Brevity's Sake, *yngghanol.* *Pen, ym-mben.* *Ty, yn-nhy.* *Bara, ym-mara.* *Duw, yn-Nuw.* *Gŵr, yng-ngŵr*, and *yngwr.*

When it denotes Quality, State, or Change of a Thing, or Distribution, it changes the Initials of the Words following to the soft Form ; as, *Efe a fydd yn ben, a thi a fyddi yn gynffon.* Deut. xxviii. 44. *Mi a'th wneuthym yn DDUW i Pharao.* Exod. vii. 1. *Hi a aeth yn wialen.* Ib. iv. 4. *A'r holl ddyfroedd y rhai oeddynt yn yr ason,*

yr afon a drowyd yn waed. Ib. vii. 20. Mi a'th wnaſ yn ddoeth, yn ddysgedig, yn gyfoethog, &c. Hwy a l  s, yn   r, yn wraig, yn fychan, yn fawr, yn ddr  g, yn dda, &c.

Moreover, Prepositions are compounded one with another ; as, *o*, adding the Syllable *ddi*, is compounded with the following Prepositions ; *Ar*, *oddiaſ* ; *amgylch*, *oddiamgylch* ; *ger bron*, *addiger bron* ; *rhwng*, *oddi rhwng* ; *am*, *oddiam* ; *wrth*, *oddiwrth* ; *gyda*, *oddi gyda* ; *tan*, *oddi tan* ; *tros*, *oddi tros* ; *trwy*, *oddi trwy* ; *gan*, *oddi gan*. So *i fynu*, *i wared*.

They are alſo compounded in the ſame Manner with Adverbs of Place ; *oddi-yma*, *oddi-yna*, *odducho*, *oddifo*, *addifry*, *oddiobry*, *oddidraw*, *oddi-arnodd*, *odditanodd*, &c.



C H A P. XXXIII.

The Construction of Prepositions used in Composition.

A Is compounded with Words beginning with Aspirates ; as, *A-thriſt*, *achluſt*, *achwlm*, *achwyn*.

Theſe following change the radical Initials of the Words they are compounded with into ſoft ; *Add*, as, *addfwyn*, *addfed*. *Am*, as, *amgylch*, *amdo*. And compounded with *Dy*, as, *Damgylchynu*.

Ar, as *Arbennig*, *ardderchawg*, *arwerthu*, *ardymmheru*.

Ad, as, *adfywio*. *Dad*, as, *dadwino*. *Lled*, as, *Lledfyw*. *Go*, as, *goddruwg*, *gobrudd*. *Gwrth*, as, *gwrthddywedyd*. *Hy*, as, *hybarch*, *hyfryd*. *Dar*, as, *darſod*, *darofſtwng*. *Rhy*, as, *rhybucho*, *rhybued*. *Di*, as, *dibechod*, *diler*. *Dy*, as, *dygymmod*, *d  gyrch*. And *di* for *dy*, as, *dilyn*. *Dir*, as, *dirdynnu*, *dirweſtu*.

So *Dys*, and *dis*, *dos*, which come from it, ſave only that the ſoft Conſonants after *s* ſeem to ſound ſtronger ; *Doſbarthu*, *doſparthu*, *doſbleidio*, *doſpleidio*.

Ym is alſo with a Soft ; as, *Ymwroli*, *ymbleidio*.

Gor, before the Initials *b*, *d*, doth change them into the ſoft Form ; as, *Gorſod*, *gorſwng*, *gorddwfr*, *gorddyfn*.

Before *m*, it ſometimes retains the radical Initial ; as, *Gormodd*, *gormail* : And ſometimes changes it into the Soft ; as, *Gorfoledd*.

It changeth the Initials *P*, *C*, *T*, into Aspirates ; as, *Gorthbrechu*, *gorthrymmu*, *gorphwys*, *gorphen*, *gorchymmyn*, *gorcheifn*, *gorchaled*, *gorthir*, *gorthorch*, *gorthew*, *gorthaw* ;

Nid gorthaw a wnaſ wrth a garwyf. C.

Before other Initials it retains the Radical ; as, *Gorllyfnu*.

An,

An, before *Ll* and *R*, is sometimes used with the Radical ; as, *Anllywodraeth*, *anrhydedd*.

Sometimes with the soft Initial, and *n* being turned into *f* ; as, *Afluniaidd*, *aflafar*, *afrywiog*, *afreolus*.

An, and *Cyn*, before the radical Letters *C*, *P*, *T*, *B*, *D*, are used in the liquid Form, the *n* being changed into the Liquid of the Word following, as in the Preposition *Yn* ; as, *Cywir*, *ang-nghywir* ; *Cân*, *cynghanedd*. And more concisely, *Anghywir*, *cynghanedd*. *Perffaith*, *am-mherffaith* ; *porth*, *cym-mborth*. *Teilwng*, *an-nheilwng* ; *twrf*, *cynnhyrfu*. *Brŵd*, *am-mrwd*. *Duwiol*, *an-nuwiol*.

Before *G* and *M* it is used with the Soft ; *Gŵr*, *anwr*. *Marwol*, *anfarwol*.

Cyd, is used with a soft Initial ; as, *Cyd-ladd*, *cyd-ddwyn*, *cyd-fasnach*.

Sometimes before *Ll*, *Rh*, and Vowels, *d* is changed into *f* ; as, *Cyfladd*, *cyfled*, *cyfrodedd*, *cyfelin*.

Cyd, in others, has the same Construction as *An* and *Cyn*.

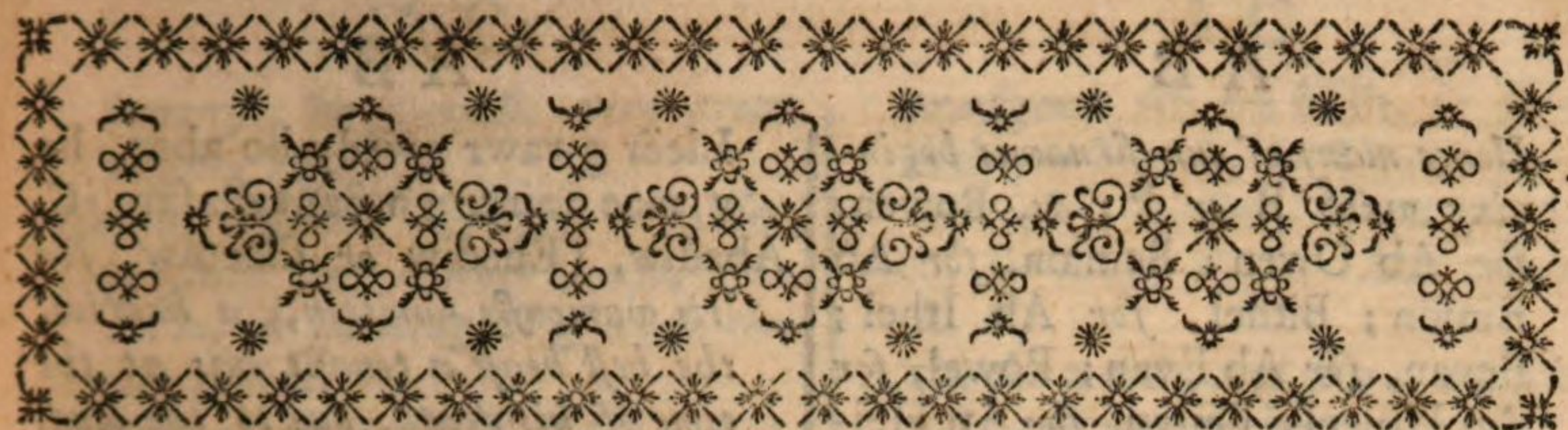
Cynt, before Vowels and *H* remains unchanged ; as, *Cynt-haid*.

In others it is unconstant, and learned by Use ; as, *Cym-mru*, *cym-mblith* ; *cynrabad*, *cyndyn* ; *cyssffin* ; *cyntefin*.

Tra, before *C*, *P*, *T*, has an aspirate Initial ; as, *Tra-chadarn*, *tra-pharod*, *tra-thenau*. Before others the Radical ; as, *Tra-blin*, *tra-dyfal*, *tra-glew*, *tra-mawr*.



ERRATA. Page 5, Line 25, for *Opposition* read *Apposition*. — p. 36, l. 13, for *diddiw*, r. *diddim*. — p. 43, l. 24, for *Digais* and *Digaist*, r. *Dygais* and *Dygaisi*. — Read the Parenthesis in p. 13, l. 25 and 26, thus ; (except *telyn*, *bleuyddyn*, *odyn*, of the Feminine Gender).



Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ

THE SAURUS.



A

A, AC, *adv. and conjunct. as, and.* Yn gyftal mam a thâd. Yn gyftal hên ac ieuaingc. Trêf a gwlâd. Aur ac arian.

A, Ag, *preposit. with; as,* Lladdwyd ef â chleddyf. Ac a'u dŷg hwynt allan ag arian. *Psal. cv.*

37. *We use to put a circumflex over the prep. A, for distinction's sake, and none over the adv. and conjunct. A. The A, whether adv. conj. or prep. is used to be set before words beginning with a consonant, and Ac and Ag generally before words beginning with a vowel; as you see in the examples above. But Ac is sometimes put before consonants; as, Beunydd ac fŷth y clodforwn dydi. Te Deum.*

A, *an adv. of asking is of the same signification with the Latin adv. an, num, nunquid; and hath no English expressed for it: as, A oes neb yma? Nunquis hîc est? Is there any here?*

A, *an adv. of affirming is placed before verbs only; as, Duw a ddy-*

A

A B

wedodd, *GOD said; Duw a wŷr, GOD knows; Barn a fŷdd, judgment will be. It is only an expletive, except when it is used relatively; as, Yr enaid a becho, The soul that sinneth. Ezekiel xviii. 4.*

A, *is also a prep. used in composition, and enhanceth the sense of words; as, Achadw, from A and Cadw; Achar, from A and Câr; Achrwm, from A and Crwm; Aphwys, from A and Pwys; Athrist, from A and Trift.*

Ab, *an Ape.*

Ab, *or Ap is set between the son's and the father's name in pedigrees for Mâb, a son, and used to serve formerly instead of a surname; as, Gruffydd ab Cynan; Howel ab Jeuaf; Llewelyn ap Jorwerth. But since the Welsh, in imitation of the English, have taken surnames, they have left out the A, and joined the B to the name following, if it began with a vowel; or P, if it began with H or R.*

Hence

देव

A B

Hence many of our surnames beginning with B or P; as, Bowen, for Ab Owen; Beinion, for Ab Einion; Bithel, for Ab Ithel; Bevan, for Ab Evan; Powel, for Ap Howel; Peilyn, for Ap Heilyn; Parry, for Ap Harry: Poy-skin, for Ap Hoy-skin; Prichard, for Ap Richard; Pugh, for Ap Hugh; Prys, (now written, Price, and by some families, Pryce, or Pryse) for Ap Rhys; Prosser, for Ap Rosser; Prydderch, for Ap Rhydderch, &c.

Abad, an abbat, or abbot. So in Arm. pl. Ebyd, abbots. Corn. Abaz. Heb. אבא, Ab, and Syr. אבא, Abba, father, Hinc Cœnobiarcha dicitur Abbas, quasi Pater cœnobii. Buxtorf.

Abades, an abbess. So in Arm.

Abadaeth, an abbacy, or abbotship. The benefice and office or dignity of an abbot.

Abatty, an abbey-house, a monastery over which an abbot presides. So in Arm.

Aball. W. Ll. renders it Anundab. Whence T. W. renders it Diffidium in Latin: that is, variance, discord or disagreement. But Dr. Davies thinks it signifies the same as Páll, want, defect, failing, need, scarcity, ruin. Y mae trais, a lladrad ac anudon wedi gyrru ar aball bôb cynneddfau da. Richard, Bp. of St. David's, in his preface to the N. T. So Geoff. M. Aballu, to fail, to perish.

† Aban, rhyfel. Ll. war, battle. It is written also, Eban. Aban a ddaw beunydd ynn, I'n bro ni a bair newyn. Folo Gôch.

† Abar, budreddi. Ll. It seems to be a noun adj. and to signify, corrupt, rotten, stinking. Others take it to be the same as Buria, a carcase. Abar feddau. D. B. Nid abar y gwnaeth. C. Cyn bwyf abar a'm bo lludded. M. Br.

A B

Lleër gwawr gwedy bo abar, lle y mae Saint, yn Sant diafar. C. Abediw, (Ebediw or Obediw, for 'tis variously written,) a herriot, the best beast a tenant has at the time of his death, due to the lord. In the Welsh laws it signifies, a sum of money due to the lord from the goods of a vassal, tenant, or feudatory, when he died. Punt a hanner yw ei Ebediw. K. H. This word comes from Obediw, which is derived from the Lat. Obitu. Yn ei Obediw, In obitu suo. Quid apertius? saith Dr. Wotton.

Aber, the fall of a lesser water into a greater; as, of a brook into a river, of a river into a lake or sea; the mouth of a river, a haven, a port or harbour. In N. W. it signifies a brook, a stream. From this word, and the name of the river joined to it, are derived not only the names of many towns and other places in Wales, but also in Scotland; as, Aberdeen, Abernethy, Aberbroth, &c.

Aberffraw, the royal seat of the princes of North-Wales, whilst they flourish'd; situate in the isle of Anglesey, nigh the Irish sea: who were thence also stiled, Kings of Aberffraw. Vid. Ffraw.

Aberth, a sacrifice. Dr. D. derives it from the Heb. זבח, Zebach.

Aberthu, to sacrifice.

Aberthawr, or Aberthwr, he that offereth sacrifice: a priest; a mass-priest.

Abl, able, sufficient, powerful. Abl i bawb a'i bodlono. P.

Abledd, ability, power, sufficiency.

Abo; the same as Abwy. P. M.

Abraidd, scarce. H. S. Vid. Braidd.

† Abred. q. Hyd pan ddillyngwys CRIST geithiwed, o ddyfnfais aphwys abred. Tal. vid. Diabred.

Abrwysg, a surfeit by too much eating or drinking. Id.

Abrwysgl, the same as Amrosgo,

immense, huge, vast, very great, mighty big.

Absen, *absence*. Gŵydd ac Absen, *presence and absence: also, slandering or speaking ill of those that are absent.*

Absennu, *to speak ill of the absent; to slander, to back-bite.* Heb absennu â'i dafod. *Pf. xv. 3.*

Absennwr drwg, *a back-biter, a slanderer, a malicious detractor.*

Absen drwg, & drwg absen, *detracting, slandering, speaking ill of those that are absent.* Da ei absen, *is one that speaks well of the absent.*

Abwy, *a carcase, carrion.*

Abwyd, *sing.* Abwydyn, *a bait to catch fish; an earth-worm.* From A and Bwyd. In some places Amwyd.

A C

Ac. *Vid. A.*

Accen, *the tone or accent of a word in pronunciation: also, an habit in speaking; an ill accustomed word or speech.*

Accenu, or Accennu, *to accent words.* *Vid. 24 Camp.* Canu cywydd pedwar, ac accenu.

Accw, *there, in that place.* Gr. ἐκεῖ, ekei.

† Accwn, *a coat of mail.* D.

Ach, *a stem or pedigree; the lineage of one's ancestors.* Heb. יָחָס, Jachas; *pedigree, genealogy.* Dav. Pl. Achau and achoedd. Achau y tâd o chaid dydd, Achoedd Efa ferch Ddafydd. L. G. *It signifies also the degrees of consanguinity; for Achoedd cenedl and Naw râdd cenedl, are used in the same signification in K. H. and we commonly say, Nid yw efe yn perthyn iddo o'r nawfed âch.*

Achwr, *one that professeth skill in genealogies; an herald; a writer of pedigrees.*

Ach, *is used for Merch, being prefix'd to the father's name; as, Ab or Ap for Mâb.* *Communi ratione Cognomina Britannica sunt,*

præfigendo Ab pro Mâb, *in filiis; Ach pro Merch, in filiabus cognominandis.* Davies's Gram. p. 161.

Ach, *for Uch, above.* Ach ei law. K. H.

A'ch, *for a eich, and your; as, A'ch tâd, and your father.*

Ach, *a particle used in composition; as, Achludd, achles.*

Achadw, *the same as Cadw, to keep.* From A and Cadw. Gorwiliais yn achadw ffîn. Gwal.

Achanog, *the same as Anghenog, needy, indigent, in want.*

Achar, *from A and Câr, he loveth, he will love; loving.* Neb traha nid achar. N. Hence the compound Diachar, *not amiable, unlovely, odious.*

† Achef. q.

† Achen. Q. *whether the same as Echen.* Cenedl, *saitb Ll. kindred, family, a nation.* It is taken for Ach. Yn achen y ddraig wen wiw, Rownllaes y mae'r arianlliw. *Jolo i arfau Mortimer.* Mae fyched, mafw ei hachen, Meddwdod i'th orfod i'th ên. D. G. i'r gôg. I brofi uchod ei brif achen, Ym mysg arafwch y mae 'sgrifen. L. G.

† Achenu, *from A and Canu, to sing.* Achenaf uchenaid gyfrin. M. Br.

† Aches, D. Achos, H. S. *the same as Afon, a river.*

Achlân. i. e. i gŷd oll, *all, altogether, all without exception.*

Achles, *a place of succour and refuge, where one is cherish'd and made much of; defence, protection, succour.* Heb. חָלַק, Chalak, *to appease, to coax, to flatter.* D.

Achlesu, *to refresh, to cherish and make much of; to take into one's care and protection.* Y rhai da a achlesir yn arffed yr Eglwys: *They that be good shall be cherish'd in the bosom of the church.*

Achludd, *to hide; a thing hidden; hiding.* Hence Ymachludd, *to be*

A C

hidden, to hide himself. Thence, corruptly, Machlud haul for Ymachludd haul, the hiding or going down of the sun; sun-set. Hence also Diachludd; that is, Diymgudd, not hidden. Y mae gwely i'm gelyn, Lle'r ymachludd deurudd dŷn. M. R. Ymachludd gloyw Forfudd glaer. D. G.

Achlust, a bearing. D.

Achlyfur, a cause, motive; occasion, season or opportunity.

† *Achor. 2. wh. from Ach and ôr, or from A and cor. It seems to signify small and slender. Hence Diachor, and pl. Diechyr. D.*

Achos, and Achaws, cause. pl. Achosion. Achaws dybryd, K. H. a foul crime; that is, adultery. Achwys is also read, and Achwysion.

Achre, gwisg. Ll. a garment, a covering. Vid. Achref and Achwre.

Achrê, but rather, yea rather, nay, nay rather. It should be written Echrê. D. It is used when one corrects what he had said.

Achref. 2. wh. from A and Cref, or the same as Achre.

Achreth, from A and Creth; trembling, quaking, shaking.

† *Achrettawr, a creditor, one that gives credit.*

Achrwm, from A and Crwm; crooked, bended, bowed. Iolo achrwm o Lechryd.

Achrwym, a tye, a bond or band. From Ach and Rhwym.

Achub, to seize upon; also, to defend, protect, save, deliver. Achub y blaen ar un, to prevent, do first, or before another.

Achubwr, and Achubydd, a deliverer, a saviour.

Achubedig, deliver'd, sav'd; also, employ'd, saith E. Lh. But I did never read it in that sense.

Achul, from A and Cûl; lean: also, narrow.

Achwedl, and Achweddl, a story, a narrative, a tale. The same as Chwedl.

A D

† *Achwerig, slowly. H. S.*

Achwedd, a pedigree. The same as Ach. Na chyfathrach nac achwedd. D. Ll. O'r achwedd oreu o deyrnedd. Gr. Gwrg.

Achwlwm, a knot, tie or band: also adjectively; intangled, intricate, perplex'd, horrible. From A and Cwlwm.

Achwre, the same as Achre: also, a thorn-hedge, or a fence of stakes, posts and rails; a wall, trees and other things of that sort, which are wont to be used about a house for keeping off the inclemency of the weather. Sepimentum virgultum vel ligneum, maceria, arbores & id genus alia, quæ ad inclementiam cœli propulsandam adhiberi solent. Dr. Wotton. Ar do y ty a'i achwre. K. H.

Achwyn, to accuse, to complain; an accusation, a complaint. From A and Cwyn. Heb. הוֹכִיחַ, Hociach.

Achwys. Vid. Achos.

† *Achys, cruel, desperate. H. S.*

† *Actwn, i. e. Lluryg, saith Ll. The same as Accwn, a coat of mail.*

A D

Ad, a preposition used in composition. It is of the same force and signification as Re in the Latin compounds.

† *Adaf, a hand. Heb. יָד, Jad. Ch. יָדָא, Jeda. Arab. Jadon. Da. Lle'r adaf a gâf o gyrn. G. O. am ddwrn cleddyf.*

Adail, a building, an edifice or structure. Adail signifies, commonly, wattling-rods to wattle the roofs of houses, which seems to be its primary signification. From Ad and Eilio, to wattle.

Adeilad, and Adeiladaeth, a building: also, edification.

Adeiladu, and Adeilad, to build.

Adeiladwr, a builder. Heb. אֲרֵכָל, Ardecal. D.

Adain,

A D

Adain, *a wing; the spoke of a wheel; the fin of a fish.* pl. Adeinydd, adenydd, adanedd: *also*, Edyn. Dan d'edyn ymgysgodaf. *E. Pr. in Psal. lvii.*

Adeiniog, *that hath wings; winged.*

Adammeg, *a riddle, a parable.* Vid.

Dammeg. Hûd yw ym ei hadammeg. *D. G.*

Adar, *birds, fowls.* sing. Aderyn.

Gr. *ὄρνις*, Ornīs. Chald. *טִּיִּר*,

Taiar, *a bird.* *D.*

Adar llwch gwin, *vultures, gripes or gryffons.*

Adar y drudwy. *Q. wh.* Adar y dŷdwy, *as being a bird that loves to build his nest nigh some water. A stare or stareling.* Vid. Drudwy.

Adar y to, *sparrows.* Arm. and Lib. Land. Golfan.

Aderyn y corph, *a screech-owl.*

Adardy, *a bird-cage, a pen or coop to feed fowls in; a bird-house.*

Adarwr, *a fowler, a bird-catcher.*

† Adarwch, *an intreaty.*

Adaw. *The antients said adaw for what we say Gadaw, to leave, with its compounds.* Arab. Adan, *to permit.* *D.*

Adblygu, *to unfold, to bend or fold back.*

Adefyn, better Edefyn, *a thread.* Vid. Edef.

Adeg, *the wane or decrease of the moon. It is taken also for a seasonable time or opportunity.* Achub yr adeg, *Eph. v. 16.* W.S.

Adfail, *ruin, decay; the fall of a building.*

Adfeilio, *to decay, to be ready to fall.*

This word is used of buildings that are in decay and ready to fall.

Gwiw adail heb adfeiliaw, Gwaith wyd Morfydd llwyd â'i llaw.

D. G. Ef a welai henllys adfeiliedig (*an old ruinous palace*) a neuadd drydoll.

Lliw yn adfeiliaw, *a colour that fadeth or decayeth.*

A D

Adfan and Adfain, *a stranger, a foreigner.* From Ad and Mann, *a place. Coming from another place.*

† Adfant. Vid. Difant, gormant.

Adfeddylied, *to remember, to recollect or call to mind.*

Adferu. *The same as Edfryd, to restore, to return (a thing.)* A ddwngau neu nid adfer. *P. Also, to determine.* Yr Arglwydd biau gymmell ei gadw fal ei hadfero yr ammodwyr. *K. H.*

Adflas, *an ill taste.*

Adfwl, *an ox that hath been kept a bull for one, two, or three years, and is afterwards gelt; a gale.* Vid. Attarw.

Adfyd, *misery, calamity, adversity.* From Ad and Bŷd. Adfyd pob hîr drifwch. *P.*

Adfydig, *wretched, miserable, calamitous, distressed.*

† Adfydd and Atfydd; from Ad and Bydd; *for which we use Agatfydd, Ysgatfydd: It may be, perhaps, peradventure. Hence is compounded Diedfydd, certainly, without doubt.*

Adfywio, *to quicken, to enliven, to revive, to be revived.*

Adgas, or Atgas, *odious, hateful.* Vid. Cās.

Adgasrwydd, *odiousness.*

Adgen, *an accent.* V. Vid. Accen.

Adgenhedlu, *to regenerate or beget again.*

Adgofio, *to call to remembrance.*

Adgyfodi, *to rise again.*

Adgyfodiad, *a resurrection.*

† Adgyllaeth, *desire, longing.* V.

† Adiad, Ceiliog hwyad. Ll. *a drake, a mallard.* Gr. *ὕαξ*, *ὕαδος*, *hyas*, *hyados.*

† Adian, hîl, *a progeny or offspring, posterity.* Adian frenhinawl.

Adill, *vile, base, abject.* Vid. Attil. Hên adill hi annodai, i wraig ŵyl un gwr a gai. *D. Ll.*

Adladd, *later-math, later-grass, or after-pasture; the grass which groweth*

A D

groweth where hay was lately mowed.

Adlais, a rebounding of a voice in a valley or wood; an echo.

Adlam, from Ad and Llam, to leap back, to rebound, to return; leaping back. Hence Diadlam, Lat. Irremeabilis, from whence one cannot return; not to be repass'd.

Adlam. The same as Treftâd, a fixed abode, home or habitation, whither a person may return who is gone from thence. Teirgwaith y mae i'r mâch geifiaw y talawdr yn ei adlam cyn dwyn ei asael. K. H. Yn ei adlam; i. e. at his own house.

Adlammwr, one returning from abroad. O derfydd i Dreftadawg fôd yn Adlammwr gyda Thref-tadawg arall undydd a blwyddyn yn ddiannod, ac yn ei wasanaeth, a mynnu myned i wrthaw, taled iddaw ddêg ar hugaint; a hwnnw a elwir yn Adlammwr. K. H.

Adlaw, one of the meanest rank. Adlawiaid, the rabble, the meanest sort of people.

† Adlaw, Dal adlaw, to fear, to stand in awe, saith H. S.

Adnabod, to know, to perceive. Arm. Aznauout.

Adnabyddiaeth, knowledge.

† Adnau, Y peth a roer i gadw at arall: a thing intrusted or deposited in the hand of another to keep. Gwartheg arall yn adnau, Pan fo chweccaf ni bydd tau. Adnau cyhyryn gan gâth. P. Llyma gynni-fer ffordd yr ymedy dŷn â'i ddâ, Trwy drais, lladrad, anghyfarch, llôg, adneu, benthyc, &c. K. H. Os o lôg, neu o adneu, neu o fen-tyg yr holi dy ddâ, rhaid it fy-negi y dŷdd y dylid eu hedfryd. K. H. Y tŷ y caffer lladrad yn-ddo fydd halawcŷy ac a fo ynddo eithr adneu, can ni ddyly perchen adneu gadw tŷ un arall rhag lla-drad, ac am hynny ni bŷdd col-ledig o'i adneu. K. H.

A D

† Adnaw, to keep to himself, to pos-sess, to own.

† Adneir. The passive from Adnaw.

† Adnes. 2. wh. it be the third person sing. of the preter-perfect tense from Adnaw. Adnes, yw ymgeledd, medd rhai. D.

Adnewyddu, to renew.

Adnod, a verse in the bible. Est vox nuper efficta, saith D.

Adolwg, to beseech, to intreat, to pray or beg earnestly, to implore.

Adolwyn. The same as Adolwg.

Adolwg and Adolwyn, adv. prythee.

Adolwg wr, Adolwyn wraig.

† Adorth. 2. wh. compounded of Ad and Eorth, studious, diligent.

† Adoyw. The same as Gottoyw, a spur. H. S.

Adran, a sub-division. Divisio fun-dorum hereditariorum iterata, quæ inter consobrinos fieri solet. Wot.

Adref, homewards.

Adrodd, restoring or returning a gift, a gift returned. From Ad and Rhodd.

Adrodd, to relate, to rehearse, to de-clare. Heb. דָּבַר, Davar, to speak, to relate. Davies.

Adroddiad, a relation.

Adrybedd, certainty; a certain know-ledge of an affair.

† Adryfedd. 2. wh. from Ad and Rhyfedd, excess.

Adrywedd, and Adrywydd, the scent that bounds follow in hunting; a track, a trace. Fel y tynn y dail yr adrywydd oddiwrth yr Ymly-niaid yn y gollont hwy eu helynt. Hist. Owain ap Urien.

Adfain, a sounding again, an echo.

Adfeinio, to sound or ring again with an echo; to resound.

Adtaenu, to besprinkle.

Adwaith, a work left unfinish'd or unpolish'd, which must be taken in hand again; the taking of a work in hand again. Iawn a wnaud ni wnaen adwaith. S. K. Cyfraith ddi adwaith ydoedd. S. K.

Adwedd, a returning, a coming back

again. Myned i adwedd, dyfod i adwedd; *and* Adwedda, *to return, to come again.* Edward pan ddaeth i adwedd, Drwy y môr i dîr y mêdd. L. G. Nid â gair i adwedd. P.

Adwen, *and in the infinitive* Adnabod, *whence also some other tenses are formed; to know.* Gr. εἶδω, οἶδα, Eido, oida, *to know.* Hyn a adwen cyn henaint. D. G. Llawen, os adwen, ydym. L. G.

Adwaen, *the same.* Ar ôl am ŵyr Jarl y maen, Yr ydym er a adwaen. L. G.

Adwyn. *The same as* Adwen or Adwaen. I 'Stiwart Edwart ffordd yr adwyn, Fal y tri Brenin diflin yn dwyn, Yn eu tair collaid y tri cyflwyn. L. G.

Adwair, *hay of the second mowing; rowen hay.*

Adwerth, *a price less than the value of a thing, when a thing is undervalued.*

Adwledd, *a slender banquet; a sparing entertainment; the scraps of a feast; a short meal or repast.*

Adwy, *a gap, a rupture.*

† Adwyar. *Q. wh. from* Ad *and* Gwyar, *blood.*

† Adwynig, *to shine bright; to glitter, to appear.*

Adwydd, *fallow-ground, saith H. S. untilled ground.* Ennillai blant yn llo blwydd, A bair yd lle bu'r adwydd. Huw Davi am darw.

Adwyth, *hurt, mischief, wickedness, misfortune; a blasting.* Hence Diadwyth, *unhurt.* Adwyth diriaid heb achos. P. Athrodion gweision y gwŷr, A bair adwyth rhwng brodyr. Tudur Aled.

Adwythig, *mischievous, unlucky.*

Adyn, *a miserable person, a poor wretch.* From Ad and Dyn. q. d.

Ad-ddyn, *not a man, a most miserable man.* A fu ddŷn aeth yn adyn. P. Golwg Duw ar adyn. P. Also, mad, saith H. S.

Adyrcop, *a spider.* Gair iaith

Llychlyn yw hwn, a chorryn gwenwynllyd a arwyddocâ. E. Lhwyd. Uchel dop adargopwe. D. G. cywydd y niwl.

Add, *is a preposit. in composition, enhancing the sense.*

Addail, *the filth which the waters cast up; leaves that have fallen from the trees.* q. d. Ad-ddail.

Gorweddaes ar gwrr addail. D. G.

Addangc. Vid. Afangc.

Addas, *fit, meet, suitable, convenient, agreeable.*

Addasrwydd, *fitness, suitableness, agreeableness.*

Addasu, *to fit, to adapt.*

Addaw, *to promise, to engage, to pass his word.*

Addef, *to confess, to acknowledge, to own, to grant.* It is also the same as Haddef, *a home, &c.*

Addewid, *a promise.* Arab. Waada, *he promised.* Dr. Davies.

Addawd. *Q. wh. from* A *and* Dodi. Vid. Addod, *a store-house, or place where things are laid up and kept.* Ar ddehau rhiau rhwyf goruchel nêf, Yn addawd Mihangel. P. M.

Addfain. *From* Add *and* Main, *slender.*

Addfed, *ripe.* From Add and Medi. Heb. אֲבִיב, Abib, *præcoccum fructum significat.* Dav.

Addfedu, *to ripen or wax ripe; to make ripe.*

Addfwyn, *gentle, meek, mild, good-natur'd.* From Add and Mwyn.

Addfwynder, *gentleness, meekness, mildness, good-nature.*

† Addiant, *somewhat lean, thin, saith Ll.* Others will have it to be the same as Hiraeth, saith D.

† Addien, *têg. Ll. fair.*

Addod, *ŵy addod, nythwy, the egg which is left in the nest so long as the hen doth lay.* Also, the same as Addawd.

Addoed, *an appointed time; age.* From Add and Oed.

Add-

A D

Addoedi, *to prolong the time. From Add and Oedi.*
 † Addoeddi. *The same as Aeth, he went. Cynddelw Brydydd mawr.*
 Addoer. *The same as Oer, cold. From Add and Oer.*
 Addoli, *to adore, to worship. From Add and Ioli. Arm. Addeuli. Hebrew, אָדָר, Hadhar; which sometimes signifies, to honour. D.*
 Addoliad, *worship, adoration.*
 † Addon, *an offspring.*
 † Addug, Amcan, *an intention. Ll. Others will have it to be the same as Awydd, a greedy desire. T. W. renders it Impetus. Addug yr hŷdd i'r llynn. P.*
 Addug. *From A and Dûg; and of the same signification as Dûg, he took away, he carried. Gŵr a'i gwnaeth yn ddŷn yn ddelw boenedig, ban addug ddygynnelw. C. Maith y rhŷdd yr hyn ni'm addug. P. M.*
 Adduned, *a vow or promise made to God, a desire, a petition or prayer, a request. Heb. נִדְּחַר, Nedher. D. It should be written rather, Eidduned.*
 Adduno, rather Eidduno, *to vow, to make a vow, to desire, to request.*
 Addurn, *an ornament.*
 Addurno, *to adorn, to deck, to be an ornament to.*
 Addwyd, y Nodau. *Ll. an imposthume, an ulcer.*
 † Addwyd, and Eddwyd. *The same as Aethost, thou wentest, thou didst go.*
 † Addwyf. *The same as Aethym, I went. Vid. Athwyf.*
 Addwyn, *honest, virtuous, good, blameless. Gwr, addwyn, an honest and legal man. Nid oes llŷs ar geidwad, o bydd addwyn. K. H. Anaddwyn yw Alltud, a'r tri dyn nid gair eu gair, beth bynnag a ddywettont (sef crefyddwr a dorro ei broffes, a gau dŷst, a*

A E

llwfr cyfaddef) a dŷn heb ateb arno, a gwraig. Os o alltudaeth y mynnir anaddwyno, &c. Addwyn yw i frenhin: *It is meet for a king, it becomes a king. Gwisgo dillad addwyn, to put on decent, handsome clothes.*
 Addwynder, and Addwyndra, *honesty, probity, equity, right and reason.*
 Anaddwyn, *illegal, unlawful, dishonest.*
 Anaddwyno, *to prove one to be illegal, to shew that one is no legal witness.*
 Addwyn. *The same as Dwyn, and compounded of A and Dwyn.*
 Addysg, *instruction, &c. Vid. Dŷsg.*
 Addysgu, *to instruct, to teach.*

A E

Aeg. *They are grossly mistaken who think that this word doth signify language, dialect, or any thing else in the British Tongue. It was never used by any of the ancients either in prose or verse; nor is it used in common conversation; albeit, our modern poets do often use it for Language. The great oracle of our language, the learned Dr. Davies, shews what gave occasion to this mistake, in the words following: Toto errant cælo qui hanc vocem Linguam, vel dialectum, vel aliud quicquam significare putant. Errori occasionem dedit Eg terminatio vocum dialectos significantium (ut & nonnullorum aliorum fæmininorum) ut Gwydddeleg, Ffrangeg, Hyspaeneg, Gwyn-dodeg, Gwenhwysleg, Dehaubartheg, Groeg, Lingua Hibernica, Gallica, Hispanica, &c. Sic has voces poetæ veteres cecinerunt; sic historici scripserunt; scribant licet scioli recentiores Gwyddelaeg, Ffrangaeg, &c. & voces compositas esse existiment a Gwyddel, &c. & Aeg.*

† Aedd,

A E

- † Aedd, *a noise, saith H. S. Also, a man's name. Lat. Ætius.*
- Ael, *the eye-brow. Ael bryn, the brow of a hill: also, the skirt or border of a garment; as, Ael mantell. Ar ael, nigh, by, near to. Twr diwael ar ael yr allt. D. G. Aeliog, having thick or large brows. Ael: Yr ael gynta, y perchyll cynthia i hŵch. D. The first litter of a sow.*
- Aelaf. *Vid. Alaf.*
- † Aelaw, *golud, cyfoeth. Ll. Vid. Alaf, wealth, riches. A throed a llaw, ac arf aelaw, a gorfolled. Folo.*
- † Aele, *gresyn, dolurus, tostur, trist, trwm. Ll. Miserable, lamentable, sad, piteous, heavy. Braw aele, a lamentable terror.*
- † Aeled, *substant.*
- † Aelgerth, *and Aelgeth, and Aelgaeth, and Elgeth, the chin, the cheek-bone or jaw-bone, the mandible. Dôd blaſtr dan dy wddf wrth dy aelgaeth. Ll. M. Mewn gweilgi wyf, mae'n goel gerth, a'r weilgi hyd yr aelgerth. B. A. Cangen ddifeth aelgeth loyw. N. Nac aelgeth ond yn gulgain. D. G.*
- Aelod, *or Aelawd, a member or limb. Aelod o gîg, aelod o fwyd, a joint of meat: also, metaphorically, a kinsman or relation. Aelodeu y Brenin yw ei feibion, a'i neiaint a'i gefndyrw. K. H.*
- Aelwyd, *a hearth. Cor. Olaz.*
- Aer, *an heir.*
- † Aer, } *a battle.*
- † Aerawd. }
- † Aerdrawd. *Vid. Trawd.*
- † Aerfa, *and Haerfa, slaughter, a place of slaughter.*
- † Aerfeddog, *reveng'd, saith E. Lh.*
- † Aerfen, *Dyfrdwy, the River Dee. Aerfen bengrech felen fawr.*
- † Aerflawdd, *from Aer and Blawdd, swift, nimble. Vid. Blawdd.*

A F

- Aergad, *a battle, a skirmish, a fight. From Aer and Căd.*
- † Aergrain, *from Aer and Crain. Vid. Crain.*
- Aeron, *summer-fruits; as, apples, pears, nuts, &c. Yr aeron a chwennychodd dy enaid. Rev. xviii. 14. Also, the name of a river in Cardiganshire.*
- Aerwy, *a cow-house yoke.*
- † Aes, *a shield, a buckler, a target. Gr. Ἀσπίς, Aspis, a round shield. Vid. Aſtalch.*
- † Aesawr, *one bearing a shield, armed with shield or buckler.*
- † Aesdalch. *Vid. Aſtalch.*
- † Aesdrai, *from Aes and Trai, he whose shield is broken in battle.*
- † Aesdrawd, *from Aes and Trawd. Vid. Trawd.*
- † Aesdwnn, *from Aes and Twnn, one whose shield is torn in battle.*
- Aesfel, *verjuice.*
- † Aesferw, *Têg, gloyw, Ll. bright, fair.*
- † Aesfrau, *one whose shield is too brittle for his strength.*
- Aeth, *he went. It is a primitive verb, whence the infinitive Myned. Heb. אָתָה, Athah, he went, he is gone away. Arab. Athid. D. Also, Aeth, grief, pain, sorrow. Y mae yn aeth yn fy nghalon glywed neu weled hynny. Saeth, an arrow, seems to be derived hence, viz. from Ys and Aeth, it went, for its swift course, or from the pain it causeth by pricking.*
- Aethnen, *and Aethwydden, an aspen tree. Arm. Ethlen.*
- Aethwelkt, *latter-math, latter-grass. The same as Adladd.*

A F

- Afagddu, *the proper name of a man. Tal. Also, utter darkness.*
- † Afais, *edn. Ll. A bird.*
- Afal, *an apple. So in Cor. and Arm. Ir. Ubhal.*

B

Afal,

A F

Afal Peatus, *a peach. The same as Eirin gwlanog.*
 Afal gronnynog, *a pomegranate.*
 Afaleua, *to gather apples.*
 Afall, and Afallen bêr, *an apple-tree.*
 Afallen fûr, *a crab-tree.*
 Afallach, Afaleule, perllan, *an orchard.*
 Afallon, Ynys-y-fallen, Ynys wydryn, *Glassenbury in Somersetshire, so called from the apples there.*
 † Afalwr, *likeness. H. S.*
 † Afanas, *foolishness.*
 Afangc, *an amphibious animal, call'd a beaver; not much unlike an otter, but that it is bigger, having its fore-feet like a dog's, but footed behind like a goose; of a dark gray colour; and having an oblong cartilaginous tail, which, in swimming, it makes use of to steer its course. There were a great number of these beavers in the river Teivi in Giraldus's time, about the year 1188. It is written also, Addangc. Addangc ni thynnir o anoddyn dwr, &c. L. G. Heb. אֲנָקָה, Anakah. D. But Afangc seems to be deriv'd from Afon [a river] and to be only an abbreviation of the word Afonog, i. e. Fluvialis; as, Llwynog, [a fox] signifies Sylvaticus, from Llwyn, Sylva. E. Lb.*
 Afar, *grief, sadness, sorrow, mourning; desire, longing. Q. wh. from A and Bâr. Dal llîd, gofid ac afar, A chât wrth estron a chât. G. S. Trist wyf mewn trwsiad afar. D. G. in mourning.*
 † Afarwy, *sadness. H. S.*
 Afarwy, *a proper name, which is called in Cæsar, Mandubratius. Tr. Brit. and Galfr. Monem. According to this, I should be apt to read the word, Mardubratius; Afarddwy frâs, says E. Lh. For 'tis a constant rule that the British v consonant was express'd by m, or b in the Latin.*

A F

† Afdrwyt, *the strangury. H. S.*
 Aferchwa, Archwa, *stink. Id.*
 Afiechyd, *sickness, illness, indisposition, unhealthiness.*
 Afiach and Afachus, *sickly, unhealthy.*
 Afaith, arabeddiaith, *fair or kind words, pleasant and gentle language, mirth, pleasantness.*
 Afeithus, *facetious, merry, pleasant, kind. Afeithus pôb mammaeth. P.*
 Aflafar, *one that cannot speak, or that lacketh utterance, dumb. Gr. ἀλαλος.*
 Aflan, *unclean.*
 Aflanh'au, *to defile, to pollute. Lev. xx. 3.*
 Aflendid, *uncleanness.*
 Aflodnais, *immodest.*
 Afler, for Aflerw. *Vid. Llerw.*
 Afles, *disadvantage, loss, damage.*
 Aflesiol, *incommodious, hurtful.*
 Aflonydd, *troublesome, restless.*
 Aflonyddu, *to disquiet, to trouble.*
 Aflonyddwch, *disquiet, trouble.*
 Aflwydd, *misfortune, mishap.*
 Aflwyddiant, *the same as Aflwydd.*
 Aflwyddiannus, *unfortunate, improsperous. Aflwyddiannus pôb diri-aid. P.*
 Afluniaidd, *deformed, ugly, misshapen.*
 † Afn. Q. *Llath lasn uch afn uch afwyn. C.*
 † Afneued. *Vid. Neuo.*
 Afon, *a river. So in Arm. D. Cor. Awan, Ir. Avan. E. Lb. Avon is the proper name of many rivers in England; as, Avon, the River of Bristol; the Avon in Northamptonshire; another in Warwickshire, where there is a town called Stratford upon Avon, &c. for which this reason is to be assign'd, viz. That the English, when they drove the Britans out of that part of Great Britain call'd from them, England, took the appellatives of the old inhabitants for Proper Names; and so by mistaking Avon,*
which

which with us signifies only a river in general, it came to serve with them for the Proper Name of several of their rivers.

Afrad, riotous or needless wasting, prodigality. Afrad pôb afraid. P.

Afradu, and Afradloni, to waste needlessly, to spend lavishly.

Afraid, not necessary, needless.

† Afrddwl, gofal neu bechod. Ll.

It is written also, Awrddwl, and seems to be compounded of dwl, saith D. and to signify Trwm, hwydrwm, musgrell, llesg, fwrth, anesgud. Pl. Efrddyl. Handid efrddyl aflawen. P. Cant cant ei moliant mal Elifri, Canaf can feddwl awrddwl erddi. En. ap Gwalch i ferch. Diafrddwl yn aer. H. Foel. Ys da ei gampau heb gwypaw'n afrddwl, ys iawn ddi-fygwl o'i fygythiaw. Ll. Gwr. Diafrddwl feddwl fyddwn ym Môn, Pe'n fyw y delai i Dalebillion. D. B.

† Afrdwyth. Vid. Twyth.

Afrifed, innumerable, numberless, infinite.

Afrllad, sing. Afrlladen, a wafer, a cake. Q. wh. from Bara, and llâd, the bread of grace. Brallu tég afrllad hael. J. Deul. Ni bydd Offeiriad ni bendicco afrllad. Tal. Arllad is also read. Mîl o arllad mal eurlliw. D. N. Ac aur llêd nog arlladen. N.

Afrwydd, unsuccessful, prosperous, difficult, intangled.

Afrwydd-deb, unsuccessfulness, hindrance.

Afrys, from A and Brys, slow, lingering, tardy. Nofia ddwfr, na fydd afrys. D. G.

Afrywiog, degenerate: also, harsh, rigorous.

Afrywiogi, to grow rough, to wax harsh, to grow out of kind.

Afrywiogrwydd, degeneracy: also, harshness, sharpness, rigour.

Afu, the liver of man or beast. C.

and Arm. Avu. Au is also found used. Crafu yr afu yr oedd. J. Br.

Afuad, or Aüad, a distemper incident to sheep, when they are diseased in the liver. Teithi dasad yw blîth ac oen i fôd genthi; a'i gorfod hyd galan Mai rhag yr Afuad. K. H. Also, the herb liverwort. H. S.

Afwch, and Awch, the edge or sharpness of a weapon or tool, vigour, liveliness, vehemency. Hebrew, אֲבַח, Ibchah; from the root אֲבַח, Abach, the edge of a sword. D. Gwâr Hywel hoewal cyfeddwch, gwr yn llâdd a llafn dau afwch. P. M.

Afwyn, and Awyn, the rein of a bridle.

Affaith, a participating in the guilt of another man's crime, a being accessory to felony. O llâdd anifail ddyn, dyna alanas heb affaith iddi. K. H.

Affeithiol, accessory to another man's crime.

Affeithiwr. The same as Affeithiol. Affeithwyr yw y rhai a addawo gyflog er llâdd dÿn. K. K. O derfydd i ddÿn ladd merch gath, a bod affeithiwr iddo, mwy a dâl yr affeithiwr no'r llofrudd. K. K.

Affaith, the affection, disposition, motion or passion of mind: also, the same as Effaith, effect.

Affaithiolaeth, and Effeithiolaeth, effect.

† Affan. Uffern affan. Q. wh. Aphan, from A and Ban, high, q. d. not high, deep.

Affieu, the bosom, lap. D. Others will have it to be the same as Gafael, a hold. O affieu fy llaw. P. M. i'r haiarn twymn. Dûg anrhaith Uffern yn ei affieu. E. G. am Grist.

Affwys, a bottomless gulf, a deep pit, an abyss, a precipice; the deep. It should be written Aphwys, from

A G

A and Pwys. Y man ni bo lle i ddim i roi ei bwys arno, ond bôd yn rhaid iddo fyned i'r gwaelod. Dêg pla poeni, cyn eu boddi, ym môr Aphwys. *Tal. concerning the ten plagues of Egypt.*

A G

- Ag. *Vid. A.*
 Agalen, maen hogi, a whetstone. *Q. wh.* Hogalen, from the verb Hogi, to whet or sharpen. C. Agolan. Ar. Igôlen. Gr. Ἀκονή, Akonè.
 Agalen o ymmenyn, a mass of butter, a print of butter. *Vid. Man-nad.*
 Agarw, rough, rugged. The same as Garw. Tîr agarw amddyfrwys, rugged and wet ground.
 Agatfydd, perhaps. *Vid. Adfydd.*
 Agerw. The same as Agarw. Ammhuredd o berfedd berw, cylla eigion cêll agerw. G. Gr. i'r donn.
 Agatoedd. The same as Agatfydd.
 † Agde, rather Angdde, from Ang. *Vid. De.*
 † Agel, the spoils of war.
 Agen, a cleft, a slit, a rift, a chink, a cranny. *Vid. Gagen.* Heb. חגוה, Chageuah. *Dav.*
 Agennog, full of clefts and chinks, leaky.
 Agennig, a little chink. A diminutive from Agen.
 Agennu, to cleave or chap, as the ground doth.
 Agendor, a great gaping or opening of the earth or firmament.
 Ager, and Agerdd, heat, vapour, exhalation, steam. It seems to be the same as Angerdd. Mwg i'r cwm ager y cor. T. A. Agerdd yn tynnu o eigiawn. D. G. i'r Niwl.
 Agerfa, a breathing hole, a vent, &c. H. S.
 Agne. *Q. wh.* from Gne, colour. Mae agne fens mwg neu sawr. L. Mon. Aliàs, Y mae gne.

A I

- Agori, to open.
 Agored, open.
 Agoriawdr Nêf, the Opener of Heaven.
 Agoriad, a key; from agori, to open. Also, an opening. Heb. מפתח, Maphteach, and Arab. Mafti; from opening. *Dav.*
 Agos, near at hand, near to, nigh, by, almost. Cor. Ogoz. Arab. Hogos, hogosik. Gr. ἀγγι, Angchi, ἐγγύς, Eng-gys. Heb. נגש, Nagash, to come nigh, draw near. *Dav.*
 † Agro, is Gorthrwm, trist, heavy, sad.
 Agwedd, a form, a mean, or habit.
 Agweddi, and Egweddi (for the Antients instead of A writ E commonly.) K. H. The same as Gwaddawl or Cynhyfsgaeth, a portion or dowry. From A and Gweddi, which is derived from Gwêdd, a yoke: also, a maiden-fee presented by the husband to the bride, (saith E. Lb.) but that is more properly Cowyll. Others read, Angweddi.
 Agweddiawl, having a portion. K. H.
 Agwrdd. The same as Gwrdd, strong, stout, robust, hardy.
 Agwyddor, an alphabet. *Vid. Egwyddor.*
 Agwyr, the same as Gwyr, awry, askew, crooked. Drwg cadwad dygiad agwyr, Llugorn llonn a'i llwgr yn llwyr. D. G.

A H

Aha, ha, ha, well-a-day! Aha gwraig y bwa bach. D. G. An interj. of rejoicing.

A I

Ai, an adverb of asking; as, Ai hwn, is this he here? Ai efe, is it he? Aië, q. d. Ai ië, is it so?

Ai,

A L

Ai, (*a conj.*) *either, or.* Naill ai hwn ai hwnnw, *either this or that.*

Aigr, or Eigr, *a young woman.* Vid. Ex. in Bâs.

Aig, *a company, a rout, a troop, an herd, a flock: properly, a shoal of fishes.*

Ail, *the second: also, like.*

Ailun, *an image, a picture, an effigy.* Q. d. Ail-lun. Vid. Eilun.

Gr. Δευτερότυπον, Deuterotypon.

† Ail-law, *foolish.* H. S.

† Ail-le, *profitable.* Id.

Aillt, *a farmer that rents land, a tenant, a bond-man, a servant.*

Aingc, awydd, *greediness, desire,* Gwnaeth drwy aingc ar Ffraingc ffrawdd annheilwng. En. Mad. ap Rha.

† Airos, *scarlet, saith* H. S.

ais, *sing.* Asen and Eisen, *a rib, a little thin board, a lath or spar.*

Aith, *furz or gors.* Vid. Eithin.

A L

Al, *the young of all kind of creatures.* H. S.

Alaeth, *lamentation, mourning, groaning, wailing.*

† Alaf, golud, *wealth, riches.* Others take it to be the same as Am-mheuthyn, *rare, delicate.* Pl. Alafoedd, and Alafau. Gr. ὀλῶς, Olbos.

Alai, *an alley.*

Alar, *mourning: also, distaste, loathing.* H. S. Vid. Galar.

Alaru, laru, *to loath.*

Alarllyd, *loathsome.*

Alarch, *a swan.* C. † Elerch. Lat. Olor.

† Alathr, *polite.* H. S.

† Alawr, *a purse.* V. Vid. Alwar.

Alaw, *the white water-lilly.* Vid. Herbas.

Alban, *Scotland.*

Albrys, and Albras, Bwa croes, *a cross-bow, a warlike engine to cast or shoot darts or stones.* Arm.

A L

Albalastr. Treiddio â'r albrys trwyddo'r eilbrath. D. G.

Albryfiwr, *a maker of engines, slings or cross-bows; or one that shooteth out of them.*

Alcan, or Alcam, tin. H. S. Davies translates it by Orichalcum, which is a kind of brass metal, copper. Mi a dynnaf ymmaith dy holl alcam. If. i. 25.

Alch, *a grid-iron, an iron grate.* Heb. אֶחָ, Ach, significat arulam, acerram, focum, receptaculum ignis. Davisius ex R. D. Kimhi.

† Alches, *a window.* H. S.

Alclwyd, Caer Alclwyd, *a city of the Stratchwyd Britans.* Dunbarton (or as the old Scottish, Dunbratin) according to some. E. Lh.

† Alfarch, gwayw, Ll. *a spear.*

Aliwn, *an alien, a stranger.* From the Lat. Alienus.

Almaen, *Germany.*

Almari, *a cupboard.* Oer ddugaiſt, arw eiddigor, Iddi hên almari môr. Folo i'r Llong.

Almarchu, *to strip off the leaves.*

† Alon, *enemies, strangers.* Vid. Galon.

† Alwar, *a purse.* Arm. Jalch.

Aliw. Vid. Haliw.

All, *another.* Gr. ἄλλος, állos.

Allan, *out, without.*

Allan o law, *forthwith, presently, straitway, word for word, out of hand.*

Allawr and Allor, *an altar.* Arm. Altor.

† Allda, *a stranger.* V. sed q.

† Allmor, *pant, a valley or dale inclosed on both sides with hills.* Q. wh. hence Allmor, the name of a place.

Allman, plur. Ellmyn, *a German; from All and Man. Alemanni etiam diversarum Galliæ nationum fuere colluvies, Rhenum sub Augusti Principatu transgressi: quorum nomen est merè Germanicum: ab Alle,*

A L

- Alle, i. e. omnes, & Mannen, viri, compositum. Cluv. in Germ. ant. lib. i. cap. 8.
- † Allogi, done with allum. V.
- Allt, and Gallt, pl. Gelltydd or Elltydd, the side of a hill, or any steep ascent, up-hill, a woody cliff. It is used in some parts of Wales for woods. Yn allt ac yngwaered, K. H. Up-hill and down-hill. C. Als.
- Alltraw, tâd bedydd, a word used in Buellt. D. A god-father. The pl. Alltrawon is used in Glamorganshire for the gossips; but not very common.
- † Alltred, Ll. Alltrod. V. Tarian, a shield. Others say that it signifies Dieithriaid, strangers.
- Alltud, a foreigner, a stranger, an alien. From All, another, and Tûd, land. Alltud mab aillt, ac alltud mab uchelwr. K. H. O rhoddir Cymraes i alltud, &c. K. H. Os â alltud oddiwrth ei Arglwydd i'r Wlad yr hanffo o honi, &c. K. H. It is used also for a farmer, or tenant, in the W. laws. Alldud etiam sæpius pro Villano sumitur. Wotton.
- Alldudes, f. g. a woman that is a stranger. A minnau yn alldudes. Ruth ii. 10.
- Alltudo, to banish: also, to reduce one into the state of a stranger. Aliquem in statum peregrini dejicere. Dicitur de eo qui ex Fæminâ Wallâ peregrino nuptum datâ nascitur. Wott.
- Alltudaeth, and Alltudedd, exile, banishment. Dioddef alltudedd mewn dieithrwlad.
- Allwaith, an epithet of an ox that plows the second year. K. H. So Cynwaith is used of an ox plowing the first year, Trydewaith, of an ox plowing the third year; Chwechedwaith, of one plowing the sixth year. K. H. So, Un-

A M

- waith, once; Dwywaith, twice, &c.
- † Allwest, Porfa, Ll. grass, pasture.
- Allwlad, a stranger, a foreigner, of another country. So W. S. translates the Gr. Παροικον, Paroikon, in Luke xxiv. 8. From All, another, and Gwlâd, a country.
- Allwy, to pour out. V.
- Allwydd, and Allwedd, a key. So in Arm. C. Ahwel, † Alwedd. Yn Abertawy terwyn allwedd Lloegr, llwyr weddus y gwra-gedd. P. M.
- Allwyddawr, one that carries keys. Arm. Neb a doug allweddou, and Allwedderes. f. g.
- † Allwynin, sorrowful, sad, pensive, heavy. Ac ni chafas y cennadau eu gwrandaw, namyn eu gollwng ymmaith yn drist allwynin. Galf. in Gwithbelino. Hynt nim bydd llonydd heb allwynin wedd, hepcor dor dewredd hywledd hoywlin. Rhif. ar farwnad. Greek, Ἀιδυνὸς αἰδυνόν.
- Allwys. The same in S. W. as, Arlloesi, and Arloesi, to empty, to pour out, to shed.

A M

- Am, (conj. and prep.) because, for.
- Am ddyrchafu o honot dy olwg.
- Am geiniog. Am hyn, am hynny, for this or that cause: Also, by; as, Am y tân â'r Brenin. K. H. By the fire over against the king. So, Am y ddyfogl ag ef. Am y celfi â'r Brenin. K. H.
- Am, (in compositions) round, about; as, Amfylchu, amgnoi, ambori, amdrychu, amgylchu. Lat. Am; as, Ambio. Gr. ἀμφί, Amphi.
- A'm, a compound pronoun; as, Duw a'm carodd, God loved me.
- † Amad, and Amhad. 2. wb. the same as Hâd, seed; mingled seed, mixt seed.

Amadrwy,

A M

A M

† Amadrwy, Pwrffil. *V.* A purple about a woman's gown, the train or trail of a gown.

Amaelyd, wrestling. *H. S.* Better Ymaelyd.

Amaerwy, from Am and Aerwy, a hem, a skirt, a border, welt or gard about a coat or gown, a fringe of a garment, a selvedge, *Urles. Wott.* Amaerwy adnabod ammynedd. *P.* Neud llawer i'm lliw lliw amaerwy tonn, ban llew- wych ei bron ger ei breichrwy.

Amaeth, arddwr, aradwr, an hus- band-man, a plow-man, a plower, a servant plowing. *Heb.* אִמְאֵת, Amath, is a maid-servant. *Dav.* Rhan o farhaed brenin fydd ffiol aur cyn dewed ac ewin amaeth a amaethai faith mlynedd. *K. H.* It is written also, Ameth. *Os* ameth, gwn nas methud. *D. G.* *pl.* Emyth, and Emeith.

Amaethwr. The same as Amaeth.

Amaethu, to plow, to play the hus- bandman.

Amaethad, Amaethiaeth, husbandry, tillage; the business of a plow- man. Ni ddyly neb gymeryd amaethad arnaw oni wybydd wneuthur ei aradr a'i hwyliaw. *K. H.*

Amaethun, rare, delicate, dainty: also, powder'd meats, sallad or sauces kept in brine or pickle; faith *H. S.* *Vid.* Ammheuthun.

Amaethuno, to preserve. *H. S.*

Amaethunwr, he that sells pickles. *Id.*

† Aman, a stable. *Id.* *q.*

† Amar, Tal. *Q.* whether Ammhar, decay'd; from An and Peri, and *vid.* Ammharu.

Amarfawg, fenc'd, secur'd. *H. S.*

Amafel, to wrestle. *H. S.* *Vid.* Y- mafaef.

Ambell, Ymbell, some few.

Ambell-waith, sometimes, now and then.

Ambyr, amber-grease. *H. S.*

Amcan, a purpose, an intent, an aim or end, a meaning, a resolution: also, a conjecture or guess. *Bwrw* amcan, to conjecture, to guess. *Nid megis ar amcan.* *i Cor. ix.* 26. Not as uncertainly.

Amcanu, to design, to purpose or re- solve; to conjecture or guess.

† Amcawdd, Meddai. *q.* *H. S.*

† Amcoch, and Amgoch, on every side red. *Gr.* Ἀμφίρρυθρος, Am- phiéruthros.

Amerain, a rolling, tumbling, tos- sing, or wallowing on the ground. From Am and Crain.

Amcreinio, ymgreinio, to tumble down on the back, as horses use to do; to roll, to wallow, to tumble upside down. *Cywion* brain yn amcreiniaw, Ciwed ymglywed a glaw. *D. G.* i'r delyn ledr.

Amcwyn, the herb tarragon. *H. S.*

Amdan, a trevet.

Amdaw, amdanaw, faith *Ll.* but he is mistaken, faith *Dav.* For the ancients said A'm daw for what we say, daw i'm: and A'm do- ddyw, daeth i'm. *Dolur* gor- modd a'm doddyw: *i. e.* Daeth i'm, befell me.

Amdlawd. From Am and Tlawd, very poor, on all sides poor. *Gr.* Ἀμφίπνους, Amphipenes: Hence, Diamdlawd, most plentiful, very plentifully. It is corruptly written commonly Diandlawd, faith *Dav.*

Amdo, a garment, a covering which covers on every side. It commonly signifies a shroud or winding-sheet. From Am and To.

Amdrai, diminish'd or lessen'd on every side. From Am and Trai.

Amdrweh, cut or mangled on every side.

Amdrwm, heavy, very heavy, on every side heavy. *Gr.* Ἀμφίβαρος, Amphibarüs.

Amdrymmu, to wax heavy. A phan wybu Lyr ei fôd yn am- drymmu. *Galf. M.* Amdrymmu gan

A M

gan henaint, *to grow heavy with old age.*
 Amdrymder henaint, *the heaviness of old age.*
 Amddifad, *destitute; fatherless or motherless, or both; an orphan.* Vid. Ymddifad.
 Amddiffyn, and Ymddiffyn, *to defend.*
 Amddiffynfa, *a place of defence, a strong hold.*
 Amddiffynnwr, *a defender.*
 † Amddwll. *Q. wh.* Amddwl, *of Dwl; as, Afrddwl. Neud amddwll awyr neud hwyr hinon.* El. S.
 Amddyfrwys, *waterish, wet, moist, plashy, watery on every side.* Hence Llanamddyfry in Caermarthenshire is deriv'd by some.
 Amerodraeth, *rectius Ymmerodraeth, empire.*
 † Amgant, amgylch, *about, round, or round about, a circuit.*
 Amgarn, *from Am and Carn, a ferrel of iron or brass, or any other metal, on the haft or handle of any weapon or tool.*
 Amgen, *on the contrary, on the other hand, other-wise, different: also, but.* Lat. Autem. E. Lh.
 Amgenu, *to alter, to vary.*
 Amgoch. Vid. Amcoch.
 Amgoed, *from Am and Coed, woody on every side, encompassed round about with woods.* Gr. ἀμφίξυλος, Amphixulos. Henllan amgoed.
 Amgreinio. Vid. Amcreinio.
 † Amgudd, *treasure, saith H. S.*
 Amguedd, *our dearest secrets, our most valuable goods, our choicest furniture.* From Am and Cu, dear.
 Amgyffrawd, and Amgyffred, *to comprehend, to contain or hold.* Ti a arweddaist yn dy arffedd, y nêb ni allai'r nefoedd ei amgyffred. D. Ddu in Off. B. Mariæ. *Thou hast borne in thy bosom Him,*

A M

whom the Heavens could not contain.
 Amgyffred, *signification.* Dav.
 Amgylch, *about, all round; a compass or circuit.* O amgylch o-gylch, *round about.*
 Amgylchedd, *a circumference, a circumstance, a circuit.*
 Amgylchiad, *a circumstance.*
 Amgylchu, and Amgylchynu, *to environ or incompass, to beset, to besiege, to block up.*
 † Amgyred, *about.* V.
 Amhad, *sown with divers seeds, sown on every side.*
 † Amic, *greediness.*
 † Amis, *a garment, apparel, clothing.*
 Ammeg. *The same as Adammeg and Dammeg.*
 Ammhar, *decaying, decayed, or gone to decay, out of repair.*
 Ammharu, *to decay, to wax out of repair.*
 Ammharus. *The same as Ammhar.*
 Ammharod, and Ammharodol, *unprepared, unready.*
 Ammharodrwydd, *unreadiness.*
 Amherawdyr, *rectius Ymhërodr, aut Ymmerawdr, an emperor.*
 Amherodron mein, *emeralds.*
 Amhiniog. Vid. Eminiog. Amhiniogeu Tir. K. H. *The borderers. i. e. those whose farms border upon, or are next to, a land that is in debate.* Finitimi, ii nempe quorum prædia fundo litigato contermina sunt. Wott.
 Ammhlantadwy, *childless, barren, that cannot bear children.*
 Ammheuthun, *rare, delicate, dainty.* Nid ammheuthun llawer. P.
 Amheuthun pôb dieithrfwyd. P.
 Ammheuthuna math ddynion. T. A.
 Ammheuthunion, *dainties, delicacies, dainty dishes, junkets.*
 Ammherffaith, *imperfect.*
 Ammherffeithrwydd, *imperfection.*
 Amhossibl, *impossible.*
 Amhossiblwrwydd, *impossibility.*

Aml,

A M

Aml, often, frequent, many, plentiful: also, large. E. Lh.

Amledd, and **Amllder**, corruptly **Andler**, and **Amldra**, abundance, plenty, store. Arab. Mele, Multitudo, from Heb. מלא, Mala, implere. Dav.

Amlhau, to increase, to multiply.

Amlaethai, milkwort. H. S.

† **Amlan**, of sundry fashions. Id.

Amlaw, a glove. **Amlaw ddur amlyw ei ddart**. L. Mon.

Amlaw, and **am law**, besides. E. Lh.

Amliw, a various colour: also the same as **Amlwiog**.

Amlwiog, of sundry colours, party-colour'd.

Amlwg, manifest, clear, plain, evident, apparent, conspicuous. Vid. **Eglwg**.

Amlygyn, a goal or mark to run at, or to play at; a conspicuous mark.

Amlygu, to manifest, to make clear and apparent.

† **Amlynu**, to cleanse, saith E. Lh.

Ammau, to doubt; also, to gainsay, to contradict.

Amheuaeth, doubt.

Ammarch, disgrace, discredit, dishonour, disparagement, reproach, affront.

Ammharchus, disgraceful, disrespectful.

Ammerchi, to disgrace, to dishonour, to disparage, to affront.

Ammhur, impure, unclean.

Ammhuredd, impurity.

Ammod, a covenant, a contract, an agreement confirmed between the parties agreeing by joining their hands together, whereby before witnesses they mutually oblige themselves to perform what hath been agreed between them. K. H. *Pactum manibus junctis inter pacificantes confirmatum, quo se coram Arbitris ad id, de quo inter utroque pactum fuerit, perficiendum mutuò obligant.* Wott. Also, a condition. Dan **Ammod**, upon

A M

condition. It is, by contraction, for **Amfod**, which the antients sometimes used.

Ammodi, *gwneuthur ammod*, to make a covenant; to covenant or contract.

Ammodwr, a party contracting. **Ammodwyr**, *formâ plurativâ, Arbiter, Testis qui suo testimonio pactum ratum facit.* Wott. ex K. H.

Ammor. 2. *wh. fortune.* **Hawdd ammor**, good fortune. **Erchi hawdd ammor**, to pray for happiness and prosperity. *Cyfyd i't hawdd fyd fadien bôr gennyf, ac anwyl hawdd ammor.* D. G.

Ammorth, misfortune, disgrace, dishonour, reproach, ignominy. From **An** and **Porth**, help. **Mawr fu ammort y porthmon**. D. G. **Mis diwg a fu 'Mhowys draw**, **A mawrth oedd, ammort iddaw**. G. Gl.

Ammraint, that which is against the right, privilege, or franchise of a city. From **An** and **Braint**. **Ammraint pôb torr defod**. P.

Ammhrudd, imprudent. From **An** and **Prudd**.

Ammrhyd, unseasonableness. From **An** and **Prÿd**, time.

Ammrhyffleu. Vid. **Amryffleu**.

Ammrwd, raw, unboiled.

Ammwlch, cyfa, saith G. T. *whole, without any breaking, gap or notch.* From **An** and **Bwlch**.

Ammwyll, madness, foolishness, indiscretion.

Ammhwyllog, mad, distracted, indiscreet.

† **Amnad**, **Diomedd**. G. T. *Nothing.* T. W.

Amnaid, a sign that one makes with his hand or head; a nod, a beck. Gr. Νεύμα, Neyma.

Amneidio, to beckon, to nod, to signify by beckoning. Gr. Νέμειν, Neyein. Heb. נון, Nud, to beckon, to nod. Arab. Aumi. Dav.

Amnawdd, defended or protected on every side. From Am and Nawdd.

† Amner, a purse.

† Amnerydd, an alms-giver; an almoner, a burser. H. S.

† Amneryn, a little purse or bag. Idem.

Amnhêdd, ymbil, to beseech, to intreat earnestly. Vid. Ymnhedd.

Amnifer, an uneven or odd number.

Amniferog, of uneven or odd number.

Amniferwch, unevenness of number.

Amnoeth, naked and spoiled on every side. Gr. Ἀμφίγυμνος, Amphigymnos.

Amobr, by contraction for Amwobr; from Am and Gwobr, a fine paid to the lord for the marriage of a tenant's daughter: Or rather, a maiden fee, which used to be paid to the lord for the maidenhead of every woman whose husband held land of him; for it was wont to be paid, whether a maid was married or deflower'd. It is also called, Gobr Merch, or Gwabr Merch.

Tri chywilydd gwryf, 1. Panddywedo ei thâd wrthi, mi a'th roddais i wr; 2. Pan êl i wely'r gwr; 3. Pan ddêl gyntaf o'r gwely ym mysg dynion. Dros y cyntaf y rhoddir ei hamobr i'w thâd, dros yr ail y rhoddir ei chowyll iddi hithau, dros y trydydd y rhydd ei thâd ei hegwe-ddi i'r gwr. K. Some are of opinion, that, before the conversion of the Britans to christianity, the lords did claim the maidenhead of the daughters of their tenants, dependants, and homagers. Dr. Davies thinks this maiden fee was to be paid to the father, if living, or else to the lord. Hence, perhaps, a virgin is call'd Diffaith Brenhin, The king's desert. In the manour of Dinefwr in Caermarthenshire, every tenant at the marriage of his daughter, pays ten shillings to the

Lord; which is called Gwobr Merch, i.e. A maid's fee. In the manour of Buellt in Radnorshire, a noble paid by every tenant at the marriage of a daughter, is called Maiden-Rent. Vid. Cowell in voce. This custom, with some variation, is observed in some other places in Wales, and in some parts of England, as also in Scotland, and the Isle of Guernsey. Hector Boethius, in his history of Scotland, relates, that Ewen the III^d, who is supposed to have reigned about 20 years before CHRIST's incarnation, made a law, that himself and his successors should have the maidenhead, or first night's lodging with every woman, whose husband held land immediately of the crown: and the lords and gentlemen of all them, whose husbands were their tenants or homagers; which law continued 'till the days of Malcolm the III^d, surnamed Connor, who, at the instance of his queen, abrogated and abolished this lewd law, and ordained that the tenants, by way of commutation, should pay unto their lord a mark in money; which tribute, the historian saith, is yet in force, and is called Marcheta Mullerum.

Amogawr. Vid. Ymogawr.

Amp. Vid. Wmp.

Ampwy, perhaps the same as Mym-pwy, humour, fancy.

Ampreswyledig, uninhabitable.

Amrafael, strife, quarrel, debate, contention, variance, a falling out. Heb. מריבה, Meribah, strife. D.

Amrafael, adj. divers, sundry. Some write it Amryfal.

Amrafaelu, to contend, strive, debate, disagree, vary, to fall out with.

Amraint. Vid. Ammraint.

Amrant, the eye-lid. From Am and Gran. Arm. Abrant, the eyebrow. Pl. An niou abrant.

Amrant-

A M

Amrant-hûn, *a nap, or short sleep; sleep.* Ni chysgais i amrant-hûn heno, *I have not got one wink of sleep this night.*
 Amrant-huno, *to sleep, to slumber, to take a nap.*
 †Amredwr, *a mimic, one that counterfeited.* H. S.
 †Amredu, *to counterfeit.* Idem.
 Amredydd, *a counterfeiting.*
 Amrosgo, and Amrosgoyw. *Vid.* Abrwyfgl. Sinobl ac arian glân gloyw, Ym yw'r ysgwyd amrosgoyw. *Solo.*
 Amryfus, *erroneous, faulty.*
 Amryfusedd, *an error, a mistake, an oversight, a fault.*
 †Amryffleu, *vast, huge, large, very great, mighty big.* Carreg amryffleu, *a huge immovable stone.* Amryffleu donieu dyniadon. P. M.
 Amrygant. *From Amryw and Cant.*
 Amrygoll, *loss, harm, hurt, perdition.*
 †Amrygwydd, *falling diversly or several ways.*
 Amrylaw. *From Amryw and Llaw.*
 Amryliw, *of divers colours.* From Amryw and Lliw.
 Amrylon. *From Amryw and Llonn.* Nid oedd amrylaw nac amrylon wr, amryliw oedd ei Onn. C.
 Amryson, *to contend, or strive in words.* From Amryw and Sôn.
 Amryw, and Amrywiol, *divers, sundry, various.*
 Amrywio, *to differ, to be different.*
 Amfathr, *as lle amfathr, a place trodden and beaten on every side.* Greek, Ἀμφίτριτος, Amphitritos. Amfathr dynion, *the treadings and footsteps of men.*
 Amser, *time.* Chal. זמן, Zeman. So in Arm.
 Amserol, *seasonable, timely.*
 Amserolder, *season or time convenient, seasonableness.*
 Amseru, *to do a thing in season, and without delay.*

A M

†Amug, Amddiffyn, *to defend.* Thence Cyfamug.
 †Amwg, and Amygaid. *The same as Amug.*
 †Amwain, *to lead.* H. S.
 †Amwedd, *poison.* Idem.
 Amweddi, *a supplication, a solemn praying.* Lat. Comprecatio. Fy meddwl, fy amweddi, Farw oedd chwant yn fardd i chwi. L. M.
 †Amweddog, *manifold.* H. S.
 Amwisg, amdo, *a garment, a covering.* It commonly signifies a shroud or winding-sheet.
 Amws, *a stallion, a stone-horse.* Pl. Emys. M'redydd fychan lân ei llys, Oedd aml ei dda a'i emys. G. Gl.
 †Amwyn, Amddiffyn, *to defend, to protect.* Gr. Ἀμύνω, Amyno, *to succour, help, defend.* Mi a attolygaf iwch' faddeu i mi am erchi eich nawdd chwi i amwyn y traethawd bachigyn hwn. M. W.
 Amwynt, *sickness, illness, indisposition, an ill habit of body, an evil constitution or bad state of health.* From An and Pwynt. A maint yw fy amwynt i. D. G.
 Amwys, *ambiguous, equivocal, of doubtful meaning.* Nid amwys a wnêl gwarth. P.
 Amwyfdra, *a dark mysterious saying.* Lat. Ambages. H. S.
 Amwyth, llid, *anger, wrath.* From Am and Gwyth.
 Amyd, *corn, corn of different kinds mixt together, as wheat and barley.* Bara amydd, *bread made of such corn.* From Am and Yd.
 Amyn, *unless, except, lacking but.*
 Amynedd, *patience; and Ymmynedd.* The antients writ it Anmynedd. Gweddw pwyll heb Ymmynedd. P.
 Amysgar, pl. Amysgaroedd, *the bowels or entrails.*

A N

An, *is a privative particle used in*

composition; as the Gr. *ἀν*, *ἄν*, *ἀν*, *ἄν*, from *ἀνέω*, Aneu; and Lat. In. The antients also writ An, for what we write Ein, ours.

A'n, a comp. pronoun; from A and Ein.

Anach, a cause that hinders; commonly a cause alledg'd as a just impediment why persons should not be joined in matrimony.

Anad; yn anad dim, above all things; especially.

Anadl, breath. Arm. Alan, and Alazn. Gr. *ἄνεμος*, Anemos, wind. Heb. *אָנַף*, Anaph, he breathed. Spiravit. D.

Anadlu, to breathe, to blow. Arm. Alaznaff. Arab. Nahad. D.

Anadnabyddus, unknown.

Anaddas, unmeet.

Anaddwyn, and Anaddwyno. Vid. Addwyn.

Anaele, pain, smart, hurt; an incurable disease or wound. The same as Aeale. Llaw pawb ar ei enaeleu. P. Gweau anaelau o nych. D.G. Aml i'm gwnaeth hiraeth hîr anaelau, Am laith gwr dewr dur ei lafnau. D. B.

Anaf, a maim, maimedness. Heb. *אָנָף*, Tinneph. D. In Arm. a blind worm is called Anaff. E. Lb.

Anafu, to maim, to mangle.

Anafus, maimed, mangled.

Anafod, a sore, a bruise, an ulcer.

Anair, infamy, ill-name, ill-report, calumny.

Anallu, inability.

Anamlwg, not manifest.

Anaml, scarce.

Anamldra, scarcity, fewness.

Anamser, unseasonableness, an inconvenient time.

Anamserol, unseasonable, untimely.

Anau. 2. wh. Anhau, that is not planted or sown, but comes up of its own accord. Coed anhau, trees not set or planted,

Anardymmer, distemper, indisposition, unseasonableness.

†Anaw, Cerddor. 2. wh. Cerddor tafod, a musician, a poet.

Anchwiliadwy, unsearchable.

Ancr, an anchoret, an hermit, one that retires from company and lives solitary by himself. Fal yr ancr, honest, sincere.

Ancres, an anchorefs.

Ancwyn. This word, in Dr. Davies's dictionary, is render'd, *Mensæ secundæ*, bellaria, dapes delicatiores, the second service or course, the desert, dainties, sweetmeats. But it signifies in the W. Laws, a set allowance of meat and drink given to some of the king's servants out of the king's provisions. *Plerique Interpretes vertunt Mensam secundam; sed quid sibi volunt cum hac mensâ secundâ mihi non constat.* Ancwyn erat demensum cibi & potus quod regiis quibusdam domesticis de penu regio præbebatur. Wott.

Andaw. The same as Gwrandaw, to hear, to hearken, to listen, to give ear. Endewais i eaws, &c. Gwalch. Andaw llais adar, &c. Bl. F. Thence Ymandaw, ymwrando.

Andler, corruptly for Amledd, plenty.

Andras, the goddess or fury Andrastra, to whom the ancient Britans offer'd human sacrifices; called otherwise the goddess or lady Malen, which the vulgar often call, Y Fall, and Mam y Drwg. *Etiam hodie Andras populari dicto Britannis nostris dicitur Dea Malen, sive Domina, quam vulgus nostrum nunc appellat Y Fall, sive Faunam fatuam, & Mam y Drwg, seu Diaboli Matrem, aliàs Y Wrâch, quod Γεαῦν, sive Matrem vetulam sonat.* Baxteri Gloss. p. 16. *Andrastræ autem isti Britanni veteres humanas hostias immanitèr immolabant.* Id. p. 17. The learned Mr. Bax-

ter thinks that the memory of this Andraffa remains among us to this very day; ; for he observes that men, when in a passion, say, Mae rhyw Andras arnochwi, which is as much as to say, Some Andras doth possess you; and Ffei Andras! But perhaps, in these expressions, it is no more than Anras, the want of grace. From the privative particle, An and Grâs.

† Anebre. *Q. wh.* An-nebre, from An and Debre.

Anedifeiriol, impenitent.

Anedifeirwch, impenitence.

Aneglur, not clear or manifest.

Aneilyn, a phantom. H. S.

Aneiri, and Aneirif, innumerable, numberless, without number, past numbring.

† Aneirian, deformed, ugly, ill-favoured. From the privative, An and Eirian, fair. Aneirian pob diriaid, every wicked person is deformed. P.

म Aneiryd, i. e. An-neiryd. From An and Deiryd; not pertaining, that is not a-kin or related to one.

Anelwig, shapeless, without form or figure. From An and Elwig, shape, form, or figure. Dy lygaidd a welfant fy anelwig ddefnydd. *Psal.* cxxxix. 16.

Anenwog, mean, not renowned, nothing famous.

Anesgor, and Anesgorol, incurable, inevitable, insuperable, that cannot be avoided or surmounted. A-naf anesgor. *Galf.*

Anesgusodol, inexcusable.

Anesmwyth, unquiet, restless.

Anesmwythder, disquiet, trouble.

Anesmwytho, to disquiet, trouble, or disturb; to grow unquiet.

† Anewig. *Q. wh.* an adject. from Anaw.

Anewyllysgar, unwilling.

Anewyllysgarwch, unwillingness.

Anfab, childless, barren. Gwraig anfab, i. e. Gwraig ddiblant.

Gr. "ΑΤΕΚΝΟΣ, Ateknos, "ΑΠΟΛΙΣ, Apais. Also, childish, saith E. Lh. Anfad, impious, villainous, wicked, naughty, mischievous. From An and Mâd. Llyna fydd oll anfadus. L. Mor.

Anfarwol, immortal.

Anfarwoldeb, immortality.

Anfeidrol; Anfeidrol o faint, infinite.

Anferth, deformed, ugly. From An and Berth. Anferth o faint, monstrously big.

Anfodd, a displeasing, a misliking. O'i anfodd, against one's will.

Anfoddog, discontented, misliking, angry, implacable.

Anfoddlawn, unwilling, discontented, displeased.

Anfoddhâu, and Anfoddloni, to displease, to be displeased.

Anfoes, ill-manners, rudeness, irreverence. It is used also for Anwes. Mirein fab mawr ei anfoes. D. G. i gariad.

Anfoesgar, ill-mannered, ill-bred, unmannerly.

Anfon, to send: also, sending.

† Anfottynaid. From Hafotty. Perhaps the same as Angroesawus, inhospitable.

Anfri, irreverence, disrespect, an affront, an abuse. From An and Bri.

Anfucheddol, immoral, wicked.

Anfuddiol, unprofitable.

† Anfyr, foolish. H. S.

Anffawd, misfortune, bad luck.

Anffodiog, unfortunate.

Anffurfaidd, deformed.

Anffurfio, to disfigure, to mar the fashion of.

Anffrwythlon, unfruitful.

Anffrwythlondeb, barrenness, unfruitfulness.

† Ang, large, broad, capacious: whence is compounded Eang, and Ehang, a word commonly used, and of the same signification. It is contrary to the word Ing, narrow. And from this word the antients

A N

lients said Engi, for which we use Genni, to hold or contain. Rhan o farhaed brenhin yw ffiol aur a ango (*alibi anno*) llawn ddi-awd y brenhin ynddi. K. H.

†Angad, llaw, a hand.

†Angar, bell. H. S.

Angau, death. Cor. Ancow. Arm. Angou. q. d. Angof, oblivion. Gr. Ἀθήνη, Lethe. Whence the Lat. Lethum, and the Welsh, Llaith.

Angau a gyrch ac nid adfer. P.

Angheuol, deadly, mortal. Angheuolion weliau, mortal wounds.

Angall, imprudent.

Angallineb, imprudence, indiscretion.

Angel, an angel. From the Gr. ἄγγελος, Angellos. pl. Angelion, and Engyl, which is also taken for the sing. whence also the pl. Engy-lion. Cor. Ehal. Arm. Ael. Ir. Aingeal.

Angell, an arm, a leg, the pinion of a bird. Adar a gaid ar y gwynt, O'i ddwy angell ni ddiengynt. T. A. i'r Gwalch. Mae dy wr yn y gell, yn cnoi angell hwch. Aneur. Pl. Engyll. Cair hwnt walch corrwyt a hyll, crafangog cryf ei engyll. T. A.

Angen, necessity, need, want, poverty. Gr. Ἀναγκή, Anangken, in the accusative. Arab. Haga. D. Angen yn angen, K. H. necessity in necessity, i. e. a thing most necessary.

Angenoctid, necessity, &c. The same as Angen.

Angenrhaid, necessary.

Angenrheidrwydd, unavoidable necessity.

Anghenus, Anghenog, needy, indigent, poor.

†Anghengaeth, misery. E. Lh.

Angerdd, a hot steam; sultry heat: also, strength, force. Angerdd y tân, the violence of the fire. Heb. xi. 34. Cymmaint oedd ei angerdd. Galf. Also, a natural quality, saith E. Lh.

A N

Angherddol, vehement, fierce, violent.

Anghwbl, imperfect, not full. Ang-hwbl pob eifieu. P.

Anglod, dispraise.

Angnawd, unusual, unaccustomed. From An and Gnawd.

Angor, an anchor. From the Gr. ἄγκυρα, Angkyra. Also, a sustaining, a bearing or staying up, saith V.

Angor, covetous. Vid. Anghawr.

Anghanmol, to dispraise.

Angharedig, unloving, without natural affection.

Anghariadol, uncharitable.

Anghariadoldeb, uncharitableness.

Anghawr, covetous. Cybydd angor, a niggardly wretch. Vid. Corawg.

Enwi angor dau goryn, Yn Nudd hael ni weddai hyn. H. D.

Anghawrdeb, covetousness, avarice.

Anghenfil, a monster, a foul or ill-formed creature. q. d. An animal of meer necessity, from Angen and Mil.

Angherdded, the wandering of a traveller out of the way: also metaphorically, misfortune. From An and Cerdded.

†Angheugant, uncertain. Vid. Ceugant.

Anghof, oblivion, forgetfulness. Gadael neu ollwng yn angof, to forget.

Anghofio, to forget. Arm. Ancouffhaad.

Anghofus, forgetful.

Anghred, unbelief, infidelity. Gwlad anghred, any country out of Christendom.

Anghredadyn, and Anghredwr, an unbeliever, an infidel.

Anghredu, not to believe, to disbelieve.

Anghrediniaeth, unbelief.

Anghrist, antichrist.

Anghristianogol, unchristian.

Anghroesawus, unhospitable.

Anghwaneg, more.

Ang-

Anghwanegu, *to add, to augment.*
 † Anghychwiawr, *unequal, unlike; from Cychwiawr. Vid. Cychwior.*
 Anghydfod, *debate, strife, contention. From An, Cyd and Bod.*
 Anghydnabyddus, *unacquainted, unknown.*
 Anghydran, *disproportionable.*
 Anghydwibod Cyfraith. K. H. *Id quod Lex non agnoscit. Wott.*
 Anghyfaddas, *unfit, inconvenient.*
 Anghyfannedd, *uninhabited, solitary, desolate.*
 Anghyfanneddu, *to make desolate.*
 Anghyfannedd-dra, *and Anghyfanneddrwydd, desolation.*
 Anghyfarch. *When any thing is taken away or used, or when any thing is done, the owner not knowing it, or without asking his leave, it is called Anghyfarch. It signifies also a fine payable to the lord for plowing land without the owner's leave and consent. K. H. Anghyfarch is also what one is not obliged to share with another. Tri Anghyfarch gwr: 1. Ei farch a'i arfau. 2. Ac a ddêl iddaw o'i dîr. 3. Ac a ddêl yn Wynebwarth i gan ei wraig am ei cho-wyll. Ni ddyly yntau rannu yr un o hynny a'i wraig. K. H.*
 Anghyfarchwr, *he that takes another man's goods without asking the owner's leave. Fo eirch i'r anghyfarchwr, Ofni'r farn gadarn fel gwr. L. G. Anghyfarchwyr, extortioners. W. S. 1 Cor. v.*
 Anghyfartal, *incomparable, &c. Vid. Cyfartal.*
 Anghyfarwydd, *unskilful, ignorant. Dall pôb anghyfarwydd. P.*
 Anghyfaith, *a strange tongue or language. It is sometimes an adjective; Gair anghyfaith, an exotic word, or a word of another language. Anghyfaith yw ni wyper pa ddywetto, ac na wypo pa ddywetter wrtho. Alltud anghyfaith, a stranger of another tongue.*

Anghyfiawn, *unrighteous, unjust.*
 Anghyfiawnder, *injustice, unrighteousness.*
 Anghyfiawnu, *to do unjustly, to falsify. Ac anghyfiawnu 'r clorian-nau trwy dwyll. Amos viii. 5.*
 Anghyfleus, *inconvenient.*
 Anghyflwr, *an unhappy condition, misery, calamity.*
 Anghyfnernth, *and Anghyfnernthi, weakness, infirmity. D. Drach' ynghefn drych anghyfnernth. D. G. Also, unsteadiness, disloyalty, faith E. Lh.*
 Anghyfodedyn, *hard to be lifted up, immovable. Da anghyfodedyn, immovable goods. K. H. And, Da anghyffro. Ibid.*
 Anghyfraith, *what is contrary to law, the transgression of the law; iniquity. Anghyfraith yw pechod. 1 John iii. 4. Gr. Ἀνομία, Anomia. Dwyn peth i wrth anghyfraith i gyfraith, K. H. to recover a thing stolen.*
 Anghyfreithiol, *and Anghyfreithlawn, unlawful, illegal.*
 Anghyfreithloni gweithred, K. H. *to make a deed or writing void.*
 Anghyffelyb, *unlike.*
 Anghyffred, *incomprehensible.*
 Anghyffredyn, *not common, not wont, unusual: also, unjust, partial. K. H. Vid. Cyffredyn.*
 Anghymmendawd, *indiscretion; confusion. Ei gamwedd a'i anghymmendawd ei hun. Galf.*
 Anghymmeradwy, *unacceptable.*
 † Anghymmnes, *too much, excess. Vid. Cymmnes.*
 Anghymhefur, *intemperate, incontinent.*
 † Anghyngel, *a monster. Vid. Ang-henfil.*
 Anghynnesin, *not used, unwont, unaccustomed, unusual, strange. O'r deila dîn yigrubl anghynnesin ar ei yd, &c. K. H.*
 Anghynnesinder, *and Anghynnesindra, unwontedness, strangeness.*
 Ang-

Anghynnifer, of uneven number, odd.
 Anghynnwys, not well prest or closed, disorder'd, discomposed, compact, inconstant. Also used as a substantive, inconstancy, the not having the command or government of one's self.
 Anghysbell, far off, far distant, at a great distance.
 Anghyslon, dissonant, discordant, disagreeing in sound, jarring, untuneable.
 Anghyslondeb, disagreement or discord in tunes and voices.
 Anghysloni, to discord, to disagree in sound, to jar.
 Anghyslur, discomfort.
 Anghyttun, disagreeing.
 Anghyttundeb, disagreement.
 Anghyttyttuno, to disagree.
 Anghyweithas, froward. 1 Pet. ii. 18. From the privative An and Cyweithas.
 Anghywir, faithless, dishonest, not to be trusted.
 † Anglas, a sword.
 Angladd, a funeral, a burial.
 Anglef, a loud voice, a cry, a noise. From Ang and Llef; or, Ynglef, from Yng and Llef.
 Angraff, dull sighted: also, simple.
 Angraifft, correction in words, reproof, rebuke: also, example. Gan fôd i'm angraifft y Ninifeaid pechadurus, a Rahab y buttain, a Dafydd odinebus, ni allaf anobeithio. N.
 Angreifftio, to reprove, to rebuke, to chide. Angreifftio pechadur, to rebuke a sinner.
 Anghrawn, one that doth not heap up riches. From An and Crown. Vid. Crown.
 Anguriol, wonderful, intolerable, direful, horrible. Vid. Engir.
 † Angwardeb, desire, saith V.
 Anhap, unhappiness, misfortune, mischance.
 Anhappus, unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate.

Anhardd, unhandsome, unseemly.
 Anharddwch, undecency, unseemliness.
 Anhawdd, hard or difficult.
 Anhaws, more hard or difficult.
 Anhawlder, difficulty.
 Anhebyg, unlike.
 Anhebygol, unlikely.
 Anhepgor, necessary, indispensably necessary, not to be omitted by any means, what one should never want or be without; a person or thing which should never be away from one. *Persona vel Res quæ ab aliquo abesse non debet.* Wott. So in K. H. Tri Anhepgor Brenin, are three of the royal retinue whose attendance the king should never be without. In the like sense are used, Anhepgor Breyr, Anhepgor Gwrda, Anhepgor Tacog, things which noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers are supposed to have always by them.. K. H. Pl. Anhepgoreu.
 Anhun, } watching, lying awake,
 Anhunedd, } watchfulness.
 Anhwyl, indisposition, sickness, illness.
 Anhwylus, indisposed, unprosperous.
 Anhy, bashful, fearful, without courage. From An and Hy.
 Anhyderus, diffident, not bold.
 Anhydraeth, ineffable, unutterable.
 Anhydryn, untractable, refractory, stubborn, obstinate, wilful. From An and Hydryn, and that from Hy and Tynn.
 Anhyfryd, unpleasant.
 Anhyffordd, not easy to be past.
 Anhygoel, improbable, not easy to be believed.
 Anhygyrch, not much frequented, unoccupied. Y llwybrau a aeth yn anhygyrch. Judg. v. 6.
 † Anhylar, sad, mournful, melancholy. E. Lh. monens q.
 Anhylaw, unhandy.
 Anhylysg, not easy to be burnt.
 Anhynaws, untoward, froward.
 Anhy-

Anhywaith. *untractable, refractory, untoward, froward.*

Anhyweithio, *to be untractable and refractory.* Fel anner anhywaith yr anhyweithiodd Israel. *Hof. iv. 16.*

Anial, *desert, uninhabited, untilled, solitary, lonely: and Ynial.*

Anialwch, *a desert or wilderness, solitude.* S. W. Ynialwch.

Anian, *nature: sometimes the seed of copulation.* Anian morfarch, *the flower of the sea; sperma ceti.*

Anianol, *natural.*

Anianolder. *The same as Dylyed anianawl, natural right.* K. H. *What descends to one from his parents or co-heirs. Jus naturale, quod ex parte parentum vel coheredum ad aliquem descenderit vel devoluerit.* Wott.

Anianydd, *a naturalist.*

Anifail, *a beast.* Pl. Anifeiliaid.

Anifeiliaidd, *beastly, brutish.*

Anifaildra, *beastliness.*

Anifeiriol, *innumerable.* Pfal. xl. 12.

Anlariaidd, *ungentle, cruel.* Tra blwng yw natur y blaidd. A llew orig anlariaidd. *Folo Gôch.*

Anllad, *lustful, lascivious, wanton, incontinent.* 2. *wh. from Llawd, llodig. It is also taken in good part, Ef yn wyl, yn olud roddiad, ef yn daer, yn aer, yn anllad.* P. M.

Anlladrwydd, *lust, lasciviousness, incontinency.* So W. S. *translates the Gr. Πάθος, Pathos.* Col. iii.

Anllai, *nevertheless.* H. S.

†Anllodi, and Anlloddi, *to spend or waste riotously in eating and drinking.*

†Anlloedd, *wealth, riches, estate, means.* O'r tri rhyw ddadannudd, y cyntaf yw dadannudd â, ac aredig, a thai ac anlloedd. K. H. Anllawdd, or Anllodd, *rich.* E. Lh.

†Anlloeddawg, *dyn anlloeddawg a da iddaw.* K. H. *A rich man.*

†Anllofi. *Vid. Llofi. It seems to*

signify, to reach with the hand, to give out with the hand, to deliver into the hands, saith Dav. Gr. Ἐγχερίζειν, Engcheirizein.

Anllygredig, *uncorrupt, incorruptible.*

Anllygredigaeth, *incorruption.*

Anllythrennog, *illiterate.*

Anllywodraeth, and Aflywodraeth, *misrule, sedition.*

Annawn, *misfortune, unluckiness.*

Aeth i weiniaid fyth annawn, A tholiad wyf a thlawd iawn. D. G.

Annedwydd, *unhappy.*

Annedwyddwch, *unhappiness.*

Annedd, *an habitation, a dwelling.*

Ty annedd, *a dwelling-house.*

Heb. נוה, Naueh, *an habitation:*

נאות, Naoth, *habitations.* D.

Anneddu, *to dwell, to inhabit, to live in.* Heb. נוה, Nauah, *to inhabit, to reside.* Dav.

Annel, *a bending, a stretching.* Bwa ar annel, *a bent bow.*

Annelu, *to bend, to aim, to level.*

Annelu bwa, *to bend a bow.* Syr

Howel a annelai, Y bwa dyfg ap y Dai. L. G.

Annelog, *bent.* Megis o annelog fwa'r cymhylau. *Wisd. v. 21.*

Annel, *a stay, shore, or prop.*

Annel, *a snare, a gin or springe.*

Tri hely taeog fydd, annel, a chroglath ac ysleppan.

Anner, and Anneir, *an heifer.* Ar.

Owner. I minnau y mae annair; ym mlaen gwaun aml iawn ei gwair. B. Pb. B.

Anneirfuwch, *a young cow.*

Annerch, *to greet or salute, to send commendations.*

Annerch, *a saluting or greeting.*

Annheilwng, *unworthy.*

Annheilyngdod, *unworthiness.*

Annherfynol, *infinite.*

Anniben, *infinite.* From An and Di-ben. *It is also used for slow, coming slowly to an end.* Ac wedi i ni hwylio yn anniben. *Acts xxvii. 7. Also, confused or out of order.*

A N

Annibendod, *slowness, delay, laziness: also, confusion or disorder.*
 Annichellgar, *simple, without guile or fraud. From An and Dichell.*
 Annien. *Vid. Dien.*
 Anniffoddadwy, *unquenchable.*
 Annilys, *uncertain, doubtful. Gr. 'Αδελος, Adelos. Vid. Dilys.*
 Annilyfu, *to refuse, to reject as not authentick and certain.*
 Anniddan, *comfortless.*
 Anniddig, *morose, peevish, froward.*
 Annioddef, *impatience.*
 Annioddefgar, and Annioddefus, *impatient.*
 Annioddefgarwch, *impatience.*
 Anniolchgar, *unthankful, ungrateful.*
 Anniolchgarwch, *ingratitude.*
 Annistaw, *not silent. Gr. 'Ασιωπος, Asioperos, 'Ασιγης, Asigeros.*
 Anniwair, *unchaste, lewd, wanton: also, false, treacherous, saith E. Lh.*
 Anniwairdeb, *unchastness, incontinence, all sins of uncleanness, lewdness.*
 Anniwyg, *a bad habit of body.*
 Anniwygus, *one that has an ill habit of body, one of a bad constitution.*
 Annhynghedfen, *misfortune, an unhappy fate.*
 Annhynghedfennawl o faint. *Galf. monstrously big.*
 † Annhyrron. *Q. whether the same as Anhydyn, annhirion, from Tiron.*
 Annlyed, *not due.*
 Annod, *the delay of payment. K. H.*
 Annod cyfreithiawl, *a lawful stop.*
 Annod y gyfraith, *to make void the suit. K. H. Annod parodrwydd wrth amharodrwydd, to put off the party that is ready, because the other is not ready. K. H.*
 Annoeth, *unwise, foolish.*
 † Annoeth, *an injunction. E. Lh. sed q.*
 Annog, *to provoke, to exhort, to egg or spur on, to counsel or advise.*

A N

Gr. 'Ανώγω, *Anogo, to exhort, to persuade.*
 Annog, } *provocation, exhortation, persuasion.*
 Annogaeth, }
 † Annorraith. *Q. wh. Anwyl.*
 Annos, *to set a dog upon, or stir him to pursue, to egg or spur on, to move or prick forward. From the Heb. דין, Anas, to force, to compel, saith Dav.*
 Annosparthus, and Annosparthol, *out of order, disordered.*
 Annrhaethawl, and Annrhaethadwy, *unutterable, unspeakable.*
 Annhrefn, *disorder, confusion.*
 Annhrefnus, *out of order, confused.*
 Annhrugarog, *unmerciful.*
 Annhrugarogrwydd, *unmercifulness.*
 Annudd, and Anhudded, *a covering.*
 Anhuddo, *to cover, to cover all over.*
 Anhuddo tân, *to cover the fire with ashes that it may not go out.*
 Annuwiol, *ungodly.*
 Annuwioldeb, *ungodliness.*
 Anny, *to contain. Vid. Genni.*
 † Annyly, *unwilling. H. S.*
 Annun. *Vid. Anhun.*
 Annwn, and Annwn, *a bottomless gulf, an abyss, the deep, hell, the state or receptacle of the dead; the Antipodes. D. Anadl carth lle cyfarth cŵn, Ennaint gwrachiod annwn. D. G. i'r niwl. A phan ddél awel auaf, I annwn o ddwn ydd âf. L. G. Nid eir i annwn on'd unwaith. P.*
 Annychweledig, *unconverted.*
 Annysg, *want of learning, lack of knowledge, ignorance, inhumanity, incivility. Gr. 'Αμαθία, Amathia.*
 Annysg oedd i'm nas gwyddwn.
 Annysgedig, *unlearned.*
 Annysgymmod, *discord. From An, Dys, and Cymmod.*
 Anobaith, *despair.*
 Anobeithio, *to despair, to be out of hope.*
 Anobeithiol, *despaired of, desperate or past hope.*
 † Anober,

† Anober, a thing of no value, a trifle, a matter of no weight, a little or small thing. O'i wenllaw anaw anober ni'm doeth, can doeth ym a llawer. C. It is used as contrary to the word llawer. Vid. Sequens; and vid. Ober, and Gober.

† Anoberi, a thing of no account, little worth or set by. The same as Anober. Anoberi un barwn, Eithr o'r rhyw yr henyw hwn. Jolo.

Anodd, hard to be done, difficult.

Anoddau, a kind of theft, in which, by mistake, one thing is taken away for another; that is, when one meddles with what is another's instead of his own. K. H. Also, any action bad in itself, done without any intention to hurt. K. H. From the privative particle An and Goddau, design.

Anoddyn, for Anoddyfn, the deep, an abyss. Dwfr anoddyfn, very deep water.

† Anogan, and Anogawn, weak, feeble, not valiant or strong. Vid. Gogawn, and Gwogawn.

Anogyfarch. The same as Anghyfarch.

† Anolaith, from Llaith.

† Anoleithiog.

Anolo, unprofitable, of no effect, force or weight, void, vain. This word is used in Powys, saith D. Vid. Golo. Anolo yw tyftiolaeth ni chlywo'r ynad. K. H. Poed anolo fo ei fin, A'i gywydd a'i ddêg ewin. D. G. Anolo yw pôb pêth ni bo cyfreithiawl, every thing that is unlawful is unprofitable. K. H.

Anonest, dishonest.

Anonestrwydd, dishonesty.

Anorfod, invincible, that can't be overcome.

Anorchfygol, invincible.

Anorphen, unfinish'd, endless, infinite.

† Anorraith. Vid. Annorraith.

Anosgeddig, deformed, mis-shapen. *547*
From An and Gosgedd. *shape, from*

Anosteg, disquiet, noise, disturbance.
From An and Gosteg.

Anras, gracelessness.

Anraslawn, and Anrasol, graceless.

Anrhaith, spoil taken from the enemy, a booty, a prey, pillage. Anrhaith-oddef, he who by law may be deprived of his goods; he whose goods may be seized upon as forfeit. It is used of those, who for heinous actions, such as robberies or murders, were, by their lords (who among the Welsh had lawful authority to distrein or arrest) bereaved of their goods. Affeithwyr lladrad, os addefant, dirwy a dalant, ac onis gallant dalu dirwy, yr arglwydd, a ddichon eu deol; ac os talant, ni ddylnt fod yn ddeolwyr, nac yn enaid faddeu, nac yn anrhaith oddef. K. H.

Anrhaith Gribddail. K. H. The confiscation of the goods of a person guilty of murder. This word is used only of murderers in the W. Laws, and therefore Dr. Wotton thinks it to be a greater punishment than Anrhaith-oddef.

Anrheithiaw, to spoil, to plunder, to rob: also, to take away his goods from a person for a wicked action he hath committed. K. H.

Anrheithfarch, a horse for padding or robbing.

Anrheithiol, that spoileth, that maketh desolate. Y ffeidd-dra anrheithiol. Dan. xii. 11.

† Anrhed. q. Anrhed ni âd gweled gwîr, Anoff rwyf, oni phrofir. Gr. D. Rhy anrhed ei wir. C.

Anrheg, a gift or a present. In the W. laws it is used for a present of any eatables brought to the palace for the king's table. Y porthwr a ddylŷ o bôb anrheg a ddêl trwy y porth ei ddyrnaid, nid amgen o aeron, ac wyeu a phenweig.

K. H. It is also used for a dish or mess of meat. Hence, Ardymheru anrhegion, to season the messes, to make ready the dishes. *K. H.* A simplici Rheg.

Anrhegu, to give presents, to present. Anrhesymmol, and Afresymmol, unreasonable.

Anrhyal, the increase of cattle by breeding, the breed of young. Tri anifail fydd fwy gwerth eu teithi nog eu gwerth cyfraith: 1. Yf-dalwyn, 2. a Tharw trefgordd, 3. a Baedd cenfain: canys yr anrhyal a gollir, o collir wynteu. *K. H.*

Anrhydedd, honour, reverence. From An and Rhy.

Anrhydeddu, to honour, to reverence, to respect. It signifieth also the same as Anrhegu, to present. *K. H.*

Anrhydeddus, honourable, worshipful.

Anrhyfedd, wonderful, marvellous, strange.

Ansafadwy, unstable.

Anfawd, Anfawdd, and Ansodd, quality, state, condition. Naw anfawdd yr enaid, henaint, tlodi, perffeithrwydd, &c. *Ysp. Guido.* Pe gwnaethem dda yn y byd (medd yr enaid wrth y corph) ni a fuafem mewn anfawdd dda yn dragywydd. Also, situation. Welle, attolwg, anfawdd y ddinas, da yw. 2 Kings ii. 19.

Anfuriaeth, rather Usuriaeth, usury.

Anterth, Bore, saith Ll. three o'clock in the morning. Pryd anterth, Hora incensi, T. W. the hour of incense; from Tarth. Awr anterth, dicit D. Ddu, in off. B. Mariæ, Horam tertiam, quam Itali Horam auream nuncupant. Steph. Du. de ri. Decreta horam sacram. di. 44. cum autem. Davies. Ymddangos erof cof certh, Yn entyrch wybr cyn anterth. G. Ll. D. Cap. i'r haul. Amser i gadw gorsedd gyfreithlon ydyw pan ad-

napper ei bod yn bryd anterth. can ni ddylir cynnal gorsedd y nôs, na'i dechreu wedi hanner dydd. *K. H.* Cyfod bellach, &c. Antur ith ddydd anterth yw. D. G. Bûm yn d' aros, &c. O'r boreu ddyn goleu-wefr, Hyd anterth dan y berth befr, O anterth, pridwerth prydydd, Hyd hanner dau amser dydd. D. G. Pedair rhan dydd, Bore, anterth, nawn, echwydd. N.

Antur, scarcely, hardly. Antur o dwyll un tro da. N.

Antur, a venture, attempt, enterprize.

Anturio, to adventure, to enterprize.

Tri llew'n anturio lluoedd. L. Mor. Nid hwyrach i'm anturiaw, Y falch na'r ddifalch a ddaw. G. Gr.

Anudon, perjury, false swearing, a false oath. Ab Arab. At hanat, Pejerare, perjurare. D. A Teutonico Anoed-doen, quod est falsum juramentum facere. Baxter. Anudon scribunt K. H. Tal. Antiqui omnes omniumque ætatum scriptores; quod monere operæ precium erit, cum de verâ hujus vocis scripture inter causidicos sæpè moveri soleat quæstio. Et jurisconsultorum summum circa verborum proprietatem laborem esse dicit Quintil. lib. 5. in fin. Et in corpore juris est membrum satis amplum de verborum significatione, ut apud nostros Terms of the Law. Sic habetur scriptum, Malac. iii. 5. Sap. xiv. 25. 1 Efd. i. 48. Matt. v. 33. 1 Tim. i. 10. D. Tyngu anudon, to forswear, to be perjur'd or forsworn by taking a false oath.

Anudonwr, a forswearer, a perjurer.

Anufydd, disobedient.

Anufydd-dod, disobedience.

Anufyddhâu, to disobey.

Anundeb, discord, variance.

A N

A P

Anurddas, *dishonour, discredit, disgrace.* Gr. Ἀτιμία, Atimia.

Anwadal, *unconstant fickle, wavering, unsteady.* Chald. טלטל, Taltel. D.

Anwadaled, G. Gr. Anwadalrwydd, D. G. *unconstancy, fickleness.* Ond olrhain anwadalrwydd. D. G.

Anwadal, *to be unconstant.*

Anwadalwch. *The same as Anwadaled.*

Ho Anwar, (*from the privative particle An and Gwar, mild, gentle, &c.*) In K. H. it signifies the same as Syberw, and Hagr, i. e. haughty, arrogant, rough, &c. Vid. Mab anwar.

Anwarantadwy, *unwarrantable.*

Anwastad, *unstable, unsteady, unconstant: also, uneven, rugged.*

Anwastadrwydd, *unconstancy, instability, unsteadiness; unevenness, ruggedness.*

Anwâu, *to unweave.*

Anwe, *the thread in weaving call'd the woof.*

Anweddaidd, *unbecoming, undecent, unseemly.*

Anweddeidd-dra, *undecency, unseemliness.*

Anweledig, *invisible.*

Anwes, *indulgence: also, forwardness, peevishness, hardness to please.*

Anwesog, *forward, peevish, angry; one that is too much cocker'd and indulged.*

Anwir, *untrue, lying, false, wicked.* Pl. Anwiriaid. Vid. Enwir.

Anwiredd, *untruth, iniquity.*

Anwr, *a poor little wretch, not manly.*

Anwybod, *lack of knowledge, ignorance, unskilfulness.*

Anwybodaeth, *ignorance.*

Anwybodus, *ignorant.*

Anwyd, *a cold, a chilness: also, a cold or cough.* Cor. Annez.

Anwydog, *subject to be cold, chill, cold.*

Anwyd, *nature, temper, disposition, affection, passion.* Pl. Anwydau. Gwr ysgafn ei anwyd. Os dŷn cynddeiriawg a frâth ddyn arall â'i ddannedd, a'i farw o'r brath, nis diwg cenedl yr ynyd, canys o anwyd yr haint y colles efe ei fywyd. K. H.

Anwydd, and Anwedd, *a steam.*

Anwyl, *shameless, impudent, bold.* From An and Gwyl.

Anwyl, *dear, beloved, friendly.* Pl. Anwyliaid, *friends.*

Anwyl, for Anhwyl, *sickness, illness, indisposition, a bad state of health.*

Anwyllyniog. T. W. writes it Anwellyniog. Lat. Inemendabilis, *that cannot be amended; from Gwell.* But Dr. Davies thinks it better written Anwyllyniog, *untilled; from Diwyllio, to till. q. d. Anniwyllyniog.*

Anwyfyn, *wet, moist.*

Anymddiried, *mistrust, diffidence.*

Anymddiried, *to distrust or mistrust.*

Anynad, *peevish, forward, inconsiderate.* So W. S. translates the Gr. Εἰκῆ, Eike, Matt. v. 22. *which in the present translation is, heb ystyr.* Some think it compounded of the privative particle An, and Ynad, judge, q. d. *unadvised: and what favours this derivation is, that it is found written in Tal.* Anyngnad, from An and Yngnad, judge. D.

Anyfsgog, *unmoveable.*

+Anyfsgoged, *idem.* From An and Yfsgog. Maen anyfsgoged, *an unmoveable stone.* मन

Anyfpryd, *a ghost, an apparition.* q. d. Gr. Δύσπνευμα, Dyspneuma, *the evil spirit.* Y cnawd ynial cnwd anoeth, A'r byd a'r anyfpryd noeth. Morys ap Rhys.

Anyftywllt, *unconstant, unstable, unsteady, untoward, forward.*

A P

Aphwys. Vid. Affwys.

Ar,

A R

Ar, plow'd land: also, plowing.
 Ar, upon; as, Ar fynydd. Gal-
 wodd ar yr Arglwydd. Also, of,
 after verbs of meriting; as, Hae-
 ddodd ar Ddafydd ei garu. In
 composition it enhanceth the signifi-
 cation, as the Gr. 'Agi, Ari. Heb.
 לו, Ol.
 A'r, pro A yr.
 Arab, cellweirus, Ll. facetious, mer-
 ry, pleasant; trifling.
 Arabedd, mirth, pleasantness, mer-
 riment, drollery; trifles.
 Arabeddiaith, a merry saying, plea-
 sant discourse.
 Arabhawl, a vain or trifling action
 at law, viz. a suit which is bro't
 against any one again, about the
 same thing, after the law had been
 once determined. K. H. *Actio nu-
 gatoria, ea nempe quæ alicui denuo
 intenditur de eadem re post litem
 determinatam.* Wott.
 Aradr, a plow. Thus in Arm. C.
 Ardar. From the Gr. 'Αγοργον,
 Arotron.
 Araf, slow, soft, mild, still, modest.
 Arar, a river of France, called
 in French, La Saonne, is derived
 by Camden, Bochartus, and other
 learned men, from this Br. word
 Araf, because it moves so incredibly
 slow, that you cannot tell by the
 eye, which way it has its course.
 Hence by the poets it is called, Len-
 tus Arar, the flow and the still
 Arar. Claudian.
 Arafu, to grow soft and gentle: also,
 to go slower.
 Arafwch, mildness, moderation. By-
 dded eich arafwch yn hysbys i
 bob dyn. Phil. iv. 5.
 †Aragu, to quench, to extinguish, to
 put out. Tân gwyllt yw, ac na
 ellir ei aragu. K. H. *Qui extin-
 gui nequit.* Wott.
 Arail, and Areilio, to look after,
 to take care of, to see to, to main-

tain, to keep, to attend. Ys gwn
 arail gofeiliant. B. Br.
 Araith, an oration, a speech. Gr.
 'Ρῥοις, Rhesis.
 Areithio, to make a speech, to ba-
 rangu.
 Areithydd, an orator. Gr. 'Ρῥωγ,
 Rhetor.
 Araithyddiaeth, oratory, rhetorick.
 Arall, often written Yr all, another.
 Thus in Arm. Gr. 'Αλλος, Allos.
 Aralleg, an allegory.
 Arallwlad, a stranger, a foreigner,
 one of another country. Nid call i
 fardd arallwlad. D. G.
 †Arau. 2. wh. Ar-au, from Ar
 and Gau, in a lie.
 Araul, calm, pleasant, sunny; warm-
 ed with the sun. Lle araul, an
 open sunny place. Apricus locus.
 Virg. From Ar and Haul.
 †Arawd, a speech, an oration or poem
 in commendation of a man. Ta-
 fawd un arawd ac Aneirin. Ris.
 Arawd tēg o oreu tōn. Sefn.
 Hence, Arodrydd, from Arawd
 and Rhydd. Vid. ex. in Godre.
 Arbed, to spare.
 Arbennig, chief, principal; sovereign,
 excellent. Tywysogion ac Arben-
 nigion y Ddinas, the leaders and
 chief men of the city. Arbennig
 milwyr, the chief of the soldiers,
 the principal soldier. Gwyl ar-
 bennig, a principal festival. Y
 tair Gwyl arbennig, K. H. i. e.
 Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun-
 tide.
 Arbennigrwydd, excellency, chief-
 dom. Arbennigrwydd clōd, the
 highest praise.
 Arberygl, and Gweli arberygl, K.
 H. a dangerous wound.
 Arch, a petition, a request. Pl.
 Eirch. Hence, Erchi, and Eirchi-
 ad; which you may see in their
 proper places.
 Arch, a chest, a coffer. Thus in
 Arm. Arch Noe, Noah's ark. A
 coffin. Heb. אֲרֹז, Argaz, a chest,
 a box.

a box. D. It is also used for the body, exclusive of the head, arms and legs, q. d. the chest of the body. Arm. Arch an calon. Iwrch a fyn gloch, archfain glân. T. A. i farch. Y march ffyrf archgrwn byrrflew. Archfain riain. En. Gwalch. Thence Archlyfn, Emys erchlyfn. Cor. rather from Erch. Vid. Erch.

Arch Estefn, the ark of the testimony. Erchais doe fal Arch Estefn, Ei dda adref a'i ddodrefn.

Arch, chief. H. S. scil. in compos.

Archesgob, an archbishop.

Archangel, an archangel.

Archoffeiriad, an high-priest.

Archafad. The same as Dyrchafael, an ascending or going up, a rising to honour or advancement, ascension, exaltation: also, he that ascendeth or exalteth. Gnawd gan draws lu maws luman archafad. C.

Archafael, to ascend, to exalt, to rise or lift up. Thence comes Cyfarchafael, ascension; commonly, Cyrchafael. Dav.

Archen, clothing, apparel. It seems to signify properly a shoe, patten, or any thing worn on the foot. Be'r corph dibarch heb archen, Yn y crud ai yn ancr hên. Hence, in Monmouthshire, Diarchen, bare-foot. Bôd yn ddiarchen a chysgu ar dommen a lâdd y cryfaf. P.

Archenad. The same as Archen. In Arm. a shoe, and Archenaf, to shoe, to put on shoes. Llawen hên ddiarchenad. Aneir. ym Mai. Y forwyn ystafell biau cyfrwy'r frenhines, a'i harchenad. K. H.

†Archeth, fear. V.

Archfa, steam, stench. Vid. Aferchwa.

Archoll, a wound. pl. Archollion, and Erchyll. Tostion erchyll, ti yn nhywyll, &c. G. Gr. i Grist.

Archolli, to wound. Heb. חָלַל, Chalal. D.

†Archre, cloaths. V.

Archwaeth, a taste, a savour.

Archwaethu, to taste.

†Archyth, a belching. V.

Ardal, pl. Ardaloedd, a region, a province, part, coast, or quarter, the marches or borders of a country, a lordship or marquisate.

Ardalwr, and Ardelydd, a lord of a manour, a lord lieutenant of a country, a marquis.

Ardalm, a preparation.

Ardawch. Vid. Tawch.

Ardeml, adail, Ll. an edifice, or building, a tabernacle. Od âf i mew'n i ardeml fy nghartref, if I come within the tabernacle of my house. D. Ddu. in Psal. cxxxii. 3. Ardeml i Dduw Jacob. Idem. ibid. ver. 5. and 7.

†Ardio, to promise. V. sed q.

Ardremmu, to behold, to look upon.

Ardreth, a tax or toll; rent.

Ardrethol, hired. Yn ei dŷ ardrethol ei hun. Act. xxviii. 30.

†Ardwl, the mind.

†Ardwy, Ardal, a region, saith Ll. honour, saith D. P. But Dr. Davies says it signifies rather, defence, protection. Vid. ex. in Menwyd.

†Ardwyad, pl. Ardwyaid, defender, protector, as D. thinks. Trwch yw'r gwr arwr ardwyad gwerin, a goreu o fab tād. En. Wan.

†Ardwyaw, to protect, to defend. Gwenllian fu i'm llaw bod dengrod, A'i haur a'i diod i'm hardwyaw. L. G.

†Ardwyreaf; better Arddwyreaf. Vid. Dwyre.

Ardymmyr, and Ardymmer, temperateness, an equality of heat and cold; a temper or constitution: also, the weather. Arwydd cyffredin hindda, Eryr, rhydd ardymmyr da. D. G. Mae ardymmyr ar Domas. L. G. Ardymmyr eryr neu walch. L. G.

A R

Ardymmheru, to temper or season. Vid. ex. in Anrheg.
Ardymmherus, and Ardymmherawg, and Ardymmheredig, temperate, moderate.
Arddamlewychiad, revelation. D. Ddu in Nunc dimittis. From Ar, dy, am, and Llewychu.
Ardystu, K. H. to bear witness.
Arddelw, to avouch, to claim, to challenge or lay claim to a thing that hath been taken away wrongfully, or lost by chance: also, avouching, challenging or claiming. In Legibus [Sc. Wallicis] ponitur pro Vindiciis vel Testimoniis, Exceptionibus vel Defensionibus quibuscumque, quibus in Caussis probandis Actor vel Reus uti possit vel velit. Ducitur (ni fallor) a Delw Imago, effigies, forma; rei enim, quam quis sibi vendicat, exactam dare tenetur descriptionem. Hinc Gwneuthur arddelw, Defensionem interponere. K. H. Bod ar arddelw un, Aliquem sequi, in alicujus potestate esse. Wott. O delir dyn a'i ladrad yn ei law, rhaid iddo geisio arddelw cyfreithlon i fwrw ei ladrad oddiwrtho. K. H. Anifail a fydd ar arddelw yr heliwr hyd oni ymchwelo ei wyneb tu ac adref, neu hyd oni ymadawo ei gwn ag ef. K. H. Tri arddelw all fod i ddyn o anifail a gello, 1. Geni a meithrin, 2. cadw cyn coll, 3. ac arwaesaf.
Ardderchafael, to exalt, raise or lift up, to ascend, to rise higher or advance; a lifting up, an ascending, ascension. Vid. Arddyrchafael.
Ardderchog, excellent, high, noble.
Ardderchowgrwydd, excellency.
Arddiad, plowing.
Arddigonedd, too much, abundance, superfluity, excess. From Ar and Digon.
†Arddigor, a habit. H. S.
Arddu, black. From Ar and Du.

A R

Arddu, to plow. V. Arddasoch iwch' ddrygioni. Hos. x. 13.
Arddufrych, dark brown, swarthy, dun. From Ar, Du, and Brych. I guddio y croen a'r gwddw crych, A'r ddwyfron oer arddufrych. Jolo.
Arddunaw, to honour, to reverence, to worship.
Ardduniant, honour, reverence.
†Arddwl, debt, say some. Vid. Arfrddwl.
Arddwr, a plowman, an husbandman. Arm. Arer. Cor. Dean ardar, †Arddwr. Arab. Harrath and Harth, tillage or plowing, Arddiad. Dav.
Arddwrn, the wrist. Ar. Alzwrn.
Arddyrchafael. This word in the W. Laws signifies, an augmenting of a fine or penalty, according to the dignity of the person who had received the injury, which was commonly by adding the third part to the common fine for such an injury. It is also written Dyrchafael, and by the figure metathesis Drychafael and Arddrychafael, from the verb Dyrchafu, or Drychafael, which signifies to raise or lift up. Vid. Ardderchafael.
Aredig, to plow. Gr. 'Agōw, Aroō. Chald. 'רר, Redei, and ררר, Read. D.
Aren, pl. Arennau, the kidneys or reins. Arm. Ere.
Aren, witty, eloquent, talkative, pert, tattling.
Arf, a weapon, a tool. Pl. Arfau and Eirf. Campus eirf cwmpas arfoll. D. G. Arfau Arthur, Caledfwlch ei gleddyf, carnwennan ei ddager, prydwen ei darian.
Arfau, arms in heraldry. Tynnu arfau. Vid. 24 Camp.
Arfod, the stroke of a weapon, an endeavour to strike; whence it is transferred to signify, occasion or opportunity, leisure.

Arfodus,

A R

Arfodus, *prompt and dexterous at striking.*
 Arfog, *armed.*
 Arfogaeth, *armour, harness.*
 Arfogi, *to arm, harness, or put on armour; to put men to arms.*
 Arfaeth, *design, purpose, intention.*
 Eph. i. 2. Celfydd celed ei arfaeth. P.
 Arfaethu, *to design, purpose, or intend.*
 †Arfaidd, *a wolf.* V. *sed q.*
 Arfaidd, *an adventurous act, a hardy enterprize, a bold undertaking.*
 From Ar and Baidd.
 Arfeiddio, *to dare, to adventure.*
 From Ar and Beiddio. Ys anhawdd i wr ei arfeiddiaw. Ll. Gwr.
 Arfal, *toll for grinding.* From Ar and Mâl.
 Arfeddyd. *The same as Amcan, and Arfaeth, purpose, &c.* Rhyfedd o chai dy arfeddyd, Fod cwys o Bowys heb yd. G. Gl. Cynnar fôdd, cain arfeddyd. D. G. The antients said, Arfedd. G. Br.
 †Arfel, *a design.* H. S.
 Arfer, *manner, guise or custom, usage, use, wont.*
 Arferol, *accustomed, used, wont, usual, customary. ordinary.*
 Arferu, *to use, to accustom, to inure, to be wont.*
 Arfoel, *somewhat bald, baldish, bald before, thin haired.*
 Arfogai, *a palmer or canker worm, saith H. S.*
 Arfogol, *Rhyfogl groen.*
 †Arfoloch, *unquiet, troublesome.*
 From Ar and Moloch. Vid. Moloch.
 Arfoll, *Croesaw, welcome.*
 Arfolli, *derbyn, croesawu; to receive, to welcome, to entertain hospitably.* Yr eiddo ei hun nid arfollasant ef, *his own did not receive him.* D. Ddu. Arfol Llyr i Ffraingc a wnaeth Aganippus. Galf. Gwr oedd gerdd arfoll

A R

cardd gol cerddgar. C. *It signifieth also, to conceive.* Gwragedd gwedy yr arfollont, *women after they have conceived.*
 Arfor, *a soldier.* H. S. Rather, Arfwr.
 Arfordir, *maritime land.* From Ar, Môr, and Tir. Dinasoedd arfordir, *maritime cities.*
 †Arfordwy. Q. *whether the same.* Gwesti gwledig arfordwy. C.
 Arfwll, *Cleddeu Trystan.*
 Arffed, *the lap.*
 Arffedeid, *an apronful, a lapful.*
 Arffedog, *an apron: also, one that hath the tuition of a ward, a guardian.* Yn 14 y caiff etifedd ddewis ei arffedog. K. H. and W. S. Gal. iv. 2. renders the Gr. Ἐπίτροπος, Epitropos, Arffedogion.
 Argae, *a fence to keep water in its own channel, or in mill-dams, a lock in a river, a water-gate; a place inclosed, an inclosure, a close.* Tri argae gwaed y fydd. K. H. Triplices sunt termini fluxionis sanguinis. Wott. Tri argae terfyn y fydd. Ibid.
 Argaeedigaeth, *a close or conclusion.*
 Argaeedigaeth cyfraith, *pryd na allo dyn holi tîr, am ellwng amser ei hawl heibio.* K.
 Argaledu, *to harden, to be hardened.*
 Arganfod, *to bewitch, to look on one with a bewitching eye: also, to see or behold; to discover.*
 Argel, *an hiding or concealing.*
 Argelu, *to hide or conceal, to keep close or secret.*
 Argelwch, *a thing hidden, a secret.*
 †Argledr, *a lord.* Argledr gogoniant gwarant gwrawl, *saith an antient poet concerning God.*
 Arglwydd, *a lord; a master, one that hath the rule and property of a thing, an owner.* Thus Matt. xv. 27. Arglwyddi. Chald. אלהא, Elaha, Arlwydd. Davies. Cor. Arleth, †Arlwydd.

A R

Arglwyddes, *a lady.*
 Arglwyddiaeth, *a lordship: also the same as Arglwydd.* O derfydd i'r Arglwyddiaeth na atto iawn i ddyn am dir a daear, &c. K. H. *Sæpius occurrit in hoc sensu, saith Dr. Wotton.*
 Arglwyddiwr, *a master or lord, a governor or ruler.*
 Arglwyddiaethu, *to be lord and master, to rule, to bear rule.*
 Arglwyddwialen briodafol; Gwraig ac Arglwyddwialen briodafol er-ni, K. H. *a feme covert, a woman under coverture, or under covert-baron. Fæmina quæ sub potestate viri est; ad verbum, sub potestate virgæ conjugalis.* Wott.
 † Argoedwys, *woody, or full of woods, groves or trees.*
 Argoel, *a sign or token, an omen.*
 Argraff, *an impression, a print or stamp, an inscription.*
 Argraffiad, *idem.*
 Argraffu, *to print, to imprint, to engrave.*
 † Argwlig, and Argwllid, *a desire, longing.* V.
 † Argyffreu, *a dowry or portion.* D. *Dr. Wotton thinks it properly signifies all things which the woman brings her husband besides her dowry, which the Roman lawyers call Paraphernalia. Vid. Cowyll. Mōgel ddwyn gwraig attat yn enw ei hargyffreu. Cato Cymraeg. Uxorem fuge, ne ducas sub nomine dotis.*
 † Argyfreu, *idem.* Arm. Argouron, or Argobrou, *a portion or dowry. Vid. Agweddi.*
 † Argygroeg. *Q. wh. large or spacious, saith E. Lh. Maes argyn-groec. Br. Ronabwy.*
 Argyllaeth, *mourning, sorrow, lamenting; a longing or ardent desire. Am ei fawr golled mae f'argyllaeth. T. A.*
 Argymmhennu, *to reason or dispute, to argue or debate, to hold an ar-*

A R

gument. From Ar and Cymmen.
 Ac am hynny argymmhennwyd, Nid gwiw gwneuthur lliw ond llwyd. *Dafydd ap Gwilym.*
 Argyoeddi, *to rebuke, to reprove, to accuse.*
 Argyoeddiad, *rebuke, reproof, accusation.*
 Argyflwr, and Argyflwrw, *fear, dread, horror. Dos heb argyflwrw ar llwrw i'r lle. P. M.*
 Argyflryu, *to fear, to be afraid, to quake or tremble for fear.*
 † Argyftwy, *chastisement. The same as Cyftwy.*
 Argywedd, *harm, hurt, damage, mischief; distemper. E. Lh. Also, accusation.*
 Argyweddu, *to hurt. Nid argywedda melldith ond i'r a'i haedd,*
 Argyweddus, *sickly, indisposed, saith E. Lh.*
 † Ariad, cerddorion, Ll. *musicians, pipers, singers.*
 Arial, nwyf, *liveliness, wantonness, vigour, activity; courage, spirit. A'i dorr yn frwd o arial. Sion Keri i darw. Llydan dâl drud arial dro. Jolo i farch. O nerth ac arial calon, A braich ac Ysgwydd a bronn. G. Ll. Arial hÿ ni ffÿ ni ffoes. P. M.*
 † Arial, *a wonder.*
 Arialus, *lively, vigorous, lusty, courageous.*
 Arian, and Ariant, *silver, money. Gr. "Agyvç, Argyros. Arian rhîf, and Arian bath, money or coin. Arian byw, quick-silver. Arian byw oera'n y bÿd. D. G. In K. H. it is used for a penny, which was a silver coin very common in former times among both Welsh and English. In hisce Legibus sumitur pro Denario, nummo argenteo apud Veteres & Wallos & Nostrates maximè in usu. Wott.*
 Arian Cwynos, K. H. *supper money. Money paid on set times, by gentlemen*

men and freeholders, towards the maintenance of the officers of the court. It is also called, *Ariant y Gweldfaeu*, the money of the guests. *Vid. Gwestfa.*

Ariant Gwastradion, K. H. the money of the equerries or grooms. Money which the king's tenants in villanage were obliged to pay once a year towards provender for the king's horses.

Ariant Doodwf. K. H. *Vid. Doodwf.*

Ariandlws, a silver prize, or reward of victory in sports or games of activity, as running, wrestling, &c.

Ariannaid, made of silver, silver'd over, or laid over with silver.

Ariannog, of silver, or made of silver: also, having store of money, abounding with money, moneyed.

Ariannu, to silver over, to lay over with silver.

Ariangar, loving money, covetous.

Ariangarwch, the love of money.

Arianllais, a silver sound, i. e. most pleasant, tuneable. *Ac arianllais gwyr unllaf.* L. G.

† *Arien*, dew. *Gwen lliw arien ar Eryri.* En. *Gwalch.* *Arien enwir edwi ffrwythau.* Tal.

† *Aries.* The same as *Darogan*.

Arlais, pl. *Arleisiau*, the temples or sides of the head.

Arlwy, a preparing, a preparation, provision.

Arlwyo, to prepare, to provide, to make ready. *Ac efe a arlwyodd iddynt arlwy fawr.* 2 Kings vi. 23.

Arlwyannau, preparations.

Arllad, a sacrifice, saith H. S. Sing.

Arlladen, a wafer. *Vid. Afrllad.*

† *Arllaw.* From *Ar* and *Llaw*.

† *Arllawdd.* From *Ar* and *Llawdd*.

Arlloes, commonly *Arloes*, empty, emptied, purged or made clean, an emptying or voiding, a purging, clearing or making clear. *Lle an*

arlloes drefn llanw aur llestri. D. G.

Arloesi, and *Arloesi*, to empty, to evacuate, to purge, or make clean and empty.

† *Arllon*, from *Ar* and *Llon*, merry.

Arllust, bon gwayw, the but-end of a spear, the stock of a weapon; a shaft. E. Lh. From *Ar* and *Llust*.

Arlludd, a disquieting or disturbing, what renders the possession of an estate unquiet. *Tri Arlludd tîr.*

1. *Hawl yn nadleu*, 2. *neu Dorr aradr*, 3. *neu losgi ty ar y tîr.* K. H.

Arlluddiaw, to let, hinder, cumber or disturb, to stay or stop one. From *Ar* and *Lluddiaw*.

Arllwybr, a print or mark, a foot-step or track of the foot, a trace, a path. Thus W. S. renders the Gr. *Στίγματα*, Stigmata, *Arllwybrau.* Gal. vi. 17. *Ni chaffad arwydd pechod na'i arllwybr arni.* Concerning the Virgin Mary. *Nid oedd arno na gwaed na'i arllwybr.*

Armerth, a preparing, a preparation, provision. *Armerth a gair Mowrth ac iau, Adar duon dri diau.* R. N.

Armerth, armaeth, to knead dough, to bake bread on a bake-stone. Glamorg.

† *Armes*, darogan, a prophecy or foretelling, a presage.

† *Armor*, a wave. E. Lh.

† *Arnaddudd*, and *Arnaddu*, and *Arnaddynt.* The same as *Arnynt*, upon them.

Arnaf, or *Arnof*, for *Arnaw fi*, upon me. So *Arnat*, arno, arnom, arnoch, arnynt, upon thee, upon him, &c.

Arnodd, the plow-beam or pole that goes between the oxen, and to which they are yok'd.

† *Arodrydd*, an eloquent orator. *Vid. Arawd.*

A R

Ar oddeu, *having a mind or intending. Vid. Goddeu.* Ar oddeu cael arwydd cêd. D. G.

Arofyn, *to enquire, to intend or design a journey.* Arofyn ymaith, *to be ready to go away.*

Arogl, *a savour, scent or smell; a sweet odour or perfume.*

Arogli, and Arogleuo, *to smell, savour or scent of; to yield a savour or smell.* Chald. אַרַח, Arach, Arab. Arwach. Lat. Olfecit, *he smelt.* D.

Arogl-darth, *incense*

Arogl-darthu, *to burn incense.*

†Aroll, *a gratulation.*

†Aroli, *to split.* V.

†Aroloedd. 2. *wh. from Golo, profit.*

Arorair, *an adverb, one of the parts of speech.*

Aros, *to tarry or stay; to wait or expect; to dwell, to abide.* Chald. אֶרַשׁ, Sherā.

Aros, (*adv.*) *almost, scarcely, hardly.* Aros agos i ugain. D. G.

Arpar, *to prepare, to provide.* Hence, Darpar, cyfarpar.

Arfang, *oppression.* D. *According to others, the same as Swyn.*

Arfwyd, *fear, dread, apprehension.*

Arfwydus, *fearful, timorous.* Yr hwn fydd ofnus ac arfwydus. Judg. vii. 3.

Arfwydo, *to fear to dread, to apprehend, to stand in awe, to be afraid.*

Artaitth, *torment, torture.*

Arteithio, *to rack or torture, to torment.*

Arteithudd, *he that plays the hangman or executioner, he that tortures or racks.*

Arth, *a he or she bear.* Gr. ἄρκτος, Arctos. Fel arth wedi colli ei chenawon. Hos. xiii. 8.

Arthes, *a she bear.* Gwêll i ŵr gyfarfod ag arthes, &c. Prov. xvii. 12.

Arpchedd, *the outside, the over-most*

A R

part of any thing, a surface; height or highness, the top.

Aruchel, *very high, lofty.* Tir aruchel.

Aruthr, } *wonderful, marvellous,*
Aruthrol, } *strange.*

Aruthredd, *a marvelling, wondering, admiration.*

Aruthro, fynnu, chwitho. W. S. *to marvel, to wonder, to be amazed.*

Arwaesaf, K. H. Porth, Ll. Auxilium, T. W. *Aid or help.* But according to Dr. Davies and Dr. Wotton, it is of the same signification in K. H. as Gwarant.

Dewis arddelw anifail o arwaesaf, K. H. i. e. *to choose to prove a beast to be his own by warranty.*

Dywedud arwaesaf, ceisiaw arwaesaf, and arddelw arwaesaf, K. H. *to mention or bring one as a seller or owner of a thing upon warranty.* K. H. Dr. Wotton

renders it by the Lat. word, Auctoritas. A phallu ei arwaesaf iddo. K. H. Et ille auctoritatem defugerit. Wott.

Arwaesogaeth. The same as Arwaesaf, *a warrant.* K. H.

Arwain, *to lead or guide.*

†Arwar, Brydaniaeth, Ll. *beat.* Hence, Cyfarwar, ymarwar.

†Arwar, *to quench or extinguish; to be extinguished.* K. H.

Arwedd, *to bear or carry; to bring, to lead.* Gr. ἄγω, Airo, ἄγομαι, Airomai; as, Matt. iv. 6,

and xi. 29. and Mar. ii. 3. Hence Ymarwedd, *to behave, to carry or comport himself; and Ymarwe-*

ddiad, (sometimes written corruptly, Ymwreddiad) carriage, behaviour, manners, conversation.

Arweddawdr, *a bearer or carrier.*

Arwerthu, *to set or offer to sale.*

Arwestr, *a band or string; the string of a purse, bag, pouch, satchel or budget.* A'i athrod fyth, euraid fôdd, I'th arwestrau a'th rwystrodd.

†Arwest,

A R

†Arwest, cerdd dannau, *Ll. instrumental musick; rather, poetry, saith D.* Cerdd arwest a cherdd dannau. *Brut. y T. Marw Nêst mae f'arwest yn fôr. D. G. From Ar and Gwest.*

†Arwoloedd. *Vid. Aroloedd.*

Arwr, a hero, a worthy. *From Ar and Gwr. Gr. Ὑπερανθρώπων, Hyperanthropos. One who is above a man, and exceeds human condition.*

Arwraidd, heroick, noble. *Arwr-aidd dy luniaidd law. Folo. Cawr ar wyr, carw arwraidd. T. A.*

Arwredd, heroism. *q.d. Heroicitas. D. Arwrwas, an heroick man.*

Arwydd, a sign, a token. *Arm. Argoedd.*

Arwyddion, or Arwyddon, colours, an ensign.

Arwyddfardd, an herald at arms; one that keeps the records of all noblemen's and gentlemen's arms and pedigrees. *Pwy bynnag a ddywetto ei fôd yn Arwyddfardd, gwybydded achoedd Brenhinoedd a Thywyfogion, a Chyfarwyddyd oddiwrth y tri Prifardd Ynys Prydain, nid amgen Myrddyn ap Morfryn, a Myrddyn Emrys a Thalieffin Ben Beirdd. J. D. R. Gram. p. 303. These Arwyddfeirdd were principally esteemed among all the degrees of the W. poets.*

Arwyddfarddoniaeth, heraldry, the knowledge of arms and pedigrees.

Arwyddocâu, to signify.

Arwyddocâd, signification.

Arwÿdd, a plow. *From Ar and Gwÿdd.*

Arwyl, a funeral, a burial: solemnities of burying, the train of a funeral pomp.

Arwyliant, funeral solemnities; a funeral.

Arwylo, to mourn and wail for the dead. *Yna'r Aiphthiaid a'i harwylasant ei ddeng niwrnod a thrugain. Gen. 1. 3.*

A S

†Arwynawl, tywyfog. *G. T. But 'tis an adject. saith Dav. and signifies fierce, bold, violent, vehement. From Ar and Gwÿn. Dwyn meibion Cynan cyn bu llwyd yr un, arwynawl ym mhlymmwyd. P. M.*

Arwynebedd. *Q. wh. surface, face.*

Arwynt, a savour, scent, or smell. *From Ar and Gwynt.*

Arwyntio, to savour or smell.

†Arwyre, and Arwyrain, to rise or spring (as a fountain); to ascend, to exalt or raise or lift up, to praise. *Pedair ffynnon yn arwyre O Baradwys. Mi a'th arwyre a'th arwyrain myfyr, &c. Ll. ap Lln. Thence Cyfarwyre, to exalt, to praise. A'th gyfarwyre bardd bre breuddor. Cynddelw brydydd mawr.*

†Arwyrain, Moliant cerdd, *Ll. a song of praise, exaltation, an encomiastick, an hymn.*

Arwyfl, a pawn, a pledge, a gage. *The same as Gwyfl.*

Arwyfleiriaeth, a pawning, mortgage.

†Arynnaig, fear, dread. *Ymmhlith y bleiddiau y cerddynt yn ddiarynnaig ac yn ddigoddiant. Arynnaig wyd i'r anoeth. Lewis Glyn Cothi.*

Aryneigus, timorous, fearful.

A S

As, in S. W. for Ys, and Das for Dys. *Dav.*

†Asach, Rhaith, *H. S. an oath.*

†Asant, tarian, *Ll. a shield.*

†Asbarn. *Q. wh. from Barn.*

Asclinen, Stemma, *H. S. a stem or pedigree, the lineage of one's ancestors.*

†Asda, weapons. *Id. sed q.*

Asen, a she-ass. *Arm. Azen, and Asyn, an he-ass. Pl. Esyn, and Asynnod.*

Asynnan, a diminutive of Asyn, a little ass. *John xii. 14.*

Asen,

Afen, *a rib. sing. from the pl. Ais.*
pl. Afennau. Cor. Azan. Ir. Af-
nah.

Afer, and Aferw, *a table; a board*
or plank. H. S.

Afeth, *pl. Efyth, a sharp-pointed*
lath or spar to fasten thatch; a
wagget: also, a wedge, saith R.
M. Vid. Colp, and Yfcolp.

Afethu, *to bind, to fasten. H. S.*

Afgafaeth, *a prey. Tri afgafaeth*
milgi: 1. Yfgyfarnog, 2. Iwrch,
3. a Llwynawg. K. H.

Afgafafaethu anifail, *K. H. to take*
a beast.

Afgell, *a wing, a quill-feather.*

Afgello, *winged.*

Afgellu, *to wing, to put wings to or*
on.

Afgellhaid, *a winged swarm. K. H.*
This word is used of swarms that
go out of their hives after the first
day of August. Dicitur de exa-
minibus post Cal. Aug. ex alveari
emissis. Wott.

Afgellwynt, *a side-wind.*

Afgen, *hurt, harm, damage, mis-*
chief. Heb. נזק, Nezek; and
Chald. ניקא, loss, harm, hurt:
and Heb. סכן, Sacan, to hurt.
יפס, Ason, evil, mischief, misfor-
tune. Gen. xlii. Gr. Λάσκω, Lasko,
to hurt. Dav. Gwisgaf i'm cylch
rhag afgen, groes Duw, &c. H.
D. Gwnaeth [y fiaren] &c. Afgen
ar fy nwy esgair. D. G. Hi a
aeth o enau'r ddraig yn ddiafgen-
gael, unhurt.

Afger. *Vid. Afgre.*

Afgethrawg, *spiked, or made sharp*
at point like nails. From As and
Cethr.

Afglod, *sing. Afglodyn, a chip, a*
splinter. Gr. Σχέδιον, Schedion,
Σχίδος, Schidos. Vid. Yfglodyn.

Afgre, *the bosom. So in Arm. Af-*
gre lân diogel ei pherchen. P.

†Afgwn. *Vid. Yfgwn.*

Afgwrn, *a bone. C. Afgarn, Af-*
gorn. Ar. Ascorn. Heb. גרם,

Garem, and גרם, Gnetsem, and
 Chald. גרמא, Garma, *a bone.*
Whence Afgwrn, the particle As,
used in S. W. for Ys, being pre-
fixed, saith Dav. Esgyrn, Efo-
gryn, an inflammation about the
jaws, the mumps.

Afgyrnig, and Afgyrniog, *bony, full*
of bones, having large bones.

Afgyrnygu, *to grin.*

Aspri, *mischievousness. Dyn ag as-*
pri yntho, an unlucky fellow. D.

Aspygan, *daisy. H. S.*

Afserw. *Vid. Aeserw.*

Afieu, *the left. Vid. Afswy.*

Aflio, *to solder or sodder, to join, fa-*
sten or glue together. Vid. Ias.

Afliwr, *a joiner.*

Afswy, and Afsw, *the left hand.*
Llyna rôdd un llûn â'r w, Lliof-
og i'm llaw afsw. G. Gl. i fwc-
cled.

Afswyn, *an excusing of absence, an*
excuse for being absent. From As
for A ys, and Swyn, a remedy,
medicine, cure. q. d. the cure of
absence. And hence the Eng. Es-
soin seems to be derived. Hence
Ymasswyn, to excuse his absence.
Ac i Rys a gâr afswyn, ac i'r llys
wrth gwrr y llwyn. Lewis Glyn
Cotbi.

Afswyno, *to excuse absence: also, to*
enjoin; to conjure or earnestly to
intreat, saith E. Lh.

Afswynwr. *K. H. Od â Trefta-*
dawg ar arall, a mynnu myned i
wrthaw i drêf ei dâd ei hun, efe
a ddyly dalu iddaw dri ugaint; a
hwnnw a elwir yn Afswynwr.

†Aftalch, *a shield, buckler or target.*
Corruptly, saith Davies, for Aes-
talch, i. e. Tarian friw, a broken
shield, such as that of a brave sol-
dier is wont to be. From Aes and
Talch. The antients never said
Aftalch, always Aesttalch. D.

Aftell, *a board, a plank. pl. Estyll;*
whence also the sing. Estyllen.
 Chal.

A T

Chald. אִדְדֵּק, Afdek, *fidit, divided, he cleft, he divided.* Dav.
 Astellodi, *to cleave, to slit, to cut into boards.* Astyllodi 'n byst llydain, Afau'r maes fal Seiri main. O. Ll. M. i ychen.
 Astyllfa, *a place where boards are kept; a plank yard.*
 Astrus, *rough, crabbed, austere, intangled, perplexed.*
 Astrusi, Gwalch. *intricacy, perplexity.*
 Astud, *studious, diligent.*
 Astudrwydd, *diligence.*
 Asu, *to join.* H. S. Vid. Affio.
 Asur, *the azure sky, sky-colour.*
 Aswr, *one that joineth or addeth.* H. S.

A T

At, *to.* In composition, *again, back, as Atgyweirio.* Vid. Ad.
 Atcas, *odious, hateful.*
 Atcafrwydd, *odiousness.*
 Atcor, Llwybr aradr, *Fugerum, terra arabilis.* D. In Glamorganshire it signifies the oxen that draw the plow and the plow together. A'r atcor lle mae'r utcyrn, A roed i'r chwech aradr chwyrn. D. Ed. i. 6. mab Ddd. ap Ithel Fychan. pl. Etcyr. Thence Ymatcor.
 Atcori. Q. wh. *to plow.*
 Atchwaith, *sourness, an ill taste, unsavouriness.*
 Atfyddaf. Ph. B. Vid. Atfydd.
 Atgen y ddaiar, *the fruit of the earth.* Gr. Δημέτερος ἀκτὴν, Demeteros akte. Hesiod. From At, or Ad and Cenn.
 Atclaf, *one that hath not yet fully recovered, or that hath relapsed.*
 Atglefychu, *to get a relapse, to fall into sickness again.*
 Atgofio, *to call to mind, to recollect.*
 Atguddio, *to hide or keep close out of sight.* Thence, Ymaigudd, *to hide himself.*

A T

Atgyweirio, *to mend, to repair, to renew.*
 †Athafar. From Afar.
 †Athaw, *silent.* From A and Taw.
 †Athlaw, *a foreigner.* H. S.
 †Athraidd, *a passing over.* From A and Traidd.
 †Athreiddio, *to pass over or through.* From A and Treiddio.
 Athraw, and Athro, *a doctor, a master, an instructor, a teacher.* Heb. תורה, Torah, *law; from the root ירה, Jarah, to teach.* תורה, he will teach. Ps. xlv. 4. Syr. אתרדי, Ithredi, *he was learned.* Acts vii. 22. יתיר, יותר, יתיר, Jather, Jother, Jothir, *excellent, better.* Dav. Arm. Autrou, *a master.*
 Athrawaidd, and Athrawus, *apt to teach.*
 Athrawiaeth, *doctrine, instruction, learning.*
 Athrawu, *to instruct, to teach.*
 Athref, *a mansion, a dwelling-place, an abode.* Vid. Attref. From A and Tref. Pan ranner tir, y mab ieuaf biau'r wyth-erw athref, a'r gallawr, a'r fwyall gynnyd a'r cwltr. K. H.
 Athrigiad, *an abiding, tarrying, or dwelling in a place; a stay or continuance.*
 Athrist, *very pensive or sorrowful.*
 Athrod, or Athrawd, *calumny, false accusation, a malicious slander, detraction.*
 Athrodgar, *one that is ready to raise slanders.*
 Athrodi, *to accuse falsely, or slander.*
 Athrodwr, *a back-biter, a slanderer.* Rom. i. 30.
 Athrofa, *a school.* From Athro.
 Athronddyf, *philosophy, learning.*
 †Athrugar, *merciful.* From A and Trugar.
 Athrwm, *very heavy or sad.*
 Athrylith, *natural towardliness or disposition.*

Athry-

A T

Athrylithgan, *a disciple or scholar, saith H. S.*
 Athrywyn, *to part and put asunder those that are fighting or quarrelling.*
 Athwll, *torn, rent, having holes, ragged. From A and Twll. Gwisg athwll o bali, a ragged garment of silk. Hist. Ber.*
 †Athwyf, *the same as Aethym, euthym, I went. Athwyf o'm gwiwnwyf a'm gwedd. D. G.*
 †Atorwedd, *to lie all along.*
 Attafael, and Adafael, *a pledging or pawning, a distraining, attaching or seizing one's goods. From At and Gafael. The simple word Gafael is also used in the same signification. Rhoi gafael ar ateb i gyfraith, to give pledge, &c.*
 Attafaela, *to take a pawn, to distract, attach or seize one's goods.*
 Attal, *to detain or withhold, to stay, stop or hinder. Heb. לַחֹסֶה, Atal, to stop up. Dav.*
 Attal, *a let, impediment or hindrance, a withholding or detaining. Attal dywedyd, a stammering or impediment in speech.*
 †Attan, *used by the antients for Attam, now Attom, to us.*
 Attarw, *an ox that hath been kept a bull for one, two or three years, and is afterwards gelt, a bull half gelt, a gale. Taurus semicastratus aut post annum castratus. Dav. Vid. Adfwl.*
 Atteb, *to answer. From At and Eb. Chald. אַתִּיב, Atib, respondit, he answered. Dav.*
 Atteb, *an answer, a defence.*
 Atteg, *a stay or prop.*
 Attegu, *to support, sustain, prop, stay or uphold; to keep or bear up.*
 Attethol, *chosen. From Ad and De-thol. Wyt titheu was attethol. Dafydd ap Gwilym.*
 Attil, *a conceiving after the first young, a second conception, i. e. At-*

A U

hil, *from Ad and Hil. Q. wh. Adill be hence derived.*
 Attolwg, and Attolygu. *Vid. Adolwg.*
 †Attref, *diffaith. G. T.*
 Attreg, and Attregwch, *delaying, prolonging of time, lingering; delay, demur.*
 Attwf, *that which doth not spring or grow up with the first but after the rest of the seed; seed springing up again, that which groweth of itself and without sowing. Y flwyddyn hon y bwyteï a dyfo o hono ei hun; ac yn yr ail flwyddyn yr attwf. Jf. xxxvii. 30.*
 Attwyn, *K. H. to bring or carry back again.*
 Attychwel, *a return, a coming again. K. H.*

A U

Au, and Afu, *the liver. Cor. Avu. Arm. Au'. Ir. Aev.*
 Auad. *Vid. Afuad.*
 †Aufwyn, *rare, delicate. V.*
 Aur, *gold. Arm. Aour, and Our. Cor. Our. Ir. O'r. Thence Euraid, of gold, golden. Euro, to gild, to lay over with gold. Eurlliw, that is of the colour of gold.*
 Aurbibau, *orpiment. Auripigmentum. Dav.*
 Aurdorchog, *wearing a golden torques or wreath of gold. From Aur and Torch. Vid. Torch.*
 †Aurwyaw, *to encompass.*
 Aurych, and Eurych, *a goldsmith, a goldfiner properly, from Aur; but commonly, a brasier, a tinker.*

A W

Awch, *used antiently for Eich, your. Awch tadoliaeth, your reverence. q. d. Lat. Paternitas vestra.*
 Awch, *the edge or sharpness of a weapon or tool; vigour, liveliness, vehemency. Vid. Afwch.*

Awchus,

A W

Awchus, *sharp, keen.*
 Awdl, *one of the three principal kinds of Welsh metres, which is subdivided into various sorts; as, Tddaid, Gwawdodyn, Hupunt, Cyhydedd, &c. Vid. J.D. Rhaefi Grammaticam, p. 153.*
 Awdur, *an author.*
 Awdurdod, *authority.*
 Awdurdodi, *to exercise authority.*
 Aweddwr, *running water, fresh water.* Dyn oeddyd dan aweddwr, Duw a chwi doed uwch y dwr. *Jor. F.* Mi 'awn at ddeuwr o'm iaith, Drwy'r aweddwr drwy'r oddaith. *L. G.* Wrth hynny y para y môr yn hallt, yr ael ynddaw o'r aweddwr a'r glaw. *De-lw'r Byd.*
 Awel, *a gale or blast of wind. Thus in Arm. Arab. Hawa, and Haule, wind. Dav.*
 Awelog, *windy. Arm. Aueleug.*
 Awena. *Vid. Clas.*
 Awen, *and Awenydd, a poetical rapture, the gift of poetry, a natural endowment or vein of poetry, which the Latins term Furor poeticus.*
 Awengerdd, *a poem, a piece of poetry.*
 Awenyddol, *poetical, written with a poetical vein.*
 Awen, *the same as Awyn, the rein of a bridle.*
 †Awen, *the jaw-bone or cheek-bone, the mandible, the jaws or chops. So in Arm.*

A W

†Awenad, *a blow, flap or box on the cheek. So in Arm.*
 Awgrym, *and Awgrim, a sign that one makes with his head or eyes, a beck, a nod. Awgrim pawb nis gwybydd. P.*
 †Awl, *a prayer. Sed q.*
 †Awn, *a joining together. V. and H. S.*
 Awn, *let us go. The first person pl. of the imper. mood, from the verb anomal Myned. It is also the first person sing. of the subjunc.*
 Awr, *an hour. Gr. ὥρα, and Lat. Hora. From Awr comes the diminutive Orig, a little hour.*
 †Awrddwl. *Vid. Afrddwl.*
 Awst, *the sixth month, August, so called in honour of Augustus Cæsar. Arm. Eawst. Cor. East.*
 Awydd, *greediness, eagerness, an ardent desire. Can ethyw llawr, llyw llawn awydd, Llawch Gwyn-dyd, gwendud ehangrwydd. C.*
 Awyddu, *to covet, to desire earnestly.*
 Awyddus, *greedy, covetous, eager, very desirous.*
 Awyn, *and Afwyn, the rein of a bridle. Gr. ἡνία, Hênia, ἡνιον, Hênion.*
 †Awys, *marriage solemnities, say some. Sed q.*
 Awyr, *the air, one of the four elements. Chald. אויר, Auir. Gr. ἀήρ, and Lat. Aër. Dav. Arm. Ear.*





B A

BA, for Pa.
 Baban, a little young child,
 a babe or baby; a puppet
 or image like a child. *Q. wh.*
 corruptly for Maban. Heb. בבה,
 Babah. *Dav.*

Baccwn, cigmoch, bacon.

Bacseu, Hofanau heb draed, stockings
 without feet.

Bâch, little, small. The same as
 Bychan.

Bâch, a hook, a crook, a tenter, a
 grappling-iron. Also the same as
 Bachiad.

Bachiad, crookedness; a bending or
 bowing like a hook, a winding or
 turning.

Bachu, to hook, to grapple. Bachu
 llongau, to grapple ships.

Bachog, hooked, that hath many
 windings, turnings or bendings,
 crooked.

Bachu, to lie hid, to lurk, to betake
 himself to hiding-places full of
 windings and turnings, to bow or
 bend himself. Bachu'r wyd ym
 mhôb buches. *D. J. D.*

Bachgen, a child, a boy, a servant.
 Heb. בָּחוּר, Bachur, a young man,
 and פִּרְחָח, Pirchach, a boy, a
 child. Arab. Fatan, a boy. *Dav.*

Bachgennyn, a little boy. It is a
 diminutive from Bachgen.

Bachgennaidd, childish, boyish. Mi a
 rois heibio bethau bachgennaidd.
1 Cor. xiii. 11.

Bachigyn, very little. It is a dimi-
 nutive from Bach. Ychydig bach-
 igyn etto. *Heb. x. 37.*

Bâd, a boat, a wherry, a sculler.
 Nid rhaid march buan danad,
 Neu bont ar aber, na bâd. *D. G.*
 i'r gwynt.

B A

†Baddug. The same as Niwl. *Ll.*
 Baedd, a boar. Baedd cenfaint, *K.*
H. a boar set apart for breed.

Baeddig, brawn.

Baeddredawg, *K. H. a sow always*
seeking a boar. Dicitur de suibus
sterilibus, quæ licet usque subent,
nunquam concipiunt. Wott.

Baeddu, to beat, to strike, to thump;
 to bray, bruise, pound or stamp.
Gr. Βατεύειν, Bateyein, whence
the L. Batuere. It is better writ-
ten Baeddu, than Maeddu. Bydd
geidwad, baedda gedyrn. L. M.
Pob edn o'r byd, alltudryw, A'i
baedd, ond rhyfedd ei byw. D.
G. i'r dylluan.

Baesc, the ring of a wheel. *H. S.*

Bagad, some, a good many, a multi-
 tude, a troop, a company. So in
 Arm. We use it for a bunch or
 cluster of grapes, saith Davies.
 Heb. גַּד, Gad, גַּאֲדָה, Ba Gad.
Gen. xxx. 11. D.

Bagadeu, pendants. *V.*

Bagadog, hung with clusters of
 grapes or berries. *H. S. Adorn'd*
with pearls.

Bagl, a crutch, a staff. Heb. מַקֵּל,
 Makel, a rod, a staff. *Chald.*
 פֶּלֶךְ, Pelac, a walking-staff. *D.*
 Bagl ac Efengyl, *K. H. the pasto-*
ral crook and the gospel. Dicitur
de Episcopis & Abbatibus, qui jus
coram se gestandi Evangelii & pe-
di habuerunt, quibus agrorum ter-
minos ponere solebant, per eadem
jurantes. Wott.

Baglog, having a crook or staff;
 crutch-like.

†Bagwnnog, cryf, saith *Ll. strong.*

†Bagwy, Blaen, the point of a wea-
 pon, the top, the end of a thing.
Vid.

BA

Vid. ex. in Bragad, and in Ma-gwy. Bagwy gyrr ym malch asgre. N. Ac uch wyneb gwyn gwineu fagwy. C. i ferch.

Bai, a fault, vice. Arab. Ib, vi-tium. Dav.

Beio, to blame, to find fault with, to dislike, to censure.

Beius, faulty.

Baich, a burden. Arm. Bec'h.

Beichiog, burdened, loaded; great with child.

Baidd, a daring, a challenging.

Beiddio, to dare, to adventure.

Baili, a court before a house. Gla-morg.

Bain, and Baint, for which we use Baent, the preterimp. of the sub-junctive, from Bôd.

Bais, a ford or shallow place where we may go over on foot, flats or shallows. Heb. פסע, Pesach, a passing or going over. D. Gallas arglwydd was aer glais Lywelyn, lawenydd dwfn a bais. P. M. *Vid. ex. in* Abred. Na ludd, goel budd, i'm gael bais. D. G. i'r Donn. Hence Y Feisdonn, the outmost wave of the sea. Ba ham, &c. I'm gedaist ar y feis-don. D. G. It seems to be deri-ved from Bâs.

Beisio, to wade, to wade over, to ford over.

Bâl, a little bundle of flax.

Ba'l, bald before. Ceffyl ba'l, a horse that hath much whiteness in his forehead.

Bala. This word, though it be now very seldom (if at all) used as an appellative, denotes, as T. Willi-ams, author of the Latin-British Dictionary, informs us, the place where any river or brook issues out of a lake; as Aber signifies the fall of one river into another, &c. and hence Dr. Davies supposes the little town called Bala, situate at the out-let of the lake Llyn Tegid or Pemble-mere, in Meirionydh-

BA

shire, to be denominated. In con-firmation of which Mr. E. Lhwyd adds, that near the out-let of the river Seiont, out of Llyn Peris in Caernarvonshire, there's a place call'd Bryn y Bala. Bala yr afon, the mouth of the river. T. W. Y mann y gollynger y dwr i ger-dded allan o lyn. T. W. The out-let of a lake. Others contend that Bala, in the old British, as well as the Irish, signifies a village or country town. Pagus, ait Henricus Perrius. D. The former opinion seems most probable.

†Bala, Blaidd, saith Ll. a wolf.

†Balaon, Bleiddiau, Ll. and T. W. wolves. Q. wh. it signifies also the knots, knobs and buds of trees when they spring, bud or shoot out. Ac mal balaon Saeson syr-thyn. Tal.

†Balach, Blinder, trouble. V.

Balain, and Balaen, and Balen, steel, iron. The same as Malen, and Melan. Balain pedwarmuib Elis. T. A. Ban wisgawdd, rudd gym-mlawdd ri, Balain uch llethr ben beli. Jolo.

Balalwy, a palm-tree. H. S.

Balafarnu, to ballast. Id.

Balawg, gwaell bwcll, the tongue of a buckle. Hence, Balawg fechni, K. H. a suretiship which is imper-fect or defective; where one party out of the three necessary to make a lawful suretiship is wanting: these three are the creditor, debtor and surety. Rhaid yw bod teir llaw wrth rod-di mach, llaw'r mach, a llaw'r neb a'i rhoddo yn fach, a llaw'r neb a'i cymmero. Oni bydd y tair, balawg fechni y gelwir. Ansawdd balawg yw, bod y naill ben iddo yn rhwym, a'r llall yn rhydd. K. H. Dan-gos dy fys i falawg ynteu a'i heirch yn gwbl. P.

Balc, a balk of land in plowing.

Balch, proud, haughty, arrogant.

F 2 Balchder,

Balchder, *and* Balchedd, *pride*.
 Balchio, *to be proud or high-minded; to wax proud*.
 Baldar, *the herb satyrion or dog's stones*. H. S.
 Baldardd, *a stammering in the speech*. H. S.
 Baldardd, Baldordd, *and* Baldarddu, *to stammer: also, to babble, to prate or talk idly*.
 Baldarddus, *prating, babbling, talkative*.
 Baldorddwr, *a prater, a babbler, a great talker, an arrant tattler*.
 Baldog. Lat. *Lingularia*. H. S.
 Baldorfi, *to mutter; to speak foolishly*. Id.
 Balog, *an apron*. Gr. Περίζωμα, Perizoma. D.
 †Balon, *willing*. H. S.
 †Ball, (*Lib. Land.*) *the plague*. But corruptly for Mall.
 Ballafarn, glâs, Ll. *blue, azure, sky-colour; green*. Ballafarn o bwyll ifod. G. H. am gledlyf.
 Ballasg, *the pill or rough shell of nuts or other fruits*. Garwgibau ffrwythydd. Ballasg cnau, *the same as Masgl cnau*. Bond ballasg tew sy'r cnewyll. D. G. i'r cnau.
 Ballasgog, *cover'd or set with pricks as rough shells of fruits are, prickly*.
 Balleg, *a weel or bow-net*.
 Ballegrwyd, *a ware-net, a net*.
 Bann, *this word signified antiently, high, lofty, tall; and Dr. Davies saith he saw it in one antient book rendered thus: Bann, uchel. Uchenaid fann. Gr. M. Da. i. e. Uchenaid uchel, a deep sigh. Davies. Diaspad fann, a loud cry. Gwynt gwaedd fan, an high wind. Oedd bann gawr (a loud cry) am ben garthan. El. S. Eryr beli bann ei lef. Tal. Bann llef beirdd i'th foli. G. R. Hence also Bannllef, commonly pronounc'd Bonllef, a great, huge, loud voice. Lleufer ebyr myr morfeydd dy-*

lan, pan lewych huan ar fan fynnydd, *For. Fychan. On a high mountain*. Ban gwir pan ddisglair, bannach pan lefair. Tal. Lloer fann, *the high moon*. Gwr Gwrddfan, *a strong and tall man*. Gwrddfan gawr, *the name of a giant, from his strength and height, or tallness*. Hence also the name of the antient and most famous monastery of Bangor seems to be derived; q. d. Bann gor, *an high, excellent, famous choir, &c.* And hence, perhaps, the word hath been transferred to signify an high, conspicuous mountain. Gr. Βουνος, Boynos, *a hill*. Y Fann, Bwlch y Fann, Ta' l y Fann, Bann uch denni, Banngeibr. *There are several hills of this name in Brecknockshire, and some in Caermarthenshire, and Glamorganshire; tho' it be scarcely known in other parts of Wales. But in the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland, the higher hills have generally that appellation, with some other words added for distinction. Vid. E. Lh. Archæologia Brit. p. 279. And there is a hill by the city of Bath called Bansdown. Adar bann, Tal. calls mountain birds. Hence Banniar seems to be derived, from its being lifted up: whence the Eng. Banner. And hence it comes to signify a natural mark, spot, mole or excrescence in the body, as being conspicuous, or appearing above the rest of the skin. Elen fannog, from a mole on her face. Mair wryr heb fann, the unspotted virgin. It seems also to signify a cup; Gwelais hael yn heiliaw bann llawn. Gwalch. Ef a'm rhoddes medd a gwin o wydrin bann. Tal. Vid. Pann. From this Brit. Bann, the Eng. Banns seem to be derived.*
 Bann hydd, K. H. *a hart's horn*.
 Bann, braich o bennill, *a verse or line*

line in metre, a verse in a poem or epigram. Gr. Στιχός, Stichos.

Bannog, *marked, notable, remarkable: also, high, conspicuous.* Mynydd Bannog, *a mountain so called.* Ychen bannog. Nôd bannog, *an article, a part of speech.*

Ban, *for Pan, when.*

†Banan, *ofn, Ll. fear.*

†Banc, *a table.* H. S.

Bancaw, *a bond or band, a tye.* Tŷf iddi o etifeddiaeth Gyrs aur fal Bancaw ar faeth. D. Ed. i wallt merch.

Bancawio, *to bind about; to bind or tye any thing broken: to fasten an hook to an angling-rod.* T. J.

Bancr, *a dung-pot or basket made with rods and rushes.* H. S.

Bangaw, *prompt, ready, fluent, eloquent.* Ymadrodd balch, bangaw, eofn, *a proud, quick, bold discourse.*

Bangaw lais eos dlof. D. G.

Ac eos gain fain fangaw, O gwrr y llwyn ger ei llaw. D. G.

Bangeibr, *the name of a place. From Bann and Ceibr. Vid. Bann.*

Bangor, *the proper name of a place: a bishop's see in North-Wales, containing in its diocese 96 parishes. Vid. Bann.*

Bangor, Plethwrysg, (*sing. Bangoren*) *wattling-rods thicker than the rest of the seared or dead boughs, which are used on the top to fasten and bind the rest in making a thorn hedge. This word is used still in Glamorg. Breck. and Caermarthenshire. The fences about barns and bagards or corn-yards were strengthened with such rods in three places, on the top, in the middle, and at the bottom. A thair Bangor a ddyly bod ar Yfgubor o galan gauaf allan. K. H. It doth also signify metaphorically, a defence. Od enwir Bangor ar yr hawl yn gadernid iw harchywiro. K. H.*

Bangori, *to plat or wattle with such rods.*

Banhadlen, *a broom.* Pl. Banadl. Arm. Balan. Cor. Bynollan, *a beesom.*

†Bannas, *a matt.* H. S.

†Banniar, *a banner, standard, ensign or flag. From Bann, because it is wont to be lifted up.* Pl. Bannieri.

†Banon, Brenhines, Ll. *a queen.*

2. *wh. from Bann.* Fel Arthur glêdd llachar, A'i fanon Gwenhwyfar. W. W.

Banw, *a little pig, a shoot or young pig, a pig newly weaned, a barrow-pig.* Ir. Banau. Wott.

Banwes, *the feminine of Banw, a young sow: also, a fish called a gilt-head.* H. S.

Banyw, *feminine, of the female kind.*

Bâr, *indignation, anger, wrath.* Ir. Bara.

Bariaeth, *mischievousness.*

Barus, *wicked, mischievous, naughty: also, eating much, gluttonous.*

†Bar, *a bush. Bar signified formerly in the Welsh a bush, whether of hair or of sprigs, or branches, saith E. Lh. Whence in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire the mistletoe-bush is yet called Uchel-far; and hence both the Ir. Barragal, and the W. Brig, for the tops of trees, and Brigau, hair; which we find in the name of the herb maiden-hair, Brigau Gwener, Capillus Veneris, al. Gwâllt y forwyn.*

Barr, *a bar, a bolt, a rail.* Heb. בריח, Beriach. The Engl. Spar seems to be derived from the Brit. Barr, q. d. Yf-barr. Dav.

Barr, *a bar in a court of judicature.*

Bara, *bread. So in Cor. and Arm. Heb. ברה, Barah, to eat. Meat, food. Lam. iv. 10. Dav.*

Bara cann, *white bread, manchet-bread.*

Bara croyw, Bara cri, *unleavened bread.*

Bara

Bara Efferen, K. H. better **Bara Offeren**, the bread used in the eucharist or sacrament of the LORD's supper.

Bara Lawr, laverbread, black butter; a sort of food made in Glamorgan-shire, of a sea-plant, which Mr. E. Lhwyd takes to be the Oyster-green or Sea-liverwort. It is made also in several parts of Penbroke-shire, and is there called **Llafan**, or **Llawfan**.

Bara llêch, and **Bara llechfaen**, bread baked on a bake-stone.

Bara miold, fritters, pancakes.

Bara peilliaid, white bread, manchet.

† **Baran**, nerth, saith Ll. strength or force. Vid. **Maran**. Hence **Cynfaran**, **gorfaran**: Pan yw **gorfaran** twrf tonnau wrth lann. Tal.

† **Barannedd**, 2. wh. pl. from **Baran**.

† **Baranres**, ymffust, saith G. T. But Davies thinks it signifies a rank or file of soldiers.

† **Bararrhes**, a boasting. V.

Barcer, a tanner. Acts ix. 43.

Barclod, pl. **Barclodiau**, an apron. R. M.

Barcut, **Barcuttan**, a kite, a glead, a puttock. Cor. **Bargez**. Arm. **Barquet**.

Bardd, a poet, a bard. *Bardus Gallicè cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, saith Festus.*

De Bar, quod Britannis Animi impetus est & Furor, Poeta dicitur Barydd, & correptè Bardd, quomodo & Græcis Μάρτις a Μάρω Δαί.

Scotobrigantibus etiam Ibernix Bara dicitur Gravis ira. Baxt. Glossarium,

† **Barddas**, Hanes, saith Ll. history, poetry. Philosophy, saith H. S.

Barddoneg, poetry, a poem.

Barddoni, poets.

Barddoniaidd, poetical. 'Tis a word of four syllables. O bur ddawn ewybr barddoniaidd. D. G.

Barddoniaeth, the art of poetry.

Barddawd, Lat. **Bardocucullus**. H. S.

A French cloak, with a cowl or hood to it, to travel with.

Bardys, a shrimp. H. S.

Barf, a beard. C. Bar. † **Baref**.

Arm. **Baro**. Pl. **Barvou**.

Barfog, bearded.

Barfogyn, a little barbel. H. S.

Bargen, a bargain, a compact, an agreement or contract. Perhaps it is more rightly written **Margen**, as **Marchnad**. From the Heb.

מכר, **Macar**, to sell. Dav.

Bargenna, to bargain or make a bargain.

Bargod, the eaves of a house. And metaphorically, a border, a skirt.

Pan fo'r **Gwyddelod** ym **margod** Môn. L. G.

Bargodion, the inhabitants of the frontiers or marches of a country: also, strange, foreign, saith E. Lh.

Baril, a barrel, a cask.

Barn, judgment; a sentence. So in Arm. Cor. **Brez**.

Barn Dremyg, K. H. a void or vain judgment, a sentence of no weight.

Barnedig, established, ratify'd, fixed, good in law. 'Tis a word used in K. H. of sentences or acts of law not to be repealed or null'd.

Barnedigaeth, judgment.

Barnu, to judge.

Barnwr, and **Beirniad**, a judge. Ar. **Barner**.

† **Barrog**, Ysbardun, saith Ll. a spur.

Barrug, a frosty rime or falling mist, an hoar-frost.

Barth, a floor, ground. Vid **Parth**.

Barwn, a baron, a lord or peer of the realm.

Barwniaeth, a barony.

Barywlen, a part of a shield. Swch y **darian** a **barywlen** y **darian**. Hist. Arth.

Bâs, (perhaps from the Gr. Βαθὺς, **Bathys**, in a contrary signification) shallow, not deep. 2. wh. the Engl. **Base** be hence derived. **Ba-**

faf yw'r dwfr yn yd lefair. P. The water is more shallow where it

B A

it speaks, i. e. where it makes a noise. A proverbial expression concerning talkativeness. Nid wyf cerdd fâs. Tal. Ffynhonnau difas glasdeigr, Yw gloywon olygon eigr. D. G.

Bafder, shallowness.

Bâs, the same as Llewyg and Llef-mair, a swoon, a qualm, a fainting fit. Sain Niclas wedi'r fâs fau, A fo'n dwyn f'enaïd innau. L. G.

Basgawd, and Basged, a basket. We may claim this for a Brit. word on the authority of Martial, Barbara de pictis venit bascauda Britannis, sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam. Basged ddelw bysgod ddylyn. M. R. i'r cwrwgl.

Bastardd, a bastard, one born of a common woman, base-born. Mâb llwyn a pherth. Dr. Davies derives this word from Bâs, shallow, not deep, and Tardd, a springing, budding, or sprouting, Tarddu, to branch out, to shoot up, to spring or arise as a fountain. I shall set down his own words: Hanc vocem inani conatu multum laborant a Teuton. Belg. Gall. Hisp. Ital. aliisque linguis deducere, quam nullo labore Britannam esse comperient, compositam a Bâs, Αἰαδὴς, minime profundus, & Tardd, germinatio, Tarddu germinare, pullulare & salire, oriri, ut fontes. q. d. Qui non a profundâ & antiqua nobilitate ortum deducit, sed qui nuper ortus est & germinavit. Gwahardd di fastardd dy fof. D. G. am G. Gr.

Basterdyn, the diminutive of Bastardd. Na ddeued basterdyn i gynnulleidfa'r Arglwydd. Deut. xxiii. 2.

Bath, tebyg, like. And Math. Vid. Nithelir math lowri mwy. T. A.

Bath, arian bath, money or coin, coined money.

Bathu, to coin or make money.

B E

Bathawg, bathog, rich.

Batheiad, a bound. Vid. Bytheiad.

Bathor, a dormouse. S. W. Vid. Pathew.

Battio, battingo, ceibio, to hoe, or pare the ground.

Battingen, pl. Battingod, a sheaf of corn threshed: also, a woman de-floured. R. M.

Bauad, the bearer of a saw-pit. R. M.

Baw, dirt, mire, turd.

Bawlyd, dirty, miry.

Bawai, dirty, sordid, niggardly. Bywyd drwg a fo i'r bawai. B. Ph. B.

Bawddyn, a base, worthless, dirty fellow. Bawddyn oedd na 'm rhybuddiai. D. G.

Bawd, the thumb. Arm. Meut.

Bawd troed, the great toe. Heb.

בֹּהֵן Bohen, the thumb, the great toe. Dav.

Bawdd, a drowning. Vid. Boddi.

B E

Bechan, a little she, a small female. Feminine from Bychan.

Bechanigen, a very little female.

Bechyn, a little book.

Bedw, sing. Bedwen, a birch-tree.

Arm. Bezwen. Also, a may-pole. Hence the Lat. Betula is derived.

Bedydd, and Badydd, baptism.

Bedyddio, to christen or baptise.

Bedyddfaen, bedyddfan, and bedyddlestr, the baptistry, the font.

Bedyffawd, the whole world or earth.

Bêdd, a sepulchre or grave. So in

Arm. The Heb. בֵּית, Beth, sometimes signifies a sepulchre, saith Dr. Davies; as Job xxx. 23. and Eccles. xii. 5.

Beddaid, llonaid bêdd, a grave full.

Beddrawd or Beddrod, a sepulchre, a burying place. Heb. בּוֹר, Bor, and קְבוּרָה, Kevurah.

Begegryr,

Begegryr, gwenyen ormes, *a drone*.
 Mab gogan, mae begegryr, Gyda
 chwi, o gedwch wyr. D. G. i
 Eiddig.
 Beichio, *to low or bellow as kine do*.
 Beichiog, *with child*. Vid. Baich.
 Beichiogi, *to conceive: also, to get*
a woman with child, to impreg-
nate: also, the child in the mo-
ther's womb. Rhai fydd arbetrus
 am feichiogi gwraig, o llygrir,
 pa beth a ddyllir am danaw.
 K. H. From Baich, *a burden*.
 Beili. Vid. Baili.
 Beiriant. Vid. Peiriant.
 †Beirion, *kites*. V. Vid. Birion.
 Beirniad, *a judge*. H. S.
 Beisciad, *a tract*. Id.
 Beisio. Vid. Bais.
 Beilton, y Feisdonn, Terfyn gor-
 llanw, *the utmost wave of the sea*.
 From Bais and Tonn. Vid. Bais.
 Beisgawn, *a heap of corn, hay, &c*.
 Vid. Ysgafn.
 †Bela, *to wrangle*. H. S. *sed q.*
 Bele, *a little beast whose skin is of*
great price, a marten, a sable.
 Pl. Beleod, Beleon. Vid. Balaon.
 Belis, Cloig, piliwn gwenith, *helm*
for thatching. Glamorg. *Helm*
or straw to thatch.
 Bellach, *now at length, or now at*
last.
 Benn, *a wain, a cart*. The same as
 Menn. Benna lingua Gallica ge-
 nus vehiculi appellatur. Festus.
 Benbaladr. Sef a wnaethant, Dodi
 y melldith Duw, ac un y Gynnu-
 lleidfa honno, ac un Gymru ben-
 baladr ar y nêb a dorrai y cyfrei-
 thieu hynny. The preface to K. H.
 which is translated by Dr. Wotton
 thus; *Maledictionem Dei, & istius*
cætus, & Wallorum qui armis fe-
rendis erant idonei, omnibus qui
Constitutiones illas violaverint,
imprecabantur. So that Benbaladr
 is an epithet, signifying one fit to
 bear arms. From Pen and Paladr,
 a spear.

Benben, *from Pen, a head*. When
 men fall out and quarrel, they are
 said to fly at each other's head. Y
 beirdd a ddyfod ydd ai'r bÿd
 benben, a phawb ben draphen
 cyn medi'r yd. L. G.
 Bendigaid, *blessed*.
 Bendigo, *to bless*.
 Bendith, *a blessing*.
 Bendith eu mammau; *the same as*
Tylwyth tēg, fairies, spirits that
walk a nights.
 Bendithio, *to bless*. Arm. Benidd-
 ien.
 Bendramwnwgl. Vid. Pendramw-
 nwgl.
 Bendraphen, *promiscuously, confused-*
ly, mingle mangle, without any
order or regard.
 Bendro, *a dizziness or giddiness of*
the head, the turn-about sickness.
 Vid. Pendro.
 Benddar. Vid. Penddar.
 †Benedig, cennadwriaeth, Ll. *a*
message, an embassy.
 Benen, Sponsa, Gl. Tâf. H. S. *a*
bride. In Cor. and Ir. any wo-
 man. *Benon*.
 Bensach, *the mumps*. Angina spu-
 ria. I. D. R.
 Benthyg, *a loan, that which is lent*
or borrowed. It is written Ben-
 ffyg in some Copies of K. H. and
 in Taliesin, saith Davies. Fin-
 ffug wr am tenffyg oedd. D. G.
 Benffyg, Arm. *a benefit*.
 Benthugio, *to lend or borrow*.
 Benwyd, *corruptly for Menwyd*.
 Vid. Menwyd.
 Benyw, *a female properly, a woman*.
 Cor. Benen.
 Bêr, *a spit*. So in Arm.
 Bêr, *a spear, lance or pike*. Pl. Beri,
 spears. Heb. בִּרְיָה, Beriach. D.
 Hence the compound Ysber, Ysper.
 Vid. Ywch ni bydd maddau, fy
 ngwân a berau; saith CHRIST to
 his crucifiers, in Taliesin.
 Berr, *the feminine of Byrr, short*.

B E

Berr, *the shank or leg. Thence are compounded Bergam, Berfain, &c.*
Bera, *Ysgafn o yd neu wair, a heap of corn or hay.*

Berdys, *sing. Berdysen, shrimps.*

Berf, *a verb, one of the parts of speech. Llefain yw berf oferfardd. D. G.*

Berfa, *a barrow to carry out dung.*

Berfa ddwylaw, *a hand-barrow.*

Berfa olwynog, *and Berfa drôl, a wheel-barrow.*

Berllysg, *a staff, a short rod. Vid. Byrlysg.*

Bernais, *a varnish. Delw o bren gwern dan fernais. D. G.*

† Berth, *fair, handsome, beautiful, well-favoured, neat. Hence are compounded Anferth, prydferth.*

† Berthedd, *fairness, handsomness, comeliness, neatness.*

† Berthdud, *from Berth and Tud, land.*

† Berthid, *and pl. Berthidau, wealth, riches.*

† Berthfan, *from Berth and Mann or Bann.*

† Berthawg, *rich, wealthy. Pan yt-toedd hagen pryd ucher y daeth gwr berthawg o Arimathea, &c.*

† Berthedd, *wealth, riches. Galf.*

Berthogi, *to enrich, to endow. Ef a berthoges eglwys i'r grôg, he enrich'd or endow'd.*

Berw, *a boiling, a seething; a boiling or bubbling. Berw'r cylla, concoction or digestion in the stomach.*

Berwi, *to boil or seeth, as cooks do; to boil or bubble up as water doth. So in Arm.*

† Berwy, *iron. H. S.*

† Berwyog, *a slave in iron. Id.*

† Beryon, *and Berywon, the same as Barcuttanod, kites. Vid. Biery.*

Bestfil, *a beast. It seems to be corruptly written for Gwestfil, a wild beast.*

Bet, *hatred. Dal bet, to be angry. H. S.*

Bettws, *Lle canolig rhwng dyffryn*

B I

ac uwch mynydd; Felly y dyweid rhai, Ni a ddaethom yrowan i Fettws, hynny yw, lle cynnes tymhoraidd. Y mae hyn yn fwy tebygol fyth wrth osodiad ac agwedd y Llannau fy mewri amryw fannau yng Nghymry yn dwyn yr enw hwnnw. *Dav.*
Eraill a ddywedant y perthynai pob Bettws i ryw Fanachlog, ac mai oddiwrth y Gair Llading *Abbatis* y daeth. *E. Lb.*

Betyfen, *the herb beet.*

† Beu. *W. S. From Peu, an habitation. Vid. Peu.*

Beudag, *the head or top of the wind-pipe, the throat. Larynx. Dav.*
Beudag buwch, *bidog heb wain. Anonymus.*

Beudy, *a cow-house.*

Beunoeth, *and Peunoeth, and Beunos, every night.*

Beunydd, *and Peunydd, daily, every day.*

B I

† Bi, *antiently used for Bydd, he shall or will be. Whence the imperative Bid, let him be. Nid fu nid fi ynghymmelrhi ei gyfeisor. Tal.*
Hence the compounds following, used by the antients: Dybi, and Dyfi, for Dybydd: Derfi for Derfydd: Adfi for Adfydd: Deubi for Deubydd, i. e. Daw, he will come: Dydderbi for Dydderfydd: Dymbi for Dymbydd, i. e. Bydd ym: Diluw a ddyfu, dyddbrawd a ddyfi. Gwalch. Pob cymman darogan derfi. Ll. Gwr.

Biach, *corruptly used for Giach, a snipe.*

Biachu, *corruptly for Bachu.*

Bicar, *a vicar.*

Bicre, *a conflict, skirmish or bickering. Hence the English, bicker.*

Bwau crwys yn bicra oedd. *N. Torr dy filan ym miccre, &c.*

G

Vid.

B I

- Vid.* Bragad. Ymbiccryn saethyn bob faith. *L. G.*
 Bid, for Bydded. *Vid.* Bi.
 Bid, in S.W. is the same as Gwrych, in N.W. a quick-set hedge.
 Bidio, to plash a hedge.
 Bidog, an hanger or short sword, a pocket-dagger, a rapier, a ponyard. Cylllell glun.
 †Biery, the same as Barcud, a kite. *Pl.* Beryon, and Berywon, and Beryfon. Llithiaist â'th rôn, Aer feryfon, ar forefwyd. *Gr. M. Da.*
 Bigilydd, or Bwygilydd: O blâs gwr da bigilydd, from one to the other.
 Bigwrn, rather Migwrn, a knuckle, the nether joint of the leg, or the angle-joint.
 Bil. In some parts of S. W. Bil is the mouth of a vessel. Cwppan llawn hyd y fil, &c.
 †Bilan, gwayw, a spear, lance, or pike. *Vid. ex. in* Bragad.
 Bilain, a farmer, a villager, an husbandman; a tenant in villenage. Y bileinllu, an army of common people. *Villain.*
 Bileindref, *K. H.* a farm held in villenage, or by servile tenure.
 Bildin, a galling. *Vid.* Pildin.
 Bilen. *Vid.* Pilen.
 Bilwg, an hedging-bill.
 Bir, beer.
 †Birion, kites. *Vid.* Biery.
 Biswail, cow-dung.
 Bittail, *Arm.* food, sustenance.
 †Bittolws, tarw, *Ll.* a bull.
 †Biw. The same as Bu and Buwch, a cow. Bann bref biw yn rhiw rhag eddeon. *Gwalch.* Wyth ugain unlliw, O loi a biw. Biw blith ac ychen, A phob cain amgen. *Tal.* Rym a fai biw blith yr haf, Rym a fai eddystrawd y gauaf. *Taliesin ben beirdd.*

B L

Blaen, the point of a weapon, the end or extremity of a thing, the

B L

- top, the foremost part, the former or foremost. Priority, precedency.
 Blaena, first or foremost.
 Blaeneu, the furthest and more mountainous part of a country. Blaeneu Lloegr, the marches. Blaeneu afonydd, the sources of rivers.
 Blaeneudir, the hilly part of a country.
 Blaenor, a leader, a principal, a chief, a ringleader.
 Blaenu, to cut-run, to fore-run, to get before, to over-run or outstrip; to do a thing first or before another.
 †Blaendrwyth. *Q.* from Blaen and Trwyth. *Vid.* Trwyth. Bwriwyd eryr llwyd i'r llann, Blaendrwyth bren hinllwyth henllan. *T. A.* It may signify in the present Welsh the first soap-suds in washing. Blaendrwyth y llaid.
 Blaenffrwyth, the first-fruits.
 Blaengis, the first onset or assault in battle. From Blaen and Cis.
 Blaenrhed, a fore-runner, one that runneth foremost. Blaenrhed wrth fyned oedd fo, Ac olaf pan fai gilio. *J. Deul.*
 †Blaenwel, the top, the summit.
 Blaenwedd, the top, peak, or height of a thing.
 Blagur, sing. Blaguryn, the bud of a tree or herb, a young twig or sprig. *Chald.* בָּאָגִין, Baagin, branches. *D.* Some use Bagluryn.
 Blaguro, to branch out, to bud, to blossom, to sprout out, to burgeon, to spring. *Gr.* Βλαστάνω, Blastanô.
 Blaidd, a wolf. The same in *Cor.* and *Arm.*
 Bleiddiaf, a wolf bitch. *Ar.* Bleiddies.
 †Blanc, a colt.
 Blâs, the sense of tasting; a taste, a relish.
 Blasus, well relished or tasted, savoury.
 Blawd, meal. So in *Arm.*
 Blawd llif, saw-dust.
 Blodio,

Blodio, Blawdio, *to pour out, or to sprinkle meal.*

Blodiwr, and Blawdwr, *one that carrieth meal or flour to any place to sell, a meal-man.*

Blottai, *one that goeth about to beg meal.*

†Blawdd, chwyrn, *Ll. swift, active, nimble, quick, fleet, speedy, ready.* Rhuthr blawdd. *Thence are the compounds, Aerflawdd, cadflawdd, cynflawdd, gorflawdd, hirflawdd, trawflawdd.*

Blawr, grey, hoary. *Vid. ex. in Llogawd*

Blawr-wyn. *The same as Blawr.*

Blawrio, *to grow grey; to wax green.*

†Bleddychfa, Wyneb, *Ll. the face, the countenance.*

Blew, *sing. Blewyn, hair; but not used for a head of hair, as in Cornish, Blêw an pedn, for Gwallt pen, the hair of the head; Blêw glâz, grey hairs, &c. E. Lh.*

Blewiach, small, soft and tender hairs, down.

Blewog, hairy, shaggy.

Blewmon, and Blowmon, *a moor.* Oddyna hi aeth hyd yn Ethiopia gwlad y blewmonieid. *Prof. Siblid doeth. Vid. Blowmon.*

†Bliant, *very fine linnen, as cambrick or lawn.* Lliain bwyd o fliant. *Hist. Arthur. Pais fliant. Gwisg fliant.*

†Blif, *a sort of catapult, or warlike engine to shoot stones out of, a sling, a batterer.* From the Gr. Βάλλω, Ballo. Maen blif, *a ball, plummet, or stone discharged out of that engine.* Hi a dafiai o'i deuflaen, Ergyd blif ar goed o'i blaen. *T. A. i fwa. Yn faen blif i'th gyfrifais, Un o wns hên Einion Sais. H. S.*

Blin, *wearry, tired, faint or weak: also, troublesome, molesting, offensive.*

Blinder, *adversity, tribulation, trouble, affliction; weariness.*

Blinfyd, *affliction.* From Blin and Byd.

Blino, *to weary, to tire, to vex, to trouble: also, to be tired or wearied.*

Blincwra, *a pimple.*

Blingo, *to flay, to pluck off the skin or hide of a beast, to excoriate.*

Blisg, or Plisg, *sing. Blisgyn, or Plisgyn, the shell of a nut, of an egg, &c. Vid. Ballasg. Arm. Plisquen cnouen, a nut-shell.*

Blith, *giving milk.* As Gwartheg blithion, *milch cows.* It is used also substantively for milk; as, Llawer o flith; Diod o flith anifailiaid; and signifies metaphorically, any thing that brings one profit. From the Ir. Blathuin, *to milk, comes the Welsh, Blithion.* Buwch flith, Ir. Bo fliochd, *a milch cow.*

Blith draphlith, *confusedly, promiscuously, mixtly, without any order.* From Plith, *between.*

Blochda, *curd, cream.*

Blodeu, *sing. Blodeuyn, a flower, a bloom or blossom.* Cor. Bledzhian. Ar. Bleuzeuen or Bleu-nuen.

Blodeuo, *to blossom, to bloom, to blow as a flower, to bear flowers, to flourish: also, to grow ripe of age.* K. H. *De puellis dicitur, quæ viripotentes evaserint.* Wott. Blodeuog, *flowery, bloomy, flourishing.*

Bloddest, *an applause, rejoicing, shouting for joy.* 2 Sam. vi. 15.

Bloedd, *a cry, a shout, an out-cry.*

Bloeddio, *to cry, to shout, to give a shout, to set up a shout.*

Bloesg, *lisping, that cannot speak plain, or pronounce some of the letters.* Heb. יִשְׁרָאֵל, Longez, *to speak barbarously.* Dav. Gr. Βλαίσος, Blaisos, Βάβυλος, *prating foolishly;*

BL

Παλλος, Psellos, *that stammereth or stutthereth.*
 Bloesgi, *a lisping, a faltering in speech.*
 Bloesgi, *to speak lispingly.*
 †Bloffiad, *to mingle.*
 Bloneg, *swine's grease.* Ir. Blwynag.
 Blonhegen, *the leaf of a swine or goose.*
 Bloneg y derw, *the white sap, or sappy part of an oak on the outside next to the bark.*
 Blodio, Blottai, &c. *Vid.* Blawd.
 Blowmon, *a black-moor, an Ethiopian.* Cwbl o ammod cyw blowmon. *D. Gr.* i'r ceiliog du. *Vid.* Blewmon.
 Blwch, *a box.*
 Blychaid, *a box-full.*
 Blwng, *angry, sour, crabbed, frowning.* f. g. Blong. Rhoes hwrdd i'm llong, rhoes flong floedd. *G. Gr.* i'r donn.
 Blynghâu, *to be angry, to frown.*
 Blyngder, *anger, austerity, sourness.*
 Blyngawd. *The same as Blyngder.*
 Blwydd, and Blwyddyn, *a year.*
 Blwyddiad, *a yearling, of a year old.* Dau oen blwyddiaid. *Lev.* xxiii. 19.
 Blynedd. *The same as Blwydd.* Pl. Blynnyddau.
 Blys, *longing, an inordinate desire.*
 Blyfig, *one that hath an inordinate desire to a thing.*
 Blyfio, *to desire, to long for a thing.*
 Blythair, *a belching.* H. S.
 Blytheirio, *to belch.* *Vid.* Bretheirio.

B Q

Bocfach, *glorying, boasting, bragging, vaunting: also, indignation, envy.* Thus W. S. translates the *G. Ζήλος*, Zelos, in Acts v. 17.
 Bôch, *a cheek.* Ar. the jaw-bone. Cor. Bôh.
 Bochau, *the cheeks, the jaws, the chops or chops.*

BO

Bochog, *that hath great cheeks, blub-cheeked.*
 †Bochglug. q.
 †Bochodeg, *poor.* *D. ex Lib. Land.* Better Bychodeg, from Bychod. *Idem.*
 Bôd, *to be: also, the being of any thing, essence.*
 Bôd, *an abode, a dwelling, a mansion, an habitation; as, Bod E-dern, Bod Eon, Bod Organ, &c. Hafod, a summer's dwelling.*
 Bôd, *a kite.*
 Bôd y gwerni, bôd tinwyn, *a buzzard.*
 Bodron, Bwdran, *a sort of flummery.* *Vid.* Mwdran.
 Bodryda, *a bee-hive.* 'Tis more rightly written Modrydaf.
 Bôdd, *good pleasure, content, will, consent, leave.*
 Boddhâu, and Boddloni, and Boddio, *to please or give content.*
 Boddlawn, corruptly Bodlon, *contented, willing.*
 Boddi, *to drown; to be drowned; drowning.* Gr. Βυθίζω, Bythizo, Εμβαθίζω, Ecbythizo, *to plunge into the deep.* Arm. Beyddi, or Beuzi. Ir. Batham.
 Boed, *be it, let it be; for Bydded.*
 Bogail, *the navel.* Cor. Bêgl. Arm. Begel.
 Boglyn, *the boss of a buckler, &c. a knot, a knob, an ouch.*
 Bôl, Bola, Boly, *the belly, the paunch.* Ir. Bolg.
 Bola croen, *a little basket, a frail; a muzzle.* Fiscella, Dav.
 Bolchwydd, *the swelling of the belly.*
 Bolch, *feminine from Bwlch.* It is used in compound words, Ysgwyd folch.
 Bolera, *to sponge in company, to fill one's belly at the charge of others, to play the parasite, to flatter and fawn for a meal's meat.* 'Tis a fictitious word from Bol, after the same form as Clera.
 Bolgan,

Bolgan, a budget or mail of leather.

† Boloch, Blinder, G. T. disquiet, trouble. Rather, Moloch.

Bolwst, pain in the belly, belly-ach, tympany, burstness, rupture. Pedair bolwst fydd, Bolwst lynn, *Hernia aquosa*; Bolwst bellenau, *Hernia testicularum*; Bolwst wynt, *Hernia ventosa*; Bolwst goludd, *Hernia intestinorum*. D. From Bol and Gwst.

Boltt, a bolt, dart or quarrel shot out of an engine: also, the bolt of a door. Gr. Βέλος, Belos, from Βολέω, Boleo, to cast.

Bolltod, the stroke of a bolt.

Bollteid, Bollteiddiau llin, stalks of flax. Jos. ii. 6.

Bôn, a stock or trunk, the stem or body or stump of a tree, the butt-end of a thing, a root, the hinder part.

Bon y glêr, the lowest class of poets. Vid. Bwngler.

Boniad, ych bôn, an ox that draweth hindermost in a plough. Da foniad ydwyf finneu. Ll. G. y dant.

Boncath. Vid Bwncath.

Bonclust, a box or blow on the ear.

Boncyff, the stock or stump of a tree. From Bôn and Cyff.

Bondo, the eaves of a house.

Bonedd, nobility, nobleness of birth, a good descent. Bonedd Mair, so the Brit. translator intitles a little book concerning the descent of the Virgin Mary, which is ascribed to S. Jerom. vol. iv. D. Also, education. Dwyn plant ar fonedd, to give children liberal education. E. Lh.

Bonheddig, of good descent, noble. Gwr bonheddig, a gentleman.

Boneddigeidd, noble, generous, gentleman-like. Y rhai hyn oedd foneddigeiddiach. Acts xvii. 11.

Bonheddig cynhwynawl, K. H. a gentleman of good Welsh descent both by father and mother. Wallus

ingentius, is scilicet qui ex paternâ & ex maternâ stirpe utrâque Wallâ oriundus fuerit, &c. Wott. Vid. Cynhwynol.

Bonheddig Gwlad, K. H. It seems to be the same as Bonheddig Cynhwynawl.

Bonffaglu, to burn all about, to singe. Ffuglyfr rhaid ei fonffaglu. S. B.

Bonllef, better Banllef, a great shout, a loud cry. From Bann and llef.

Bonlloft, K. H. a man's privy part. A Bôn, Caudex, and Lloft, Cauda. Wott.

Bonwm, the stump of a tree, the butt-end of a thing. Tro flaen gwayw graen yn grwn, Tu a'i fwnwgl, tew fonwm. G. Gl.

Bonwyn, K. H. from Bôn and Gwyn, i. e. having a white root. Dicitur de crinibus radicitus evulsis. Wott.

Bord, a table, a board. Dy feibion ynt mal oliwydd, Ynghylch dy fort a phawb yn ddedwydd. D. Ddu. in Psa. cxxviii.

Bore, the morning. Gr. Ηεωί, Prôï, Heb. בוקר, Boker. D. The an-

tients writ Bore, not Boreu, as we. Arch iddi, &c. Ddyfod y foru'n fore, Pwl wyf ac ni wn pale. D. G. Gorne gwawr fore ar fôr diffaith. C. Dyrydd i dorf dyre orwyddawr, Hyd y llewych llawr gwawr gwypm fore. P. M.

Boreddydd, the morning, the break of day. Matuta, ae. D. Eich medd foreddydd, Eich gwîn o awch gwýdd. L. G.

Borefwyd, a breakfast.

Boregwaith, the morning time, the morning. Ar foregwaith, upon a certain morning.

Boreol, and Boreuol, early, soon in the morning.

Bors, the disease called bursting, a rupture or burstness, when the guts fall into the cuds. Rhonwen ferch

B O

ferch yr hên Hors, Y rhiam ferch
yr hên fors. L. G.
Borlog, *that hath a bursting or rup-
ture.*
Bôst, *boasting, glorying, bragging,
vaunting.* Treuliais hefyd, nid
bÿd bôst, Tefyrn meddgryn gor-
moddgost. D. G.
Bostio, *to boast, to glory, to brag, to
vaunt.*
Bôth, *the boss of a buckler, the stock
or nave of a cart-wheel, wherein
the spokes are fastened: also, a
bottle, a borachio.* E. Lh.
Bothell, *a wheal or blister.* Vid.
Pothell.
Bottas, *a boot.*
Bottwm, *a button.* Pefr fottymmau
cangau coed. D. G. i'r cnau.
Bottymmog, *buttoned.* Na'i chafn
bottymmog na'i cherdd. D. G.
i'r delyn ledr.
Box, *the box-tree.* Gr. Βύξ, By-
xos. Arab. Bosca. Dav.

B R

Brac, *a brake for flax or hemp.*
Brâd, *treason, treachery, betraying.*
Teyrnfrâd, *high treason.* Arm.
Barad.
Bredych. *The same as Brâd.* Y ddau
frodyr ddifredych. H. D. *It is
used also to signify an ugly crea-
ture.*
Brad-fwriadu, *to conspire or complot
a treason.*
Bradychu, *to betray.*
Bradwr, *a traitor, a betrayer.*
Bradwriaeth, *treachery.*
Bradog, and Bradwras, *treacherous,
traiterous, false.*
†Bradfas, *vile, base.* H. S.
Brad-gyfarfod, *an ague continuing
but one day.*
Bradw, *worn away, over-worn, wa-
sted, broken, diminished; fretting
or wearing.* Câl a difradw i'th
gadwaf. D. G. Tefryn gadw ta-
rian fradw friw. P. M.

B R

Bradwy, *a fracture, a rupture, a
breaking, a bursting, a breach.*
Erioed ni châd na bradwy, Na
thwnn yn eu henwaith hwy. J.
Ll. Br.
Bradwyog, *torn, rent, broken; rough,
rugged; wasted, decay'd.*
Braen, and Braenllyd, *rotten, cor-
rupt.* Arm. mouldy, stale.
Braenu, *to grow rotten, to wax rot-
ten, to rot, to corrupt.*
Braenar, and Brynar, *plowed land,
but unsown, a fallow-field.*
Braenaru, *to plow land and to leave
it for some time unsown, that it
may be better to receive the seed;
to break up fallow.*
Braenardail, K.H. *fallow-land dung-
ed with the dung of cattle, not shut
up in folds.* Terra eadem fimo pe-
cudum caulis non inclusarum sterco-
rata. Wott.
Brandeilwyr, or Branteilwyr, K.H.
The same as Braenardail.
Brâg, *malt.* So in Cor. Sing. Bre-
gyn, *one grain of malt.*
Bragad, heppil, Ll. *a race, issue,
offspring, progeny.* Torr dy filan
ym miccre, Bagwy gyrr ym malch
afgre, Cynneddf a orug dy dâd,
Un o fragad Gwrgene. N.
Bragod, and Bragawd, *a sort of li-
quor in use among the Welsh, made
of the wort of ale and mead mixt
together and spiced, called in Eng.*
Bracket or Bragget. Ceffid yn ei
gyntedd medd a bragawd. M.Br.
Dy fragod du ei friger. D. G.
It is a Brit. word, from Brâg.
Bragod gywair. Vid. Cywair.
Braich, *an arm.* Arm. Brech. C.
Brêh. † Brêch.
Braich o bennill, *a verse in metre.*
Gr. Στίχος, Stichos.
Breichio, *to take one's part, to be on
one's side.*
Braicheidio, *to embrace in one's arms.*
Arm. Briata, or Brihadal.
Braichledr, *a bracelet.* Gwisgo
braichledr os medraf. D. G.

Breichrwy, a bracelet. *Vid. ex. in Amaerwy.*
 Braidd, scarcely, hardly, with much ado. O'r braidd, and o fraidd, hardly, not without some difficulty.
 Braint, right, prerogative, privilege, the freedom, franchise or liberty of a city or burrough, dignity. In K. H. it signifies the rank, state, or condition of every man, whether he be king, nobleman or commoner. All the courtiers that were of the same dignity were called Unfaint, i. e. peers or equals.
 Breiniog, and Breiniol, free, exempt from duty or charge. Tir breiniol, K. H. land that pays no rent or service.
 Braisg, gross, thick, burly.
 Bram, a fart. So in Arm.
 Brammu, to fart. So in Arm.
 Bremmain, *verbum frequentativum*, to fart often.
 Bran, Brennus, the Gaulish general; whom our historians make a Britan.
 Brân, a crow. Cig-fran, a raven; Yd-fran, a rook; Cog-frân, a jackdaw; Mil-fran, and Mor-fran, a cormorant.
 Bran, the bridge of a musical instrument.
 Branos, little crows, young crows. 'Tis a diminutive of the pl. number.
 Branes, the same as Brain, crows. Yn llw i'th weled yn llithiaw branes, a brynaich yn cwyddaw. Br. B.
 Branar. *Vid. Braenar.*
 Brann, bran. So in Arm.
 Brâs, thick. Heb. בָּרִי, Bari, fat. D. Rhan o farhaad brenhin yw gwialen arian cy frased a'i hirsys. K. H. We use this word at present for, fat, as Môllt brâs, a fat weather; and also sometimes for, large, as Brâs-geirch, brâs-bwytho, &c. In Corn. it signifies, great or large. Mean braz, a

great stone: Lygodzhan vrâs, a rat, &c. So also in Arm. great, big; and Brases, of the f. g. as Grec brasses, a woman big with child.
 Brasder, fat, fatness. Arm. greatness.
 Brassâu, to wax fat.
 Bratt, a clout or rag.
 Brâth, a biting, a stinging, a stab.
 Brathu, to stab, to sting, to bite, to run one through (with a spear, sword, &c.) Chald. בָּרַז, Baraz, to pierce through. D.
 Brau, brittle, frail, that may be easily broken. Heb. שָׁבַר, Shabar, to break.
 Breuol, brittle, frail.
 Breuolaeth, and Breuoledd, and Breuolder, and Breuder, frailty, weakness, brittleness. Y pechod a becho dyn o ddynol freuolaeth a faddeuir iddo.
 Breuawd. The same as Breuolaeth.
 Braw, a terror, a fright.
 Brawychu, to affright, to be affrighted.
 Brawd, a brother. From the Heb. בְּרִית, Berith, saith Davies. Pl. Broder, and Brodyr. Dau frodyr yw'r gwyr a gad. L. G. Arm. Breur.
 Brawd, a frier. Brawd yn cerdded y gwledydd, Heb bregeth, oferbeth fydd. G. Gl. Hence Cwrt y brodyr, and Parc y brodyr, the friers park by Caermarthen.
 Brawdol, brotherly.
 Brawdoliaeth, brotherhood, fraternity.
 Brawdgar, that loveth his brother. Gr. Φιλαδέλφος, Philadelphos.
 Brawdgarwch, brotherly love.
 Brawd, the same as Barn, judgment. Dydd brawd, the day of judgment. Cor. Brez. Ir. Breath.
 Brawdwr, a judge. Brawdwr llys, K. H. a judge that followed the king's court.
 Brawdle, a court, a judgment-seat, a tribunal.

BR

- tribunal. From Brawdle Dr. Wotton derives the Engl. word Brawl. A Brawd prowenit (ni fallor) nostrum Brawl, Rixa. Wott.
- Brawddeg; a sentence. Pl. Brawddegau. R. M.
- †Bre, pl. Breon, a mountain, a hill, a promontory. Hence Penbre, moelfre.
- Brecci, wort of drink.
- Breccini. The same as Brecci. Breccini aber ceunant. M. R. Caenen megis breccini. G. J. H. i gneuen.
- Brech-hâu, to mash malt in brewing.
- Brêch. The feminine from Brych.
- Brêch, any spotted or pimpled distemper. Vid. Y Frêch under F.
- Brechdan, a slice of bread spread over with butter.
- Bredych. Vid. Brâd.
- Brêf. Vid. Brefiad.
- Brefai, the herb penny-royal. H. S.
- †Brefan, a pound of butter. Id.
- Brefu, to low as kine do, to bleat as a sheep doth, to bellow. From the Gr. Βρέμειν Bremein, to roar, to make a noise.
- Breferad, to low or bellow; a lowing or bellowing, a roaring. Breferad llew; the roaring of a lion.
- Breferad yr wybr ferydd. D. G. i'r daran.
- Brefiad, a bleating, a lowing. Pa ham yr arhosaiſt rhwng y corlannau, i wrando brefiadau'r defaid? Judg. v. 16.
- Brêg, a rent or breach, a rupture, a fracture. Heb. בֶּרֶק, Berek, Rima, ruptura, fissura, a rift or cleft. D. Ni thybygir gwir gofiad, Mewn peth tēg bod brēg a brâd. D. G.
- Bregedd, a trifle.
- Breianllif. Vid. Breuanllif.
- Breichio. Vid. sub. Braich.
- Breichrwy. Vid. Braich.
- †Breilw, D. ex Lib. Land. Breila, H. S. a rose.
- †Breing, the common people. H. S.

BR

- Breinrudd. The same as Braint, saith Ll. It is rather Breinrhydd. From Braint and Rhydd. D.
- Breiscion, to w or hurds to stop chinks with. H. S.
- Bremmain. Vid. Brammu.
- Brenhin, and written by the antients Breenhin, and Breychin, and Brennin, a king. Hence Brennus, the famous general of the Gauls, who took and sacked Rome, seems to have had his name. For Brennus is Brennin, king; the appellative being used for a proper name.
- Brenhines, a queen.
- Brenhiniaeth, a kingdom.
- Brenhindy, a royal house; a king's palace.
- Brenhinllys, a king's court or palace.
- Brenhinol, kingly, royal.
- Brennig, a shell-fish called a limpet.
- Bresych, pot-herbs, broth, pottage. Phiol fresych. K. H. We say, Phiol bottes, or Phiol gawl. Bresych ffa. T. P. Bean-pottage, cabbage, colewort. Vid. Herbas.
- Bretheirio, and Brytheirio, and Bytheirio, to belch. Gr. Εἰρύω, Ereygô. Heb. יָרַק, Jarak.
- Brethyn, woollen-cloth.
- Brethyn gwyn tal pentan, K. H. coarse, white home-spun cloth. Vid. ex. in Curan.
- Breud, a worm which eats the bodies of the dead; a grave-worm.
- Breuan, melin law, a quern or hand-mill. From Briwo, to reduce to powder, &c. The Welsh had formerly mills which turned swiftly without wind or water, or any labour of man or beast, after they were once set a going. W. Salisbury had one to be seen in the year 1574. And Dr. Davies describes part of such a mill, that was found in the earth at a place called Bryn y Castell in Edeirnion, in the words following; Mewn lle a elwir Bryn y Castell yn Edeirnion y câd yn y ddaiar, yn ddiweddar, baladr melin

melin o haiarn wyth ochrog, cyn
braffed a morddwyd gwr, a phen
clwm ar y naill ben iddo, megis
lle y buafai yr olwyn, a'r pen
arall wedi ei yfu gan rŵd. Yno
y câd maen melin o gylch llathen
o eithaf bwygilydd. Ac meddant
hwy yr oedd y bedwaredd ran o
olwyn y felin honno o haiarn, a'r
relyw o goed: Ac yr oedd maen
tynnu (Adamant yw hwnnw) yn
rhyw fan ynddi, neu glicied wif-
gi, neu bôb un o'r ddau, y rhai
a barai iddi droi o honi ei hûn,
pan y gosodid. *Arm.* Brou and
Breulim, a mill: and Breulimaf,
to grind. Y maen uchaf a'r maen
isaf i'r freuan. *K. H.* Dyffryn
breuan. *L. G.* i wr o Sir Benfro.
Elid y wrâch i'r freuan er ei ge-
nau ei hunan. *P.* Tra retto yr
ôg rhettied y freuan. *P.* Ni wast-
ta mwy na breuan dinfoel. *P.*
Breuan is used now in some places
to signify a brake for hemp or flax.
Breuan dinfoel, the lesser hand-mill.
K. H.
Breuan o ymenyn, butter made up in
the shape of a hand-mill.
Breuandy, a house where they grind
corn with a hand-mill.
Breuanllif, a grind-stone.
Breuanu llîn neu gywarch, to break
flax or hemp with a brake.
Breuant, the throat, the wind-pipe.
Afal breuant, the top of the wind-
pipe.
Breuddwyd, a dream. *Arm.* Hu-
nure.
Breuddwydio, to dream.
Breyr, and Brehyr, a baron, a lord,
a peer of the realm. *Pl.* Breyron.
D. G. Llys freyrol, *K. H.* court-
baron. Arglwydd freyr, *K.* lord
baron. It is used also in *K. H.* for
a gentleman. Breyr, generosus. *A*
Teut. Freyhert, *Liber homo.* *Wott.*
Breyrdir, the land of barons and no-
blemen.
Breyres, a baroness, a lady. Breyr

gwyr gweryl ymwan, A breyres
loywles lân. *Syp. Kyf.*

Bri, esteem, dignity, honour. *From 2nd Pers*

Briallu, a primrose.

†Briduw, corruptly Bryduw, a kind
of oath, by which he that affirm-
eth any thing upon oath, professeth
that he is a christian, and swears
by the faith which he professed in
his baptism, that he doth not lie.
We may call it in English, Swear-
ing by one's faith. This form of
oath was used in causes concerning
things bought and sold. It is other-
wise called Crêd in *K. H.* Whence
Rhoddi crêd ar ûn, to plight one's
faith. *Ibid.* Nid oes crêd na-
myn briduw, ac ni ddyly briduw
fod ond a'r llaw yn y llall. *K.*
A holo da o addewid, holed trwy
friduw. It signifieth also, a bar-
gain or contract made upon such an
oath. Also, earnest-money, as some
say.

†Bridd, an ear. *V.* Sed q.

Brig, and Brigyn, the top branches
of a tree or other plant, the top of
any thing, a twig, shoot or sprig
of a tree. The Eng. Sprig, seems
to be hence derived, q. d. Ys brig.

Brigog, full of boughs or branches.

Briganted, thieves. *Arm.*

Briger, the hair of the head, a bush
of hair. Morwyn dêg a briger
llaes. *Hist. Vid.* Bragod.

Brigladd, to lop, prune, or shored trees.

Brigwn, Gobed, an andiron or cob-
iron whereon a spit doth turn.

Bril, a little clout or rag.

Brilyn, a silly fellow. *R. M.*

Brilys, Bribyfyn, a crumb.

Brig, a track, trace or foot-steps in
the snow.

Brith, of divers colours, pied, speck-
led or spotted. *Heb.* ברור, Ba-
rudh. *D.* From the Brit. Brith,
some derive the Eng. bright.

Brith y fuches, the bird wagtail.

Brithell yr ymmennydd, a thin
membrane which incloses the brains;

B R

one thicker, called *Dura mater*, the other thinner, called *Pia mater*.

Britho, to speckle with spots, to do with divers Colours.

Brithog, a frying, a fricassée. D. A kind of butter with hard boiled eggs mixt in the making. R.M.

Brithyd, a mixture of wheat and rye; *maslin*. Bara brithyd, *maslin-bread*.

Brithyll, [*q. d. Angl. spot-fish*] a trout. Cor. Brethal. Arm. Brizell, a mackrel.

Briw, a wound, a bruise, a hurt, a sore; a piece of a thing broken, a fragment. Bara briw, fragments or broken pieces of bread.

Briwo, to hurt, to wound, to bruise, to mince, to crumble or break into small pieces, to reduce to powder. So in Arm.

Briwfyd, crumbs or fragments of bread or any victuals.

Briwfion, crumbs, fragments. Sing. Briwfionyn.

Briwfioni, to crumble, to break into small pieces; to become crumbs.

Briwydd, small dry sticks to kindle the fire with. From Briw and Gwydd.

Bro, in the northern Welsh signifies a country, a region. Pl. Broydd, So in Arm. In Glamorganshire Bro is used for the lower or maritime part of the county, the vale. So in K. H. Bro and Gwrthdir are opposites, as Mynydd and Hendref; Maenawr fro, the plain, low, cultivated part of the country; Maenawr wrthdir, the mountainous part.

Broaid, Broig, of the vale, pleasant as a vale.

Brocattwr, a church-warden. Glamorg.

Brocc, a dark grissle colour. As Ceffyl brocc.

Broccen, a bosom.

Brôch, froth, foam. Metaphorical-

B R

ly; anger, wrath, indignation. *q. d. The boiling, foaming or frothing of the choler.* Mae'n fawr braich cawr brôch y ci. D. G. Broch ynghod. Vid. Gwarae.

Brochi, to chafe, fret or fume, to wax fierce, to be very angry. Gr. Βρύχω, Brycho.

Broch, K. H. a badger, grey or brock. So in Cor.

†Broded, double. V.

Brodio, to embroider. Vid. ex. in Brwyd. Angel mwyn yngwely mai, O baradwys a'i brodiai. D. G. Hence Cyfrodedd seems to be compounded.

Brodorion, the natives, those that have been born and bred in the same country.

Brôl, brôlio, bragging.

Brôliwr, a braggadochio. D.

Bron, a breast or pap. Pl. Bronnau. So in Arm. It signifies also the side of a hill, a hill, as a feminine from Bryn; whence also it may seem to come to signify a breast, for its likeness to a little hill; or rather a hill is so called from Bron, a breast, it being a most common way with the Welsh to name hills by metaphors from the parts of the body. When Bron signifies a hill, the pl. is Bronnydd. Rhag bron and Ger bron, before or in presence of.

Bron alarch, a cuttle-bone, a kind of shell, or rather bone of some fish, to be found on the sea-side.

Brondû'r twynau, a bird called a plover.

Bronddor, corruptly Bronder, a shield or buckler. From Bron, a breast, and Dôr, a door.

Bronfoll, a breast-plate, a stomacher.

Bronfraith, Trefglen, a thrush, a throffel.

Brongengl, a poitrel or breast-leather for a horse.

Bronrhuddyn, a robin red-breast. From Bron, a breast, and Rhudd, red.

BR

red. A grudd fel y bronrhudd-
yn. D. G.

Bron-lliain, a stomacher.

Bronwen, a weasel.

Browys, for Brawus; from Braw.

Bru, the womb, the belly.

†Bruchen, the bubbling or springing
up of water, a spring, a source.

Brud, Brut, an history, a chronicle.
It is used also for a prophecy.

Brudio, to prophesy.

†Bruned, or Bryned, llaw, a hand.

Brwchan, Succan gwyn, a kind of
thin flummery.

Brwd, hot, warm. It is used pro-
perly of hot liquor. Ab Arab. Ba-
rid, frigidus, per Antiphrasin.

Brydio, to be hot.

Brydaniaeth, heat.

Brwnt, foul, nasty, dirty; naught.

Brynti, and Bryntni, foulness, filthi-
ness, nastiness, dirtiness.

Brwyd, lle rhwymir y ddylif neu'r
Ystof, pl. Brwydau, the harnesses,
with which weavers, by the help
of the treadles, move the thread or
yarn of the warp upwards and
downwards by turns, that the woof
may be made to pass between.

Brwydau, q. d. Byr rwydau, i. e.
short nets.

Brwyd, a frame for embroidering.
Lwmbard, &c. A brwyd llaw
fu'n brodio y llen. L. G. i gwr-
lid.

Brwyd, (adj.) torn, rent, worn
out, broken. Gnawd bod ysgwyd
frwyd friwdoll arnaw. D. B.

Brwydr, and Brwydrin, a battle, a
fight. Arfaeth ehelaeth hwyl
gyrchiad brwydrin, Eryr Caer-
fyrddin fyddin feiddiad. Bl. F.

Brwydrin, chwannog i ymladd, (adj.)
apt to fight. Anifail brwydrin,
K. H. a beast that is apt to fight.

Ni thâl un anifail brwydrin eu
gilydd; sef yw y rhai hynny,
Yfdalwyn ni thâl y llall, na tharw
y llall, na buch eu gilydd, na
baedd y llall, na hwrdd eu gi-

BR

lydd, na cheiliawg y llall, na
cheiliawgwydd y llall. Ac or
lladdant hwy anifailiaid eraill,
hwynt a'u talant. K. H.

Brwyn, sing. Brwynen, a rush. Gr.
Βρύλλιον, Bryllion. Cor. Brydnan.
Ar. Broenen, and Broeneg, a
place where rushes grow.

Brwynen afon, the channel or middle
stream of a river.

Brwyn, sorrow, mourning. Gnawd
lle bo dyfr y bydd brwyn. P.
For as water is wont to be where
there are rushes, Job. viii. 11. so
tears where mourning. An expres-
sion which hath a double meaning.
Mae brwyn i'm dwyn am dani.
J. Deul.

Brwyn, (an adj.) sorrowful, pensive,
sad, mournful. Bryd brwyn, a
pensive mind. Uthr yw fy nghwyn
am frwyn fraw. Jolo. Marwnad,
D. G. vid. ex. in Medru. Hence
the compound Cymmrwyn, sad,
sorrowful. D. Ddu in Pf. xli. 10.

Brwynna, K. H. to gather rushes.
From Brwyn, rushes. So Afaleua,
Cneua, Ytta, and the like. Vid.
Davisi Gram. p. 94.

Brwyniad, brwynaid, anchovies.

Brwyfg, drunk or drunken.

Brwyfgo, to be drunk, to fuddle.

Bryccan, a blanket, a coverlet. Y
bryccan a'r gobennydd. K. H.
Bryccan lledlwm, a llenlliain fraf-
doll ddrwgliwiog ar warthaf y
bryccan, a thudded gofudr arnaw.
Hist.

†Bryccini, a wood or forest.

Brych, a spot. Pl. Brychau, spots,
motes, atoms. Whence the sing.
Brycheuyn, a spot, mote, atom.

Brychni wyneb, freckles in the face.

Brych, a sort of a brown brindled co-
lour.

Brych buwch, the after-birth that
falls from cows after they have
calved; the cleaning.

Brych y cae, an hedge-sparrow.

B R

Brychan, *a sort of flummery. Vid. Brwchan.*
 Brychog, *a salmon-trout; a sort of fish taken in the river Teivi. Pl. Brychogiaid.*
 Brycheulyd, *full of spots or freckles.*
 Brychu, *to stain; to be stained.*
 Brychwch, *a sigh.*
 Brÿd, *mind, thought; intent, purpose; resolution, courage. Llymhâu brÿd yr eiddaw i ymladd, to wet or sharpen his own men's resolution to fight. Y mae yn fy mrÿd, I have a mind.*
 †Bryduw. *Vid. Briduw.*
 Brÿf, *a small book. H. S.*
 Brygawthan, *to babble, or prate and talk foolishly.*
 Brygawthen, or Brygowthen, *ridiculous talk. Wrth y bwrdd o nerth ei ben, A brygetha brygawthen. S. Br. Methodd fe bylodd ei ben, I bregethu brygowthen. W. Kynwal.*
 Brigawthwr, *a babbler, one that talks foolishly.*
 Brynn, *a hill. Gr. Boῦν, Boynos. Ar. Bern, a heap.*
 Bryncyn, *a little hill, a hillock.*
 Brÿn, *privy grudge, secret hatred.*
 Brynaich, or Bryneich, *the northern Britans that were called Bernicii, and the country they inhabited. Yf-gottiaid. Ll.*
 Brynar. *Vid. Braenar.*
 Brynti, and Bryntni. *Vid. Brwnt.*
 Brÿs, *haste, speed. Ar. frÿs, in haste.*
 Brysio, *to make haste, to hasten, to make speed. Heb. בָּרַח, Barach. Dav.*
 Brysiawr, Prydydd y moch, *a hastener, one that maketh haste.*
 Brysced, *the breast of a slain animal, a brisket.*
 Brysgyll, *a staff, a cudgel; a prince's or king's sceptre; a mace, a commanding staff.*
 Brysyll. *Idem. H. S.*
 Brytan, *southernwood. H. S.*
 Brytheirio. *Vid. Bretheirio.*

B U

Brython, *the Britans, the Britons.*
 Brythoneg, *the British tongue, the Welsh.*
 †Brythwch, ymladd, *Wm. Llyn, a fight.*

B U

Bu, *a cow, an ox. Gr. Βούς, Boys.*
 Bu, *he hath been. The third person sing. of the preterp. of the verb Bôd, to be.*
 Bual, *a buffalo, buffle, or wild ox, a buff, a bugle. Gr. Βεῦλον, Boybalos. Arab. Pahul, a bull. Davies.*
 Buelin, *a drinking-horn, a cup made of a buffalo's horn; any cup. From Bual.*
 Buallt, or Buellt, *a small country, so called from Bu and Allt, q.d. Ox-cliff, or Oxen-Holt.*
 Buan, *swift, nimble, quick, fast. So in Arm. Ir. Boan. Hence Mr. Camden thinks the Boyn, a noble river in Ireland, had its name, being so called from its rapid stream; a river famous for the battle fought on the banks of it, between king William and king James, on the first day of July, 1690.*
 Buarth, *a yard or place by a house where cows are turned to be milked, a place to fold cattle, a fold, a pen. From Bu and Garth.*
 Buarthdail, *land on which herds and flocks have been folded. K. H. From Buarth, a fold, and Tail, dung.*
 Buches, *a place for milking cows. From Bu, a cow.*
 Buchedd, *a life, a manner of living; food. Ar. Buhedd.*
 Bucheddoccâu, *to live. Galf.*
 Bucheddol, *belonging to life, practical. Ymadroddion bucheddol, practical discourses.*
 Bucheddu, *to live, to lead one's life.*
 Budr, *filthy, unclean.*
 Budredd, and Budreddi, *filthiness.*
 Budd,

BU

Bûdd, *profit, benefit, gain, advantage.*
 Buddio, *to profit, to be profitable, to avail.*
 Buddiol, *profitable, gainful, advantageous, beneficial.*
 Buddfawr, *that bringeth great profit, very profitable.*
 Buddged, *liberality.* H. S.
 Buddai, *a gainer, one that gains.*
 Gorpwyf cyn bwyf bêdd buddai newydd, Tir Tegaingl teccaf yn ei elfydd. H. O.
 Buddai, *a bird called a bittour or bittern.*
 Buddai, *a churn to churn milk.*
 Buddel, and Buddelw, *a pole, a stake, a post, the post or tedder that cows or oxen are tied to.* Pl. Buddelwydd.
 Buddugawl, *victorious, that hath gotten the victory.* Bûn ry haerllug fuddugawl. D. G.
 Buddugo, *to triumph.* H. S.
 Buddugoliaeth, *victory, conquest.* Vid. Gwaith-fuddig.
 Bugad, *the lowing or bellowing of kine, the fighting of neat.* From Bu and Cûd. And metaphorically, *the babbling, prating, noise, bustling or hurrying of men.* Ban fu fwya caethfa cûd; Bygwth Sae-son a'i bugad. M. Gr. G.
 Bugail, not Bigail, *a shepherd or herdsman.* Gwisgo hug, bod yn fugail. D. G. Pl. Bugeiliaid, and Bugelydd.
 Bugeila, *to look after cattle or sheep feeding, to play the shepherd.*
 Bugeilffon, *a shepherd's crook or staff.*
 Bugeilgi, *a shepherd's dog.* From Bugail and Ci. From this word the English called little hunting dogs, Beagles, as Dr. Wott. thinks. *Hi canes nomen forsan dederunt canibus nostris venaticis, Beagles dictis: nostri enim canes istos, apud Wallos magni habitos, videntes, & sensum vocis Bugail ignorantes, canes suos sagaces Beagles vocita-*

BW

bant, Ci ultimâ syllabâ neglectâ. Wotton.
 Bugeilrhes, *babbling, prating.*
 Bugloddi, *to bellow like an ox, to tear or dig up the earth with horns as bulls use to do.* From Bu and Cloddio.
 Bugunad, *the lowing, the bellowing of kine; roaring, noise, babbling, prating: also, to low, to bellow, &c.* C. Bugunawd.
 Bûl, *the husk or hull inclosing flaxseed.* Fal y bûl ar y llîn. P.
 Bulwg, *cockle-weed which groweth among corn.* Vid. Herbas.
 Bûn, *a woman, a maid.*
 †Buna, *a certain number, a million or ten hundred thousand.* Vid. Rhiallu.
 Burgwyn, *Burgundy.*
 Burgyn, *a carrion, a dead carcase.* Heb. פֶּגֶר, Peger, *a carcase.* D.
 Buria, *the same as Burgyn.*
 †Burion, *kites.* Vid. Beryon.
 †Burthiaw, *to drive away, to repel, to keep off.* Burthiaw esgar. C.
 †Burthiad, *a repulse.*
 Burwy, *a fetter; a thing to tie up the legs of cows to milk them.*
 Bustach, *a steer, a bullock, a young ox.* Pl. Bustych, and Bustachiaid.
 Bustl, *gall.*
 Bustlaidd, *bitter as gall.*
 Buwch, *written by the ancients Bu, and Buch, and Buw, a cow.* Pl.
 Buchod, *from the old word Buch, So in Arm. Pl. Buchod.* Heb. בָּקָר, Bakar. D.
 Buwl, *Humecillus.* Dav.

BW

Bw, *fear, terror, dread; a bugbear.*
 Ei wyneb ef a wna bw, na bo hên wyneb hwnnw. B. Br.
 Bwa, *a bow.* Q. wh. from Bw, because it was the most terrible weapon, before the invention of gunpowder; or from the Gr. Βίω, Bios, *a bow, the string of a bow.* Pl.

B W

Pl. Bwaau, and by contraction Bwáu. Dav.

Bwáu tân, to stir up the fire. K.H. From Bwa, a bow. The same as Chwythu, but that this is done with the mouth, that with the hand.

Bwbach, a thing that putteth one in a fright, a bugbear, a scare-crow.

Gr. Φόβερων, Phóberon. Pl. Bwbachod, ghosts, hobgoblins.

Bwbachu, to affright or frighten, to terrify. Aed yn iach, lle i'm bwbachwyd, Y byd rhwng ei bedair rhwyd. L. G.

Bwccle, a buckle. So in Arm.

Bwccled, a shield, a buckler, a target. Heb. מגן, Magen. Dav. Arm. Bouclezer.

Bwch, a be-goat. Arm. Bouch.

†Bwg, and Bwgan, a ghost, a hobgoblin, a spectre, a scare-crow. Pl. Bwganod.

Bwgwl, fear, threatening. Vid. Bygwyl.

†Bwgwyddau, phantoms, hobgoblins. H. S.

Bwhwmman, to rise in waves and surges, to wave up and down, to float, to fluctuate: wavering, floating, fluctuating. A llu'n bwhwmman pôb lle. D. G.

Bwiall, an ax, an hatchet. Pl. Bwiaill. Arm. Bochal. Gr. Πελεκύς, Pelekys. Rab. פלכין, Palchin. Eryr a breyr lle briwid bwiaill, A llew ar eraill a oreurid. L. G.

Bwla, a bull. D. In some places it is the same as Adfwl, an ox that had been kept a bull for one, two, or three years, and is afterwards gelt; a gale.

Bwlan, a budget or mail, a vessel with a belly like a bottle made of straw to keep corn, wool, &c. Pl. Bwlanod.

Bwlas, winter-sloes, bullace. V.

Bwlch, a gap, a notch, a jag. Pl. Bylch, whence Bylchau, the pl. commonly used. When it is used as

B W

an adject. it signifies broken, cut, jagged, whence the feminine Bolch. O gylch i bedwar bylch byd. D. G.

Bwlgan, a budget or mail of leather.

Bwmp y gors, a bittour or bittern.

Bwmn, Aderyn y bwenn, a bittern; the same bird as Bwmp y gors. Ir. Bwnnan.

Bwncath y wern, a bird called a buzzard.

Bwng, an orifice. H. S. The bung-hole of a vessel.

Bwngler, a bungler, a botcher, one unskilful in any art, trade or craft. If we mind the derivation of the word, it seems it should be written and pronounced Bongler, q. d. Bôn y glêr, the last of the musicians, the meanest of the poets, the most unskilful of all.

†Bwnneiaid, prayers. V.

Bwrtais, and Bwrgais, a burges, a freeman, a citizen. Chald. ברגא, Burgadh. Arab. Barga. D. Fwrtais y weirglodd ferdew. D. G. i'r gwair.

Bwrdd, a table or board to eat on. Pl. Byrdd, and Byrddau.

Byrddaid, a table-full of company.

Byrddio, to cover or lay over with boards. Ac a fyrddiodd y ty â thrawstiau ac ystyllod o gedrwydd. 1 Kings vi. 9.

Byrddiedig, laid over with boards.

Bwrn, a burthen. Bwrn a baich. K. H.

Byrnio, to load or burden.

Bwrw, to cast, to throw; to vomit. Bwrw ewyn, to foam. Mark ix. 18. Bwrw glaw, to rain: also, to pierce or stab. E. Lh.

Bwrw, the woof in weaving.

Bwriad, an intent or purpose, a design.

Bwriadu, to intend or purpose, to design or resolve: also, to find out or invent by thinking, to devise.

†Bwsglymmy, Hên bebyll. V.

Bwth,

BY

Bwth, a hut, a cot or cottage, a booth, a shed, a tent. Heb. בית, Beth, a house; בות, Buth, to pass the whole night. Dav. Nid gwahodd glwth i'w fwth fydd. D. G.

Bwyd, meat, food, victuals, sustenance. Heb. פת, Path, a fragment. Gr. Ματὶν, Mattye, any thing edible. Arm. Boet. Cor. Bûz. Vid. an binc Angl. Bait. Dav. Food, &c.

Bwydo, to feed or give food to.

Bwydwahardd, K. H. condemned to be banished. Cui victu interdictum est, i. e. Ad exsilium condemnatus. Wott. From Bwyd, meat, and Gwahardd, to forbid.

Bwygilydd, from one to the other. O gwrr bwygilydd y ddaear.

Bwylldid, pl. Bwylldidau, a swivel. R. M.

Bwytta, to eat. So in Arm.

†Bwytal, provisions. E. Lh.

Bwyllwrw, provision of victuals for a journey. Parottoi bwyllryiau a llenwi eu llongau o honynt. Cymmeryd bwyllwrw o gorph yr Arglwydd a'i waed.

Bwystfil, rather Gwestfil, a wild beast.

†Bwystgunion. Q. wh. wild beasts. Feras videtur significare. Dav.

Bwystus. q.

BY

†Byach, a poor creature, whether man or beast.

Bychan, little, small. Cor. Bîan. Arm. Byhan. Heb. פחות, Pachoth; Gr. Ἐλαχὺς, Elachys, little, less, least. Dav.

Bychanu, to disparage, to slight.

Bychydig. q. d. Bachydig. i. e. Ychydig, very little.

Bychanigyn, very little, very small, little. Fy nŷn bychanigyn bâch, D. G.

†Bychod, little, a small matter.

BY

Gwae a fyn mefl er bychod. P. Gwell bychod ynghôd na chôd wâg. P. Gormod yw bychod o bechodau. En. Gwalch.

†Bychodedd, fewness, a small number. Bychodedd o Gristianogion oedd yr amser hynny.

†Bychodrwydd. En. Gwalch. The same as Bychodedd.

†Bychygr, a bee; or rather the same as Begegyr, a drone. Ir. Bea-chog.

Bÿd, the world, the universe. Cor. An Bÿz. Ar. Bêt. Pl. Bydoedd, the worlds. Heb. i. z. Arab. Abad, seculum. Dav.

Bydio, to live at, to dwell.

Bydol, worldly.

Byda, and Bydaf, a bee-hive. D. Pl. Bydaau, and Bydafau. But Bydaf signifies properly a swarm of wild bees, such as are found in woods in hollow trees. In K. H. it is opposed to Modrydaf, a hive of domestick bees. Bydaf is derived from Bÿd; for those bees wander every where at their pleasure, and have no dwelling-place made with hands.

Bydiawg. Bydiawg lwÿd, mugwort. Bydiawg lûs, ground-ivy. H. S. Vid. Herbas.

Bydwraig, a midwife.

Bydiogi, to play the midwife. H. S.

†Bydolws. Vid. Bittolws.

Byddag, a snare, a gin or springe, a noose, a knot. Heb. מתג, Methag, a bridle. Dav. Llinyn tâg fyddag a fydd. G. H. i'r bwa. Nid llaw-fyddag fyddai hael. C.

Byddaglu, to ensnare. H. S.

Byddar, deaf. Cor. Bythak. Arm. Beuzar. Ir. Bodhar.

Bydderi, byddarwch, deafness.

Byddaru, to deafen, to stound or stun one; to weary or dull; to be deafen'd, to be dunny'd.

Byddin, a band or troop, an army, a battalia or battle array.

Byddino, to set an army in array.

†Bygant,

BY

†Bygant, a sheriff; a senator. H. S. sed q.

Bygwl, threatening, threats, menace.

Bygylu, to threaten, to menace, to terrify. Gr. Απειλέω, Apeileo.

Bygwth, threatening. To threaten.

Byle, a box, a trunk. H. S. *hale*.

Bylio, to sound a trumpet, to blow a horn.

Bynnag. This word is always used with Pwy and Pa; as Pwy bynnag, concerning persons, whosoever. Pa bynnag, of things; as, Pa un bynnag, what one soever; Pa beth bynnag, what thing soever. It is often placed before Pwy and Pa; as Bynnag pwy, bynnag pa un. And they say sometimes in S.W. Cynnag pwy, gyn-nag pa beth, &c. Bynnag is sometimes separated from pwy or pa; as, Pa ddaspettych di bynnag, whatever noise thou shalt make.

Byrr, short. So in Cor. and Arm.

Byrder, shortness.

Byrrhâu, to shorten, to abridge.

Byrrdon, the base in musick. From Byrr and Tôn. Hence in Engl. the burden of a song.

Byrdd, and Byrddau, pl. from Bwrdd.

Byrrhwch, a gray, brock or badger. From Byrr and hwch.

Byriewys, K. H. oxen put under the short yoke. From Byrr, Iau and Gwys.

Byrriad. The same as Braich, an arm. K. H.

Byrrllyfg, a sceptre, a rod. Byr-

BY

llyfg, in K. H. is the staff or short rod wherewith the usher of the hall clear'd the way before the king.

Byrn, for Beirn, pl. from Barn.

Bÿs, a finger. Bÿs troed, a toe.

Heb. יָצָב, Etsbang. Arab. Izba.

The letters being transposed, Bÿs. D.

Bawdfys, the thumb. Y mynag-

fys, bÿs yr uwd, y bÿs blaen, the

fore-finger. Y canolfys, yr hir-

fys, bÿs y din, the middle finger.

Bÿs y fodrwy, y meddygfys, bÿs

y gyfaredd, the ring-finger. Y

bÿs bach, y byrrfys, the little

finger.

Bystwn, a fellow on the finger.

Byth, always, for ever. And Pyth.

Byth bythoedd, for ever and ever.

Byther, for Bydder, the future tense passive of the subjunct. mood, from Bôd.

Bytheiad, a bound.

Bytheirio, to belch. Vid. Bretheirio.

Byw, and Bywiol, alive, living, quick. So in Cor. and Arm.

Byw, to live, to be alive. So in Arm.

Bywhâu, to enliven, to quicken.

Bywiog, lively, brisk mettlesome.

Bywiogi, to revive. Yna y bywiogodd ysbryd Jacob. Gen. xlv. 27.

Bywiolaeth, life, livelihood.

Bywiowgrwydd, liveliness, vivacity.

Bywyd, life: also, food. Gr. Βίος, Bios.

Bywion, emmets, ants or pismires.



C A

C A B, *a cot or booth.* H. S.
 Caban, *a cottage, a booth, a cabbin.* Heb. Chald. Syr.
 Arab. Cubba, *a tabernacle, a tent, a pavilion.* Dav.
 Cabidwl, K. H. *a council-house, a consistory.*
 Cabidyldy, *a convocation-house, a chapter-house.*
 Cabl, *blasphemy; detraction, calumny, backbiting.*
 Cabled, *blasphemy.*
 Cablu, *to blaspheme, to speak ill of, to detract, to disparage.*
 Cabledigaeth, *calumny, detraction.*
 Cablus, Arm. *guilty.*
 Cabol, *made smooth, polished.*
 Caboli, *to make smooth, to polish.*
 Cabolfaen, *a slick-stone, a smoothing stone.*
 Caccen, *a cake: also, a harlot.* D.
 Arab. Caac, *a cake.* Dav.
 Caccwn, *sing. Caccynen, a wasp, a hornet.* Lib. Land. Chwiliores.
 Caccynen y meirch, Clyryn llwyd, *a gad-bee, a dun-fly, a horse-fly.*
 Cach, Arm. *dung, ordure.* Gr. Κάκ-
 κη, Kakke, *stink, turd.*
 Cachu, *to go to stool.* So in Arm.
 Gr. Χέζω, Chezo, Κέχονα, Ke-
 choda, and Κακκᾶν, Kakkan.
 Chald. כח, Cach, *to spit, to spue.*
 Dav.
 Cachad, *a mad, foolish, doting fel-
 low.* Gr. Κακός, Kakòs, *slothful,
 fearful.*
 Cachan, *timorous, faint-hearted.*
 Cád, *a battle, a fight, a foughten
 field.* Cád a Brwydr. K. H.
 Arab. Cahad, *pugna.* Ketil from
 Katal, *pugnavit.* Dav.
 †Cadafwy, *a fight.* V.

C A

†Cadeithi. *The same as Cád, a
 battle.*
 †Cadbridawg, *a general.* E. Lh.
 Cadbais, *a coat of mail.*
 Cadach, *a piece of linnen, a rag of
 flannel or linnen, &c.* Pl. Cada-
 chau, *swadling-clothes.* Ac a'i
 rhwymodd mewn cadachau. Luke
 ii. 7.
 Cadafel, *an ignorant fellow, a sim-
 pleton.*
 †Cader, *a castle, fortress, or any
 strong-hold, a strong fortified place;
 as, Cader Idris, Cader Ddinmael,
 Cader Facsen.* Heb. גדר, Geder,
a fence, a strong-hold. Unde Ga-
 des Hispaniæ oppidum a Phœnici-
 bus conditum, & Gadir vocatum.
 Arab. Gadir, *a fence.* Dav.
 Cader buwch, *a cow's udder.*
 Cadair, *a chair.* Arm. Cadoer. Gr.
 Κάθεδρα, Kathedra. Chald. גהרק.
 Gaharak, *a seat, a throne.* A-
 rab. Caad, *he sat.* Dav.
 Cadeirio, *to shoot out succours.*
 Cadeiriawg, pl. Cadeiriogau, K. H.
*men who had liberty and right to
 sit at the king's table.*
 Cadarn, *strong, stout, valiant, migh-
 ty, powerful, puissant.* Hawys
 gadarn, Derfel gadarn, Efrog
 Gadarn. Gr. Στερεός, Stereos.
 Heb. כביר, Cabbir, *strong.* Arab.
 Cadiron. Gr. Καρτερός, Karteros,
powerful, strong. Dav.
 Cadarnhâu, *to confirm; to maintain
 or alledge.* E. Lh.
 Cadernid, *strength, fortitude.* Gr.
 Κράτος, Kratos. Cadernid a
 phrawf, *confirmation and proof.*
 K. H.

†Cadas, Cymalitis. *D.* A kind of stuff used in clothes. Sidan a chadas gaful. *D. G.* Nid mewn aur mād na chadas, Blin lwyth ond mewn bilen lās. *J. C.*

†Cadeno, a sword. *It is rather an epithet of a sword, q. d. Lat. Bellivorus. Gr. Πολεμόφαγος, Polemophagos. From Cād and Cnoi. Vid. Catgno. Cadeno i gilio gelyn. D. G. i'w gleddyf.*

†Cadgun. *vid. Catgun.*

Cadell, the proper name of a man. *From Cād.*

Cadelling, Cadellick, belonging or related to Cadell. Llawer gwr gwrdd yn ing, Gan hael o hil Cadelling. *C.*

Cadfa, the field or place of battle, a fortress.

Cadfan, a proper name of a man.

†Cadfannau, Arfogion. *V.*

Cadfarch, a war-horse. *Vid. March. It is also the proper name of a man.*

†Cadfiledded, a host. *V.*

Cadifor, a proper name of a man.

Caditt, a remainder, a remnant, reliques, leavings. Gad attad beth gaditt borth. *Jolo.*

Cadlais, and Cadlas, a bare plat of ground, a yard or court of a house, or some such open place.

Cadlys, a palace belonging to the camp or to the army. *Palatium castrense. D.*

Cadnaw, and Cadno, a fox. *In Glamorg. Canddo. Gr. Κινάδος, Kinados, Κέγδω, Kerdo.*

Cadr, strong, stout, robust. *Arm. comely.*

Cadw, to keep, preserve or save, to guard, to look to.

Cadw, a herd, a flock. Nac ofna, dydi gadw bach. *W. S. in Luke xii. 32. So in K. H. Cadw cyfraith, a lawful herd. Sef yw maint y cadw cyfraith o'r moch, deuddeg llwdn a yaedd. Maint y cadw cyfraith o'r defeid, declydn, ar hugain a hwrdd. K. H.*

Cadwedigaeth, Cadwraeth, and Ceidwadaeth, custody, keeping.

Ceidwad, a saviour, a preserver, a deliverer, a keeper, a tender or looker to.

†Ceidwades, she that saveth or keepeth. Ceidwades gwaun cydoes gwellt. *D. G.*

Cadwaladr, a proper name of a man. *Vid. Gwaladr.*

†Cadwent, and Cadwen, an engagement or fight, a battle; a duel. *Pl. Cadwennoedd.*

Cadwogawn, and Cadwgan, a proper name of a man, now written Cadogan. *It is a name of valour, and signifies mighty in battle; from Cād, battle, and Gwogawn or Gogawn, strong, mighty. This was the surname of that great warrior William Cadogan, who greatly signalized his valour and conduct in the course of the French war in queen Anne's reign, and was by king George I. in the year 1716, advanced to the honour of Baron of Reading; and afterwards, in the year 1718, to the honour of Baron of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl Cadogan.*

†Cadwr, a shield. *From Cadw.*

Cadwraidd y llaw, the back of the hand, from the wrist to the roots or lowermost knuckles of the fingers.

Cadwyd. *The same as Cadw.*

†Cadwydd, catberth, a place full of bushes or brambles.

Cadwyn, Cadwen, a chain. *Ar. Chaden.*

Cadwyno, to chain. *Ar. Chadenna.*

Caddug, darkness, dimness, obscurity, a mist, a fog.

Caddugo, to cloud or darken, to overcast, to grow misty or foggy.

Cae, a necklace, an ornament to hang about the neck. *K. H. From Cāu, to shut or enclose; for the neck is inclosed in it. Hence Cae is used for a hedge, by which fields are fenced*

fenced from other fields that are nigh them; and the field itself thus inclosed is called Cae. Pl. Caeau. Arm. Cae, a hedge. And Disqueaff, to break down a hedge. Cor. Ke.

Cae, shut up, inclosed.

Caead, a cover or lid.

Caead, shut up or inclosed, covered. Arab. Gita. Dav.

Caeor, a sheep-coat, a fold. W. S. John x.

Cael, to get, to obtain, to attain, to come by a thing, to find, to enjoy. Cahel and Caffael, the same.

Caen, the peel or thin skin where-with any thing is covered, the outside or surface of a thing. Hoen ewyngaen ar faen faingc. D. G. Eiry mynydd gwyn caen rhôs. Mac. ap. Lly.

Caenen, a diminutive of Caen, and of the same signification. Caenen o wlith. Ex. xvi. 13. Caenen o eira, a covering of snow. Vid. Breccini.

Caened, hoary, grey.

Caentach. Vid. Ceintach.

Caer, a city, a walled or fortified town, any strong-hold, the wall of a city or any other place, for its defence. Pl. Caerau and Ceirydd, walls of a city, town or castle. Arm. a town or village. Why may it not be derived from Cáu, to shut or enclose? This seems to be so well confirmed, saith E. Lhwyd, as to be past all doubt, when we consider that in Caermarthenshire, the wall of the church-yard is called Caer y Fynwent, and any trench or bank of an old camp is called Caer. We premised this word to all the places in Britain which had been walled by the Romans; and the old English turned every Caer of ours into Cester, Cister, and Chester. Heb. גדר, Gader, maceria, murus. קיר, Kir, paries, murus. קיריה,

Kiriah, urbs. Et קרי, verso y in G. ut solet. Chald. קרי, Keri. Arab. Karia. Thargum, קרתא, Karta. Unde Cartago, nomen urbis. Dav.

Caered, the wall of a city, &c.

Caerog, walled about, fenced or fortified with walls. Also, woven or wrought like damask. Scutulatus. D. Coron o bali caerog. D. Ed.

Caergwdion, the galaxy or milky way in the sky.

Caeth, a slave, a captive, a bondman, a domestick servant. Caeth gweinyddawl, and Caeth dofaeth. K. H. Vid. Dofaeth. Ar. miserable.

Caeth, (adject.) strait, close, narrow, pinching. Yn gaeth, straitly. Mark v. 43.

Caethiwo, to captivate, to take captive, to imprison, to confine.

Caethiwed, captivity, bondage, slavery, straitness, distress, misery.

Caethgludo, to carry captive.

Cafell, the chancel of a church, a quire or choir.

Cafn, a trough, a tray, kimmel or hollow vessel of wood or stone: also, a boat, a wherry, a sculler. Heb. גת, Gath, a wine-press. Arab. Cafan, a mortar.

Cafnu, to make hollow like a trough.

Cafod, a shower or scud of rain. Vid. Cawad.

Cafodi, to shower down.

† Cafrwy, to hear. V.

Caffael, to get, to attain, to obtain. Vid. Cael. Caffael ei hawl, K. H. to carry his suit. Arm. Caffout, to find.

Cagal, v. an recliùs Cagl, sheep's or goats dung. Ar. Ruder. Chald. גוליל, Golil, dry dung.

Caib, a mattock.

Ceibio, to dig or hoe with a mattock.

† Cail, a sheep-cot, a fold. קלא, Kala.

Kala. D. Pob anifail cail nis celych o fil, &c. D. J. D.
 Caill, *the stone of a man or beast, the testicle.* Pl. Ceilliau. So in Arm. Heb. כליה, Kiliah, *the kidney.* Pl. כליות, Kelaioth. Arab. Kelitin, *the kidneys or reins.* Dav.
 Cain, *white, fair, beautiful.*
 Ceinion, *pl. jewels.*
 Caingc, *a bough or branch of a tree: also, a tune on a musical instrument.* Caingc o fôr, *an arm of the sea.*
 Cais, *a receiver of tributes, a tax-gatherer, a publican.* W.S. Luke xviii. 10. *Also, a keeper of the peace.* K. H. Custos pacis. Wott.
 Ceisiad, *a receiver of customs or taxes; also, an extortioner.* Rhwyded y ceisiad yr hyn oll sydd ganddo. Psa. cix. 10. Ceisiad, Gwas rhingyll. H. S. Pencais, *the chief of the receivers, or receiver general.*
 Ceispwl, *a serjeant, a catchpole.* A chospwr bun a'i cheispwl. D. G. Heb. גזבר, Gizbar, *a governor.* Dav.
 Cais, *an endeavour, an attempt.* Rhoi cais ar beth.
 Ceisio, *to seek, to ask; to endeavour.* So in Arm. Heb. בקש, Bakash, *and קש, Kashash, to search; and קסר, Kasaph, to covet, to desire.* D. Hinc Angl. Catch. Idem.
 Caith, *pl. from Caeth.*
 Ceithiw, and Ceithiwed. *The same as Caethiwed.*
 Caly, and Cala, *a man's yard.* Ar. Calch.
 Calaf, *a reed, a cane, a straw or stalk of corn, any thing for shape or hollowness like a cane or reed.* Gr. Κάλamus, Kalamos. Arab. Calmon. D.
 Calefyn, *a diminutive from Calaf.*
 Calan, *the first day of every month.* As Calan Ebrill, *the first of April.* Calan Mai, [*and vulg. Clammai*]

the first of May, &c. And hence Dydd Calan, and Calan Gauaf. Lat. Calendæ.
 Calan fara, Chwiogod. V. *sweet cake-bread.*
 Calennig, *a new-year's-gift or present, a handsel.* From Calan.
 Calanedd, *carcasses, dead bodies.* Vid. Celain.
 Calatyr, Caledonia. E. Lb. Scotland. Vid. Caled.
 Calch, *lime, chalk.*
 Calchu, *to manure land with lime.*
 Calchaid, *limed.* Decalcatus. D.
 †Calch, Ymladd, *saith G. T. But Dr. Davies thinks it signifies armour, harness, an habergeon.* Lladai llafn gasnar, llathrai galch llafar, fel Llachar llaw ddigrawn. C. Teyrn yn heiyrn yn hardd wisgad balch, teyrnwalch yng-halch ynghylch gorwlad. Ll. F.
 †Calchdoed, *armour, arming or harnessing.*
 Caled, *hard.* So in Arm. Gr. Χάλεπος, Chalepos, Σκληρός, Skleros. From our Caled, *making in the pl. number Caledion, were the inhabitants of the northern part of Scotland beyond Graham's Dyke, as Mr. Camden thinks, called Caledonii, and their country Caledonia.*
 Caledi, *hardness; distress.*
 Caledrwydd, *hardness.*
 Caledu, *to harden; to grow hard, to be hardened.* So in Arm.
 Calon, *the heart.* So in Arm. Arab. Calbon. Dav. It sometimes signifies the womb among the antients; as, Crëu mab ynghalon mam, K. H. Erchi iddaw feddy-liaw mai yn ei chalon hi y crewyd yn ddyn. Galf. in Belino. It occurs also in the same sense in a British book called, Triodd Ynys Brydain. Tri Gwynn dorllwyth Ynys Brydain: 1. Urien ac Eurdyl, plant Cynfarch Hên, a fuan yn un torllwyth ynghalon Nefyn

Nefyn ferch Frychan eu mam.
2. A'r ail, Owain ab Urien a
Morfudd ei chwaer, a fuant yn
un torrllwyth ynghalon Modron
ferch Afallach. 3. Y trydydd,
Gwrgi a Pheredur a Cheindrech
Benaſgell, plant Eliffer gosgordd-
fawr, a fuant ynghalon Eurddyl
ferch Cynfarch eu mam.

Calondid, *valiantness of heart, cou-
rage, magnanimity.*

†Caluedd. *q. Arm. Caluedd or Ca-
luez, a carpenter. Calueddes.*

f. g.

Calyn, *corruptly for Canlyn. Vid.*

Call, *wise, prudent, circumſpect, cun-
ning.*

Callder, *and Called, and Callineb,
wisdom, prudence, cunningness.*

Calleſtr, *a flint ſtone. Pl. Cellyſtr.*

*D. G. Heb. שְׁלִמִישׁ, Chalamish.
Dav.*

Callod, *callod y coed, moſs growing
upon trees.*

Callodr, *and Callod, ſing. Callod-
ryn, the ſtem or ſtalk of pulse and
herbs. Callodr pŷs. Callodr ffa.*

Callodryn trioſchr ſy i'r llyſieuy
hwnnw.

Callor, *and Callawr, a cauldron, a
kettle. Mis tachwedd moch me-
hinawr, Llyſn môr merllyd pôb
callawr. Aneurin. Vid. ex in A-
thref.*

Camm, *crooked, bended, bowed. So
in Arm. and Ir. Gr. Κάμπυλος,
Kampylos, hooked, crooked. A
man or any other creature having
but one eye, is alſo called Camm.
That brave ſoldier David ap Lle-
welyn ap Howel Vaughan, of
Brecknock, was called Sir David
Gam, by reaſon he had but one
eye. He fought moſt valiantly at
the battle of Agincourt, and was
by king Henry V. knighted in the
field of battle, but died ſoon after
of his wounds.*

Cammu, *to bow or bend, to crooken.*

So in Arm. Gr. Κάμπτειν, Kamp-

tein. Heb. כָּפַף, Caphaph. Chald.

כָּפַע, Ngakam, *to bend. D.*

Cam, *injury, wrong.*

†Camog, *an oppreſſour. E. Lh.*

Cam, *a ſtep, a pace in going. Pl.*

Camrau. *Tair troedfedd yn y
cam. K. H. Ar y cam, on a
foot-pace.*

†Camawn. *Vid. Cammawn.*

Camboſt, *and Canboſt, a pillar, a
buttrefs, prop or ſhore, to uphold a
building.*

Camfa, *a ſtile.*

Cammeg, *pl. Cemmyg, and Cam-
megau, the fellies of a wheel.*

Cammen, *a pillar. H. S.*

Cammog, *a kind of ſalmon having
a crooked noſe.*

Camarferu, *to miſuſe, to abuſe. Ca-
marferu gwraig un, K. H. to lie
with another man's wife.*

Camel, *a camel. Gr. Κάμηλος, Ka-
melos. Heb. גָּמֶל, Gamal. D.*

Cawrfarch. *Lib. Land.*

Camfrawd, *an unjuſt judgment which
the party injured is not obliged to
acquieſce in. From Cam and Brawd.
K. H.*

Camgwl, *K. H. a forfeit, fine, or
penalty. The ſame as Camlwrw.
From Cam and Cwl.*

Camgylus, *blame-worthy, culpable.
Dav.*

Camgymmeryd, *to miſtake.*

Camlad, *and Camlod, camblet.*

Camlas, *a ditch wherein water
ſtands, a trench, a brook.*

†Camlwrw, *a forfeit, fine or penal-
ty; an amercement. K. H. Cyn-
nifer gwaith ac y tremmygo un
wŷs, cynnifer camlwrw a gyll.
K. Meſur camlwrw yw tair buw,
neu naw ugaint. K. H. Multa
Camlwrw dicta æſtimatur iii. vac-
cis, vel clxxx. denariis. Wott.
Camlwrw undyblyg, multa ſim-
plex, dauddyblyg, duplicata, tri-
dyblyg, triplicata. Idem ibid.
From Cam and Llwrw. Vid.
Dirwy.*

†Cam-

†Camlyrus, *finer, amerced; liable to a fine or forfeit.*
 †Cammawn, and Cammon, *a battle or fight, a conflict.* O chawfan gam ynghammawn, Dan wyth haf, Duw a wnaeth iawn. L. G.
 Cammin, *a kind of hawk; so called from his crooked bill.* From Cam and Min.
 †Camnined, *Lib. Land. the herb called flower-de-luce.*
 Camp, *quality, condition.* Camp dda, *a good quality.* Camp ddrwg, *a bad quality.* Campau, *good or bad manners.* Glendid dyn yw ei gampau. P.
 Camp, *a game: also, the prize given to the winner in any game of running, wrestling, &c.* Ond bod un yn derbyn y gamp. 1 Cor. ix. 24. Campau, *games such as were the Olympick.* Vid. ex. in Lamp. Y pedair camp ar hugain, *games consisting of twenty-four kinds of exercises, used by the antient Britans.*
 Campus, *active.* Vid. ex. in Arf.
 Camraw, *a shovel.*
 Camre, *a step, a pace.*
 Camrwyf, *unjust government, the abuse of power and authority, tyranny.*
 †Camfiwn, *a youth.* H. S.
 †Camfe, *a gown.* E. Lh.
 Camwedd, *injury, wrong, trespass, injustice, iniquity.*
 Camweddus, *injurious, wrongful.*
 Camwedd, and Cymwedd, *to jest, to sport, to joke.* It is a word of three syllables.
 Camwri, *injury, wrong, abuse.*
 †Camwy. *Idem.* Ll.
 Càn, *a song.* So in Arm. Caniadau, *songs.*
 Canu, *to sing, to play on a harp or like instrument.* Canu yn iach, *to bid farewell or adieu, to take his leave of one.* Arm. Canu, *to sing.* Heb. נָגַן, Nagan, *to sing, to play on an instrument; and עָנָה,*

Nganah, *to sing.* נָגַן בְּכִנּוֹר, Nagen baccinor, Canu telyn. 1 Sam. xvi. Arab. Gani, *to sing; and Goni, a song.* Dav.
 Canu, *a song.* Pl. Canuau, and Caneuau. Arm. Caueuen, *a poem.*
 Cantor, *a singer.*
 Càn, and Gàn, (*conj.*) *because, for as much as, since that; as, Can ddywedyd o honot. Gan wneuthur o honot hyn o beth.* Heb. כִּי, Chi.
 Càn, and Gàn, (*prep.*) *with, of.* Can bawb. Prynaid farch gan Llywarch.
 Cann, *white.* So in Arm.
 Cannu, *to make white, to whiten, to bleach; to wax or become white, to be whitened: also, to bould or range the flour of meal thro' a fine sieve or bolter.*
 Cannaid, *white, shining.* They call the sun Y gannaid in N. W. q. d. *shining, bright.* In Caermarthen-shire they call the moon Y gannaid, and Goleu'r gannaid, *the light of the moon, moon-shine.*
 Cann, *fine flour of wheat press'd thro' a sieve or bolter.* Bara cann, Arm. Bara skân, *manchet.*
 †Canaon. *The antients said Canaon for Canawon, from Canaw.* Vid. Cenau.
 †Canastr. Vid. Cyhyryn. Canastr lin. Arm. Napta. Dav.
 Canboft. Vid. Cambost.
 Canawl, K. H. *an umpire, who is the minister of justice in the middle between both parties.*
 Canel, *cinnamon.* Heb. קִנְמון, Kin-namon, קָנָה, Kaneh, *a sweet aromatick cane.* Dav.
 Canel, *a faucet.* Tap a chanel, *a tap or spigot and faucet.*
 Canderawg, *mad, distracted.* Vid. Cynddeiriog.
 Canddo, *a fox.* Vid. Cadno.
 Cannerth, *aid, assistance.* From Can and Merth,

Canfod, *to see, to behold, to perceive.*
From Can and Bod. Vid. Cenyw.
 Heb. **נָבַט**, Navat, *to see, to view.*
 Dav.

Canghell, *the chancel of a church.*
From Cyn and Cell. q. d. Cella
primaria, the chief cell; or from
the Lat. Cancelli.

Canghellawr, *a chancellor. Pl. Can-*
ghellorion. Vid. Cynghellawr.

Canghelloriaeth, *the office of a chan-*
cellor, chancellorship.

Cangen, *the same as Caingc, a bough*
or branch. Heb. עֵנַף, Nganaph,
a branch. Dav.

Canhayawl, *parietaria. H. S. pel-*
litory of the wall.

Canhebrwng. *Vid. Cynhebrwng.*

Canhiadu, and **Caniadu**, *to grant.*
Vid. Cennad.

Canhyad, *a messenger. V. Better*
Cennad.

Canhwynol. *Vid. Cynhwynol.*

Canhymdaith, *to accompany or go*
along with, to keep up with, to
bear one company.

Canlyn, *to follow after, to imitate:*
also, to prosecute. K. H. Gr.
Ακολυθείω, Acoloytheo.

Canlynawdr, *a plaintiff. K. H.*

†Canllaid, *calm. H. S.*

Canllaw, *a long rail used as a side-*
fence to a bridge; the battlements
of a wall: also, a person retain-
ed by a client to plead his cause in
a court of judicature. K. H. A
counsellor; an attorney.

Canllyn. *The same as Canlyn.*

Canmol, *to commend, to praise. From*
Can and Mawl. praise.

Canmoladwy, *commendable, praise-*
worthy.

Canmoliaeth, *commendation, praise.*

Canniattâu, *to grant, to permit. Vid.*
Cenniattâu.

Canol, *the middle. Vid. Canawl.*

Canolig, *that is in the middle; mid-*
dling, indifferent or ordinary.

Canolydd, *a mediator.*

Canon, *K. H. a rule, a canon, a pre-*
script.

Canonwyr, *the canons or prebenda-*
ries of a church.

†Canrhain, *q. Whence the compound*
Dyganrhain.

†Canre. *q.*

†Canred, *2. wh. a pursuit or fol-*
lowing after. From Can and Rhe-
deg.

Cans. *Vid. Canys.*

Cant, *a hundred. So in Arm. C.*
Canz. Gr. ἑκατόν, Hekaton.

Cant, *the third person sing. of the*
preterp. tense, from Canu, to sing.
Fal Meugant pan gant ei gyrn.
L. G. Cant cant ei moliant mal
Elifri. En. Gwalch.

Cant, *the strake or hoop of a cart-*
wheel, the rim or hoop of a sieve.

Cant, **Pared**, **Llogail**, *are words of*
the same signification in K. H.
signifying a wall, or rather a
fence made of rods wattled toge-
ther, to keep the corn-floor or yard.

Cantref, *a hundred of a shire: a*
district consisting originally of a
hundred villages. From Cant, a
hundred, and Tref, a village. Gr.
ἑκατόμπολις, Hecatompolis.

Cannwelw, *whitish and pale, some-*
what pale. From Cann, and
Gwelw. March kannwelw.

Canwriad, *a centurion.*

†Canwy, *white.*

Canwyll, *a candle. From Can, with,*
and Gwyll, darkness; or from
Cann, white, and Gwyll, dark-
ness; because it causeth darkness to
be white, that is, to shine. Arm.
Cantoel. Cor. Cantl. Ir. Cain-
neall. Arab. Candilon.

Canwyll llygad, *the apple, ball or*
sight of the eye.

Canhwylbren, *a candlestick.*

Canhwyllyr, *idem. So in Arm.*

Canhwylwr, and **Canhwyllydd**, *a*
chandler.

Canwyr, *a kind of ear-mark, cut in*
the ears of beasts in this shape V,
is

is so called. Thence Canwyro, to cut such a mark.

Canwyr, *a plane, saith T.W. Canwyr y fynwyr a'r fôn. D. G.*

Canwyrwr, *a cooper. T. W.*

Canyd, *seeing not, &c. A chanyd oedd plant iddaw, and in regard he had no issue.*

Canymdaith, *to accompany.*

Canymdoi, *to accompany, to protect, to convey, to conduct, to attend on one for his defence. From Can, Ym, and Toi. Mi a'th ganymdoaf â dengmil o wyr. Brut y T. Y llewod a'i canymdoynt trwy 'r ynialwch.*

Canys, (*conj.*) *for, because.*

Cap, *a cap. D. G.*

Cappan, *a diminutive of Cap, a cap. D. G. Cappan glaw'r brenhin, K. H. Cappan côr, a bishop's or abbot's mitre; a canonical cap. Y Brenhin a roddes i eglwys Fynyw ddau gappan côr o bali. K. H.*

Capan drws, *the lintel of a door.*

†Capeol, *smooth.*

Caplan, *a chaplain. Caplan y dref, K. H. the parish priest. Caplan y brenhin, the king's chaplain.*

Cappel, *a chappel.*

Capten, *a captain, a leader, a commander. It seems to be pronounced corruptly in imitation of the Lat. Capitaneus, for Cadpen, i. e. Pen y gād, the chief or leader of the army.*

Capwllt, } *a capon. Pl. Capyll-*
Capwrn, } *tiaid.*

Carr, *a dray, sled or sledge drawn without wheels; a carr. Arm. Gr. Κάρονον, Karrhon. Chald. קרון, Karon, a waggon. Arab. Garrara, a dray. Dav. A chariot, a waggon, &c. E. Lh. Pl. Ceir.*

Carraid, *a dray-load, a car-load.*

Cardail, *K. H. plow'd land manur'd with dung carried on drays or sleds. From Carr and Tail.*

Carrddychwel, *K. H. he who may return to the habitation or condition which he left.*

Carrgychwyn, *one that leaves his habitation or changeth his condition.*

K. H. Dyn carrgychwycyn yw dyn rhodiad a fo yn fymud ei garr a'i fud bôb amser. D. *A wanderer, a vagabond, a straggler.*

Carrllawedrawg, and Carrtomdawg, *sef yw hwnnw, Dyn a fo carrgychwyn pan y mynno, i. e. a man who may go away where ever he will.*

Câr and Cêr. *Vid. Gar.*

Câr. *a friend among the antients, and that rightly; and so it signifies in Arm. saith Dav. but E. Lh. renders it kinsman in his Armoric-English Vocabulary. Among us now it signifies a kinsman, a cousin, the signification being transferred by use, because kinsmen are most commonly friends. Pl. Ceiraint, and Cerynt. Câr y Publicanod, a friend of publicans. W. S. Matt. xi. 19. Heb. קרוב, Karob. Chald. and Arab. Karis, a neighbour, a kinsman. Dav. Cor. Câr, a friend. Ir. Cara, idem. Câr clud. the ninth cousin, the last degree of consanguinity. R. M.*

Carennnydd, *friendship, amity, among the antients; and so in Arm. Among us it signifieth kindred, alliance, nearness of blood, consanguinity.*

Cares, *a she friend antiently; and so in Arm. With us a kinswoman.*

Caredig, *loving, kind; beloved.*

Caredigrwydd, *kindness, civility, hearty affection.*

Caru, *to love. Gr. 'Εγαώ, Erao, to love. So in Arm. Also, to woe, to court a mistress.*

Cariad, *love, charity: also, a lover, a sweetheart.*

Cariadus, *loving.*

Caruaidd, *lovely, loving.*

†Caran,

†Caran, *the same as Coryn, the crown of the head: whence probably Gwyddno Garan-hir, lord of Cantre Gwaelod in Dyfed, in the sixth century, whose country is said to have been overflowed by the seas; Uchenaid Gwyddno Garan-hir, Pan droes ydon dros ei dir. Caran is the same in Irish.*

†Caranawg, Carannaid. *q.*

Carant, *friends; kinsmen. Pl. Ce-raint.*

Carawn. *Q. wh. a name of a place.*

Carchar, *a prison, goal, or jail. Lat.*

Carcer. Cor. Carhar. Ir. Car-cair. Dr. Davies derives it from the Chald. קרך, Carach, *to bind.*

Carcharor, *a prisoner.*

Carcharu, *to imprison, to clap up in prison; to confine.*

Cardawd, *an alms, relief or charity given to the poor. Heb gardawd heb westfa, K. H. without receiving any alms or any provision.*

Cardowdtir, and Cardottir, *frankalmoigne land, which is defined by Dr. Harris to be a tenure or title of lands or tenements bestowed upon God: that is, to such people as bestow themselves to the service of God, for pure and perpetual alms. Libera Eleemosyna est Fundus qui nulli servitio vel red hibitioni sit obnoxius. Wottonus ex Dufresnio. Cardowdtir rhydd yw tir yr Abad.*

Cardotta, *to beg, to ask alms.*

Cardottai, *pl. Cardotteion, beggars, common beggars. Clywed y gwann clôd a gai, Ciried atdeb Cardottai. T. A.*

Cardydwyn, *a dilling pig, or the least pig in the litter. Gr. Χοιρίδιον, Chœridion.*

†Cardd, *the same as Caeth, saith Ll. Pl. Ceirdd. Inde comp. Digardd, anghardd.*

†Carddu, *to captivate, to lead captive.*

†Carddagl, *godre. Ll. Fimbria. D.*

P. The skirt, border or fringe of a garment.

Carddichwel. *Vid. Carddychwel.*

†Caredd, *a sin, a crime, a fault, an offence. Ef a ddugpwyd i'r pur-dan am ei gareddau. Er dy ho-lion, er dy goron, wr digaredd. G. Gr. i GRIST JESU. Nid oedd arno un caredd teilwng o angau. W. S. Acts xxiii.*

Caregl, *a chalice or cup. Chald. כלי, Chalid. Dav.*

Carfan, *a beam, a rail or bar of wood. Carfan gwely, a bed-stead or side of a bed. Carfan gwŷdd, a weaver's beam. Arm. Carfan an gweaudeur. Gr. Κέρας, Ker-kis. Rab. כריכא, Carica, Lici-atorium. Dav.*

†Carfen, *phiala. H. S. a vial.*

Cariwrch, *for Carw-iwrch, a roe-buck, having broad horns like a stag. Gr. Πλατύκερος, Platyceros. Wott.*

Carl, *a clown, a boor; a peasant; a miser.*

Carlamm, *pl. Carlammau, the cur-veting or prancing of horses. Yna y drylliodd carnau'r meirch gan garlammau. Judg. v. 2.*

Carlammu, *to prance, to curvet.*

Carlwm, *a white weasel, a stoat. Arm. Caerell, a weasel. It is by some written Carlwng.*

Carn, *the hilt, haft, or handle of any thing.*

Carn, *the hoof of a horse or other beast.*

Carn, *a heap, properly of stones. So in Irish.*

Carnedd, *a heap of stones. The same as Carn.*

Carn, *meer, arrant. Carn buttain, an arrant whore, a common strum-pet. Carn leidr, a most notorious thief. Carn fradwyr, the worst of traytors, &c. Mr. E. Lhwyd ac-counts for these expressions in the following manner: He supposes those*
K large

large heaps of stones, called in S. Wales, Carnau, and in North Wales, Carneddau, which are common upon mountains in Wales, to have been, in the times of heathenism, intended as memorials of the dead. He thinks that men of the greatest quality had such sepulchral monuments, before christianity was introduced; but since the planting of christianity, they became so detestable and appropriated to malefactors, that sometimes the most passionate wishes a man can express to his enemy is, That a Carn be his monument; Carn ar dy wyneb. And thus the most notorious and profligate criminals came to be distinguished by that word.

Carnol, having hoofs. Ps. lxxix. 31.

†Carnaidd, lovingly, saith H. S. 2. *wh. corruptly written for Caru-aidd.*

Carog, a brook. Thence perhaps Carrog, the name of a place in Cardiganshire.

Carol, a christmas-song.

Carol hâf, a may-song.

Carp, a rag, a clout. Carp trwsgl, &c. D. G. i R. Meigen. *Vid. ex in Gwâl.*

Carpiog, ragged.

Carrai, a thong of leather, the latchet of a shoe. Arm. Carrai, a thong. Heb. קשר, Keshher. Dav.

Carreg, a stone. Arab. Hagar. D.

Carreg-nâdd, a free-stone.

Carregan, a small or little stone. Carregos, and Cerrigos, little stones.

Carregog, stony.

Cart, a cart or wain to carry loads upon, a dung-cart. Pl. Ceirt.

Carth, the coarse part of flax or hemp, tow, hards, ockam to caulk ships with. It signifieth properly, filth coming of a thing that is cleansed. Pl. Carthion; and the compound Ysgarthion, off-scurings.

Carthen, a winnowing-sheet.

Carthglwyd, a barrow to carry out dung.

Carthu, to cleanse stables, cow-houses, &c. to make clean, to scour, to cleanse. Gr. Καθαίρω, Kathairein. Heb. טהר, Tachar.

†Carthan. *Vid. Garthan.* Gwan-garthan gyrch yn ymladd. C.

Carthbren, a plow-staff.

Carthwr, K. H. Equus vectarius. Wott. a horse to carry dung.

Cartref, a home, an home-stall, one's dwelling-house or place of abode. From Câr, by, at, and Trêf, a home, a dwelling.

Cartrefu, to dwell, to inhabit, to live in; to tarry at home.

Caru. *Vid. Câr.* Gr. Ἐράω, Erao, Amo.

Carw, a hart or stag. So in Arm. and Cor.

Carw'r dwr, a water-spider.

Carwfil, a great and tall animal. It would be better said Cawrfil, from Cawr, a giant, and Mîl, an animal; as, Cawrfarch, a gigantick horse, for a camel.

Carwnaid, a stag's leap, i. e. a great leap. Rather Cawrnaid, i. e. a gigantick leap.

†Carynt, Cenedl, a nation. V.

Câs, hatred, envy. Heb. כעס, Caas. anger, because hatred proceeds from anger. Dav.

Càs, odious, hateful. Ar. Causus.

Casineb, hatred, spite.

Cassâu, to hate.

Caseg, a mare. So in Arm. and Cor. Heb. סוּסָה, Susa. Dav. Caseg rewys or rwys, K. H. a brood-mare, a mare kept for breeding. Equa gregalis. Wott. Caseg wn-nad or wynnad, a mare that goes to horsing.

Caseg y dryg-hîn, graculus. Dav. A jay. A wood-pecker, saith E. Lh. Caseg wanwyn is a wood-pecker in Glamorganshire. This bird is called Caseg coat in Armorick.

Caseg

Cafeg eira, a snow-ball.
 Cafgl, a gathering, a collection.
 Cafgliad, the same. Also, an inference.
 Cafglu, to gather, to bring together, to collect. Arm. Clafq. Heb. קָסַף, Afaph, לקט, Lakat, קָלַט, Kalat, and קָשַׁף, Kashat. Chald. Syr. Arab. לקט, Lakat. Gr. Λέγω, Lego, to gather together, to collect. Dav. And we commonly say, Clafgu for Cafglu.

†Caslynan, a nation. V.

†Casmai. q. Am danaw yr oedd gasmai, a blodau mwyn gangau Mai. D. G. 2. wh. a gown. Vid. Camse. Rabb. קָסָם, Kasmin, ornaments. D. Gr. κόσμος, Kosmos.

Casnach, locks of wool, flocks of the sheering of woollen cloth; the nap of cloaths.

Casnod, sing. Casnodyn, a flock of wool.

†Casner, and Casnor, the same as Llid, anger, wrath.

Cast, a trick. Castieu mân, little knavish tricks.

Castell, a castle.

Castellu, to lift himself up like a castle. 'Tis a word used of peacocks, &c. when they raise up their feathers.

Castr march, penis equinus.

Casul, a cassock. Arm. a chasuble or priest's cope at mass.

Caswallawn, a man's name. The same that Cæsar calls Casivelanus.

Catt, a little piece or gobbet. Arab.

Cata, a cutting or dividing. Heb. קָטַף, Kat, middling; קָטָן, Katan, a little one. Dav.

Catgi, a great dog, q. d. a military dog, from Cád and Ci.

Catgor, fasting; a fasting day.

†Catgun, Clêdd, a sword, as some say; but Dav. thinks it signifies a warrior or fighter, an hero fighting; from Cád and Cûn.

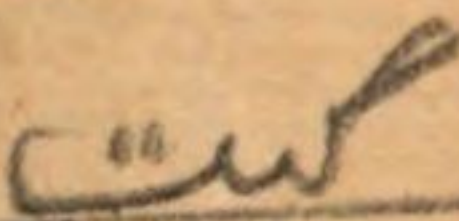
†Catgno. Vid. Cadcno.

Caterig, and Catherig, and Cathderig, to catterwaul, caterwauling. This word is used of cats when they seek the male. Vid. Teithi.

Catorfa, and Catyrfa, a multitude, a company, a troop. From Cád, and Tyrfa. q. d. a band of soldiers, a military troop. Syris propriè Cat-erva est turma mixtionis sive miscellanea. Nempe Legio constabat ex militibus omne genus. Catterva Britannis hodie est Caturfa. Bochart.

Catorfod, a battle, a fight, an engagement.

Cath, a cat. Gr. Κατῆς, Kattes. Arab. Kathul, and Kitt. Arm. Caz. Dav.

Cathl, a song, a poem; harmony. 

Cethlydd, a singer, a musician. The cuckoo in S. W. is called y Gethlyd.

Cathrain, to drive the oxen plowing, in S. W. which in N. W. is Galw ychen.

Cathreinwr, one that drives the plow, a plough-driver. In N. W. Geilwad ychen.

Câu, to shut up, to hedge in, to fence or inclose about with hedges; to cover. Heb. גָּיַף, Gaiaph, to shut.

Cauaf, I do shut, I will shut. D.

Cau, hollow; shut up. So in Ar. Arab. Chaui.

Ceuedd, hollowness. Arab. Guf. Dav.

Cauo, to hollow or make hollow, to scoop. So in Arm. Heb. קָבַב, Cavav, he made hollow. Dav.

Cauad, shut up or hedged in; covered. Gwas clau ac asau cauad. Syp. K.

Caudod, hollowness, concavity; the belly, the paunch, the inward part of man or any living thing.

Caul, a maw, commonly a calf's maw or ruen; the runnet that turneth milk, cheese-rennet. Arab. Alec. Dav.

CA

Ceuled, *runnet that turneth milk into curd.* Arab. Galad, *it was frozen up, it was thickened.* D.
 Ceulo, *to curdle, to curd or thicken; to be curded, to come as cheese doth.* Arm. Couledaff.
 Ceulawr, D. J. D. *a vessel wherein milk is curdled.*
 Ceubren, *a hollow tree.*
 Caw, *a swathe or swaddling-band.* Day. Pl. Cawiau, and Cawau, *childrens clouts, swaddling-clouts.* Hence Cewyn.
 Cawad, and Cawod, and Cafod, *a shower or scud of rain.* Arm. Cowad. Cor. Cwas. Gr. ὕετος, Hyetos. Cafod o law, *a shower of rain.* Fr. Cad de l'eau. Ar-nad ôd-gawad, *od gwn.* D. G. Am fy môd tan gawodydd. *Ib.* Cafog têg rhag gofid dygn. *Ib.*
 Cawci, *a jack-daw.*
 †Cawdd, *displeasure, anger, wrath, indignation.*
 †Coddi, *to offend or anger, to provoke to wrath.* Gwae a gawdd Duw ac nis crêd. P.
 †Coddiant. *The same as Cawdd.*
 Cawell, *a basket, a hamper; a cradle.* So in Arm. Cor. Cawal, *a bee-hive.* Gr. Κάλαθος, Kalathos. Arab. Cuffa. Day.
 Cawell pysgota, *a weel or bow-net, a net made of twigs, a basket for fishing.* So in Arm.
 Cawell saethau, *a quiver.*
 Cawg, *a basin.*
 Cawl, *broth, pottage, gruel.* So in Arm. *Also, coleworts, cabbage, any kind of pot-herbs.* Arm. Caulen. Gr. Καυλός, Caylos.
 Cawlai, potteswr, D. G. *one that beggeth broth.*
 Cawn, *sing. Cawnen, reed-grass, small wild grass.* Heb. קנה, Kaneh, *a cane or reed.* Day.
 Cawnen, *a large straw vessel for corn.* Pl. Cawnenni. Caerm.
 Cawr, *a giant.* Heb. גבר, Gever, *verso V in W.* Day.

CE

Caws, *sing. Cosyn, cheese.* Caws maidd, *whay-curds.* Caws gwyn, *cheese-curds.* Caws llyffaint, *toad-stools.*
 Cawfai, *one that seeketh and beggeth cheese.*
 Cawlestr, *a cheese-fat or mould.*
 Cawty, *a cow-house.* In many places in S. W. Glowty.

CE

Cebystr, *a halter.* Arm. Cebestr. *Vid. ex. in Eddestr.*
 Ceccru, *to wrangle, to chide, to brawl, to plead, to debate.*
 Ceccreth, *wrangling, brawling, strife, contention.*
 Ceccrus, *quarrelsome.*
 Ceccryn, *a wrangler, a brawler, a pleader, a quarreller.*
 Ceccys, *sing. Ceccysen, a cane, a reed.*
 Cêd, *advantage, gain, profit, benefit, a favour, a good turn.* Pl. Cedion. D. Ed. *Hence the Eng. get. Also, a certain custom or tribute.*
 Cedawl, *beneficial, liberal, kind and free.*
 Ced-rwydd, and Rhwyddged, *kind, liberal, bountiful, generous. q. d. easy in granting favours.* From Rhwydd and Cêd.
 †Cedaflen, *a napkin or towel.* H. S.
 †Cedelling, *a reward.* V.
 Ceden, *coarse shag hair, shag, the nap of cloth.*
 Cedenog, *shagged or shaggy, having an high nap, nappy.*
 Cedor, *the hair growing about the privy part.* Arm. Cezour. Gr. Κλήτωρις, Cletoris, *pudenda mulieris.*
 Cedorog, *having such hair.*
 Cedowys, *fleabane.* H. S.
 Cedr, *the cedar-tree.* So in Arm.
 Cedrwydden, *idem.*
 †Ceddu, or Cezu, or Cezo, Arm. *mustard.*

Cefn,

Cefn, the back of a man or beast; a promontory or hill lying out, a ridge of a mountain. Arm. Quein, the back. Cor. Kein; whence the Fr. Eschine. Eng. Chine. Heb. גֵּב, Geu, and גֵּב, Geuah, the back, and the upper part of the body, saith Davies. Cefn signifies also in Br. the upper part of any thing. Hence in all probability (as Mr. Camden has observed) the Cevennes in France, Kevin or Chevin in Yorkshire; and doubtless many more such names in England, Scotland, France, &c. Cefn o dir, a ridge of land.

Cefnu, to overcome, to vanquish. D. Also, to turn one's back.

Cefnog, hearty, courageous.

Cefnogi, to back, to take one's part, to abet, to encourage.

Cefndedyn, the mesentery, the double or thick skin which fastens the bowels to the back, the chitterlings.

Cefnderw, and **Cefnder**, a first cousin or cousin-german male. So in Arm. Pl. Cefnderwedd, Cefnderwydd, Cefnderoedd, and Cefndyr. Doed hithau heb eiriau berw, A chyfiownder iw chefnderw. T. D. Pren pêr a chefnder i chwi. M. J. E. Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn. G. O.

Cefngefn, back to back, at variance.

Ceffyl, a horse. Arm. Cawal. Gr. Καβάλλης, Kaballès.

Cêg, the throat. Heb. גֵּרְגֵּר, Chec, the palate.

Cegu, to swallow greedily.

Cegid, a jay, a witwall or wood-wall. Y gegid fechan, the cuckoo.

Cegid, hemlock. Vid. Herbas.

Cegin, a kitchen or cook-room. So in Arm.

Ceginwr, Arm. a cook.

Cegyrn, pl. from Cogwrn.

Cehyr. Vid. Cyhyr.

Ceibr, sing. Ceibren, the rafter of a

house; a spar or long piece of timber. Ar. a rafter.

Ceidron, pl. from Cadr.

†**Ceimenen**, a winnowing-sheet.

Ceifn, pl. Ceifnant, a grand-child's grand-son or grand-daughter, a son or daughter in the fourth degree, the grand-children of cousin-germans. Consobrinorum nepotes. Wot.

Ceiliog, a cock. Gr. Ἀλεκτῶρ, Alektor. Pl. Ceiliogod.

Ceiliog coed, a pheasant-cock.

Ceiliog du, a heath-cock, the black game.

Ceiliog gwynt, a weather-cock.

Ceiliog mwyalch, an owl or black-bird.

Ceiliog rhedyn, a grasshopper.

Ceinach, a hare.

Ceing, a branch. E. Lh.

†**Ceiniad**, Cyflym neu hytrach ystyth.

†**Ceiniad**, subtilty. H. S.

†**Ceinio**, to see. V.

Ceiniog, a penny. Ceiniog baladr yw'r hon a dalai bob gwr o'r genedl tu ac at dalu galanas. Ni thâl gwraig geiniog baladr, am nad oes iddi ond cogail. K. H. *Portio compensationis pro cæde quam omnes mares, qui se homicidæ cognitione junctos esse juratò denegare non potuerint, solvere tenebantur. Nomen habet a Paladr, Hasta, telo nempe quod in bello gestabant: crederetur enim omnes masculos, qui arma ferre erant idonei, vindicare consanguineorum cædem semper paratos esse: Talis autem vindicta inimicitias vix aut ne vix quidem sopiendas propagaret. Ad has itaque coercendas compensatio pro cæde (Galanas dicta) a totâ homicidæ gente toti viri occisi genti solvebatur. Sed hi consanguinei ad hanc compensationem solvendam non tenebantur, nisi cum nec homicida ipse, nec parentes, nec fratres, nec sorores, nec propinqui ejus solvendo fuerint.*

fuertint. Wotton. Ceiniog gotta or cwtta, K. H. the lesser penny, being two thirds of Ceiniog cyfraith, the legal penny. K. H. Dimmai yw traian ceiniog cyfraith. K. H. Ceiniog etiam scæpius per synecdochen pro nummis ponitur, ut, Tair ceiniawg ddirwy y fydd, K. H. Tres sunt pecuniæ multarum publicarum nomine solvendæ. Wott.

†Ceinibiawc. q. Ffrwyn cyinibiawc. Ceinion. Vid. Cain.

Ceinon, and Ceinion cyfeddwch, K. H. the first drink brought into the hall.

†Ceinmyg, Ceinfyg, Ceinmyged, &c. Vid. Myg and Myged.

†Ceinmygu, yw Anrhydeddu, urddasu, perchi, canmol, to honour, to respect, to praise, to commend. Ceinmygir pob newydd. P.

†Ceinmyn, ymladdau, saith G. T. But 2. wh. it comes from Cain and Mynnu.

Ceintach, to fight with swords, to scuffle, to bicker, to strive together, to quarrel. Ceintach gwedi brawd. P.

Ceintachus, contentious, quarrelsome.

†Ceintum, for Cenais, I have sung.

Ceipr. Vid. Ceibr.

Ceirch, oats. So in Arm. Cor. Cerh.

Ceirdd, pl. from Cardd.

Ceirionnydd. 2. wh. the name of a place. Dav.

Ceirniad, he who winds or blows a horn or cornet.

Ceiroes, cherries. Sing. Ceiroesen. So in Arm. Gr. Κέρασον, Kerason, so called from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, from which place cherries were first brought to Italy by Lucullus.

Ceirs, the same as Cyrs, pl. from Cors.

Ceirfio, to twist or wind about. H. S.

Ceis, a tax. E. Lh. Vid. Cais.

Ceisiad, ceisio, ceispwl, &c. Vid. Cais.

Ceith. Vid. Caith.

Ceithiw. Vid. Caeth. Pa ddrychiolaeth gaeth geithiw, Y fydd yn y gwynwydd gwiw. D. G.

Cêl, a hiding, concealing, a secret. Heb. כֶּלֶא, Cele, carcer. Dav.

Celu, to hide, to conceal, to keep close, to cover.

Celain, a carcase, a dead body, a corps. Pl. Celanedd; whence Celaneddau, another plural, is formed by the moderns.

Celc. The same as Cêl.

Celcu, to conceal.

Celcwr, one that concealeth or hideth.

Celeferydd, K. H. stubble remaining in a field, where cattle have broken in and eaten up the standing corn. From Calaf, the stem, stalk or straw of corn. q. d. Calaf rhydd.

†Celeurad, Celyfrad, and Celyrfedd. q.

Celfi, pl. from Colofn. Also, tools.

Celfydd, skilful, expert, well-skilled, artificial, cunning.

Celfyddyd, art, trade, craft, skill, cunning.

Celffaint, trees that are grown dry and hard by age, dry hard wood that will easily burn. Neidio ym o'r delff celffaint. D. G.

Celffeinio, to wax or grow dry, to be dried up and grow hard like old trees: also, to dry, to make dry, to harden. Ffynnodd gynt ei chelffeiniaw. R. G. Er. i fidog.

Celi, a name of GOD ALMIGHTY; perhaps from Celu, because he is the most mysterious and secret of all beings. No man hath seen God at any time. John i. 18. What is his name, if thou canst tell? Prov. xxx. 4.

Cel-lach, a decrepit old man who stoops for age. Heb. כֶּלֶח, Celach, old age. Also, a mean fellow.

Celstan,

Celstan, *froward*. 1 Pet. ii. 18. W. S.
 Celwrn, *a milk-pail, a pail or bucket*. So in Arm. Pl. Celyrn, and Celyrnau. *Q. wh. from Ceulo*.
 Celyrnaid, *a pailful*.
 Celwydd, *a lie*. Heb. כְּדִיבוּתָא, Cadibutha, and רַגְלִיּוֹתָא, Raglutha, and רַגְלִיתָא, Riglitha, Pr. xvii. and דִּגְלָא, Digla. Dav.
 Celwyddog, *lying or given to lie*. Chald. רַגְלָא, Raggala. Prov. xiv. Dav.
 Celyddon, Coed Celyddon, *a place in Scotland, the native country of the poet Myrddyn 'ab Morfryn*. *Q. wh. Dunkell, saith E. Lh.*
 Celyn, *sing. Celynen, the holly-tree*.
 Celynneg, Arm. *a place where holly-trees grow. We say Celynnog*.
 Celli, *a grove of hawthorn-trees, a wood where much hawthorn grows; and sometimes used for any other wood*. From Collen, pl. Cyll; or Celli, pl. from Cell.
 Celliwig, *y gelwid llys Arthur yng Nghernyw, king Arthur's court in Cornwall*.
 †Cellaig, *Jor. Ll.*
 Cellast, and Cellgi. *Vid. Gellgi*.
 Cellawr, *a pot*. V. *Vid. Callawr*.
 Cellwair, *a jest or joke*. Gr. χλεύη, Chleue, *a cavilling, scoffing or mocking*.
 Cellwair, *to speak in jest, to joke*. Gr. χλευάζω, Chleuazo, *to cavil, to jeer at*.
 †Cemp, *a circle*. H. S.
 Cemyw, *the male salmon*. Da big oedd, mor debyg yw, Duryn cam i drwyn cemyw, *Jor. T. i Walch*.
 Cenn, *the skin or hide of a beast*. Hence are compounded Hyddgen, Marchgen; and Ysgenn, whence the Eng. skin. Also, scurf or scales in the head, dandriff; the scale of a fish, serpent, &c. the scurf and scab of a sore; the peel or skin wherewith any thing is covered: also, a sort of moss. Cenn y cer-

rig, Craffon y cerrig, *a sort of moss used in dying red*. Cen y coed, *the moss that grows on trees*. Conach, *in the Irish, is any moss, saith E. Lh.*
 †Cen, and Cennis, for Canfu, *he saw, he beheld, he seeth*.
 †Cenyw, *the same as Canfu: as Deryw, for Darfu*. Mil ar ben bryn a'i cenyw, G. Gl. i'r plâs ym Moelyrch.
 Cenaw, and Cenau, *and in the antients Canaw, a whelp, a puppy, a cub*. Gr. Κυνίδιον, Kynidion, Cenausci. Pl. Cenawon, and unaptly Cenason. Cenason hil cynfyn hên. S. K. Cenawon cyll, *cat's-tail, a long round thing upon nut-trees, the down of hawthorn*.
 Cenedl, *a nation, a people; a tribe, a stock, clan or family; kindred*. Cenedl y tâd, K. H. *kinsmen by the father's side*. Cenedl y fam, *Ibidem, relations by the mother's side*. Cenedl welyawg. *Ibidem*. *Vid. Gwely*. Cenedloedd *in the bible signifies the Heathen, the Gentiles*. Gr. Γένος, Genos. Heb. תּוֹלְדָה, Toledah. Dav.
 Cenedl, *a sort*. O'r olwydd y mae dwy genedl. Medd. Mydd. O'r halen y mae dwy genedl. *Idem*.
 Cenedlaeth, *a generation*.
 Cenedlu, *to beget or engender, to breed, to produce*. Gr. Γεννᾶν, Gen-nân. Heb. יָלַד, Jalad. Dav.
 Cenedlig, *belonging or proper to a nation or family: also, Gentile or Heathen*.
 Cenedlawr, *he that begets, a progenitor or ancestor, or the chief and patron of a family*.
 Cenfaint, *a herd, properly of swine*. Arab. Ganah, Grex, Gend, and Gendia, *exercitus cohorts*. Dav.
 Cenfgen. *Vid. Cynfgen*.
 Cengl, *a girth, a surcingle*. Arm. Cenglen.
 Cengliadur, *a reel to wind thread on*. *Vid. Cliniadur*.
 Cengleu,

Cenglu, *to gird with a girth.*

Ceniddum, *D. B. the same as Cennais, I sung; in the same manner as Gwnaethum, aethum, daethum.*

Cenllysg, *bail, bail-stones.* Gr. Χαλαζα, Chalaza. Heb. שלג, Sheleg, *snow.* Dav.

Cennad, *an ambassador, a messenger.* Pl. Cenhadau, and Cenhadon. Arm. Cannad. *Also, leave, permission. So in Arm. Gan, lingua Persicâ Apostolum & legatum significat.* Dav.

Cennad fawr ergryd, *K. H. a common cryer. Præco vocatur Wal-lensicè Cennad fawr ergryd, vel communis nuntius. i. e. totius patriæ.* Wott.

Cennadu, *to permit, to give leave.*

Cennadwri, *a message; an embassy.* Galf. Mon.

Cennadwriaeth, *idem.*

Cenniattâu, *to permit, give leave, grant, allow.*

Cennin, *sing. Cenhinen, a leek.*

Cephyl. *Vid. Ceffyl.*

Cêr, *geer.* R. M.

Cerbyd, *a chariot, a coach.*

Cerdd, and Cerddwriaeth, *musick.*

Cerddor, *a musician.*

† Cerdd, *a trade.* E. Lh.

† Cerdd. *The same as Cardd.*

Cerdded, *to go, to walk. A radice Cerdd, ambulabit, ambula. Ab Heb. דרך, Darac, legendo literas Heb. a sinistra ad dextram more occidentalium. Arab. Geri, currit, fluxit, ambulavit.* Dav.

Cerdded, *a going, a walking, a pace. In K. H. it signifies the condition of any thing. In legibus rei alicujus conditionem significat. Dinawed gwrryw un gerdded yw a dinawed fanw, K. H. i. e. Ju-venti & junicis eadem est conditio.* Wott.

Cerddawr, or rather Cerddedawr, *a traveller, a wayfaring man. O derfydd i Gerddedawr alltud gle-*

fychu ar y ffordd, pa dir bynnag y bo marw arnaw, taled bedair ar hugaint un ei ebediw, a'i dda nam yn hynny i'r Brenin. *K. H.*

Cerddin, or Cerdin, *sing. Cerddinen or Cerdinen, the same as Criafol, the quicken-tree. Cerdinen wyllt, the whitbeam-tree. Monmouthshire.*

Ceredigion, *the country now called Cardiganshire, so called, as some think, from Caredic ap Cunetha, a prince of this country; or from Ceredig ap Maelgwn Gwynedd, as others think.*

Cerfiad, *a sculpture.*

Cerfio, *to carve.*

Cerfiedig, *carved.*

Cerfyll. *Vid. Cyrfyll.*

Cergi, *a mastiff. V. But it seems to be rather the same as Corgi, a cur-dog.*

Ceri, Pren ceri, *a medlar-tree.*

Cern, *the side of the head, the cheek.*

Cernhep, *a buffet or blow with the fist.*

Cernod, *a blow, cuff or box on the side of the head.*

Cernodio, *to buffet, box or beat about the head.*

† Cerner, *a dormitory or gallery for beds. K. H. Idem quod Hundy, dormitorium.* Wott.

† Cernial, Solea, H. S. *a sole of a shoe.*

† Cernialwch, Sandalium, Id. *a sandal, a slipper.*

Cerniw, *Cornwall.*

Cerpyn, *a diminutive of Carp, a rag.*

Cerrig, *pl. of Carreg.*

Cerrynt, *a course, a running, a journey. From Cerdded and Hynt, q. d. Cerdd-hynt; or from Gyrr and Hynt. Cerrynt y dwr, a course, current, or running of water. Gyrraist fi yn un gerrynt, Gwaeddan am ei gappan gynt. D. G.*

Certwyn, *a cart. Pl. Certwyni.*

Certh,

CE

Certh, *wonderful, marvellous, strange.*
 O nerth y weddi gerth gu. D.G.
 †Certhan, *to fight.*
 Cerwyn, *a brewing-tub or kive.*
Antiently a bucket to draw water
with. Dav.
 Cerydd, *chastisement, reproof, cor-*
rection, a check or rebuke. Heb.
 גערה, Gearah. Dav.
 Ceryddu, *to rebuke, to chastise, to*
reprove, to correct. Heb. גער,
 Gangar. Chald. רדה, Radhah.
 Dav.
 Cefail, *the arm-hole, the arm-pit.*
 Cefeilwr. E. Lb. Cefeilaid, *what*
may be carried under the arm.
 Cefailiau. Vid. Iau.
 Cefair, *hail-stones in S. W.*
 Cessaryeid. *The Romans are thus*
called in old MSS. q. d. Cæsari-
ani.
 Cêst, *a belly or paunch, a great belly.*
Also, Cest, cesten, a twig-basket
in S. W.
 Cestog, *having a great paunch or*
belly, gor-bellied, fat.
 Cestor, *a gor-bellied fellow.*
 †Cet, *altho'.* E. Lh. Megis cet,
as much as. Corruptly, I suppose,
for Cÿd.
 Cettyn, *a piece of something.* Er ys
 cettyn, *a while ago.* Vid. Catt.
 Cethern, Teulu Uffern. V. *The*
furies of hell, devils. I blith y
gethern, I waelawd uffern. Gr.
 Yn.
 Cethin, *a dun or dark colour, brown,*
swarthy, dusky. Hence Bryn ce-
thin, the name of a place. Also,
horrible, dreadful, terrible.
 Cethlydd. vid. Cathl.
 Cethlid, *a cuckoo.* Vid. Cathl.
 Cethr, and Cethyr, and Cethren, *a*
nail, a spike. Pwyaw cethri yn
nwyllaw CHRIST a'i draed. Ef
a drewid ynof gethri, &c.
 Cethru, *to drive nails, to fasten*
with nails.
 †Cethrawl, *that which pricks like a*

CI

nail or pin. Also the same as Cy-
thrawl.
 Ceubal, and Ceubol, *a boat, a skiff,*
a ferry-boat. Tripheth a ddiffyr
 dyn rhag gwys dadleu, 1. Llefain
 ag utgorn rhag llu gorwlad, 2.
 llif yn afôn heb pont heb geubal,
 3. a chlefyd gorweiddiog.
 Ceubren. Vid. Cau.
 Ceudod. Vid. Cau.
 Ceuled, Ceulo. Vid. Caul.
 †Ceugant, *certain, certainly. Add-*
awyn geugant, to promise certain-
ly. A'r peth yn angheugant, the
thing being uncertain. Galf. Mo-
 num. Ceugant yw angau. P.
 Ceulan, *the hollow bank or side of a*
river. From Cau and Glann. Pl.
 Ceulennyd. Dyfroedd y Jorddonen
 a ddychwelasant i'w lle, ac a
 aethant megis cynt, dros ei holl
 geulennydd. Josh. iv. 18.
 Ceunant, *a brook.*

CI

Ci, *a dog. So in Arm. Pl. Cŵn.*
 Gr. Κυων, Kyôn.
 Ci coeg, *a dog-fish, a sea-dog. Ca-*
nis marinus. Dav.
 Ciaidd, *dogged, cruel, unmerciful.*
 Ciawg, *burdock.* H. S.
 Cib, *a certain vessel, an earthen pot,*
a shell. Gr. Κιβος, Kibos, a lit-
tle coffer or chest, a casket; Κιβώ-
γιον, Kiborion, a kind of cup. D.
A box, a cupboard. E. Lh. Cib-
aid o fêdd. K. K. Gwr a wnaeth
yn llawn llenwi cibau, O ddwfr
daierin yn win gwinau. D. B.
concerning JESUS CHRIST. W. S.
translates Satum in Luke xiii. by
Cibynnaid; for it is used for a
kind of measure. Hyd y gib, to
the very brim.
 Cibyn, *a corn measure in Anglesey,*
containing half a Winchester bushel.
 Cibynaid, *such a measure full.*
 Cibyn ŵy, *an egg-shell.*

Cildynrwydd, *frowardness, obstinacy.*

Cilddant, *a grinder, or cheek-tooth.*
So in Arm.

Cilddor, *the chief post of a door, whereby it is turned into a socket above and beneath, as they use in some places.*

Ciler, *a sort of wooden vessel to make butter in.*

Cilfach, *a place to retire and hide in, a lurking place; a creek, a bay.* From Cîl and Bachiad.

Cilfyrro, *to shorten.* V.

Cilwg, *a frowning look, anger, indignation, a secret grudge.* From Cîl and Gw̃g.

Cilydd, *a neighbour, a friend.* Duw ei Cheli fu ei chilydd. Rhis. i Fair yn beichiogi o'r Yspryd Glân.

Cimle, *a common for cattle.*

Cimmwch, *a lobster.*

Cingel. *Vid.* Cengl.

Cingliadur. *Vid.* Cengliadur.

Cingroen, *stinking mushroom.* H. S.

Ciniach, *shreds, jags, pieces or snips of something, parings; clouts or rags.*

Cinyn, *a paring or shred cut off from something, &c.* Cynelw cinyn gan gadechyn. P.

Cinynio, *to pull to pieces, to rend, to tear.*

✓ Cinionen, *a sheet, a coverlet.*

✓ Ciniaw, *a dinner.* C. Cidnio. *In the mountainous parts of Glamorganshire, and elsewhere, they call a breakfast, Cinio, and call a dinner, Cinio echwydd. Ciniaw echwydd yw Pynhawnfwyd.* D. Ciniawa, *to dine; and in some places in S. W. to breakfast.*

Cip, cip olwg, *a glance.*

Cipio, *to snatch away, to take away by force.* Heb. קָבַע, Kabang, *to snatch.*

Cipiad, *a rapacious person.* Gr. Κίβαλος, Kibalos, *a robber, a thief.*

Cippyll, *the stock, stem or stump of a tree or shrub.* 2. *wh. more rightly* Ciphyll, *a diminutive from* Cyff, *or* Cyffbill, *compounded of* Cyff *and* Pill.

Ciprys, *a violent taking away, a snatching, a skirmishing, brawling, wrangling.*

† Ciried, *alms, charity, beneficence.* ان خيرات

Clywed y gwann clôd a gai, Ciried ateb cardottai. T. A.

Ciros, *rosa canina.* H. S.

Cirpyn, *a little clout or rag.*

Ciryll, *and* Ciryll y gwynt, *a sparrow-hawk.* Caerm.

Cîs, *a stripe, blow or flap, a lash or jerk; a stroke.* Paris aeth a'r gis i gyd. Jolo.

Cîst, *a chest or coffer.* Gr. Κίστη, Kiste. كيس

Chald. כִּסְיָא, Chis, *a purse.* Dav.

Cîst ystyfflog. *Vid.* Ystyfflog.

Cîst-faen, *a stone-chest.* There are certain stone monuments to be seen in many places in Wales called Cîst-feini, which are supposed to have belonged to the Druids, but what use they were of in the times of Heathenism, antiquaries do not well agree. Some think they were used as prisons for malefactors. The reader may find a large account of these monuments in Mr. E. Lhwyd's Annotations on that part of Camden's Britannia which relates to Wales.

† Citrach, *a battle.* H. S.

† Citrachu, *to fight.* Id.

Ciwdawd, *a nation, a people.* Naw ciwdawd a wledycha yn Rhufain. Br. Sibli. Pl. Ciwdodoedd.

Ciwdawdwyr, *idem.* K. Lludd a Llefelus.

Ciwed, *a multitude, a troop, a rabble.*

C L

Clâdd, *a ditch, a pit or deep trench; a digging or delving; a pool where the salmon sheds.*

L 2

Claddu,

Claddu, to bury; also to dig. Pa le bynnag y cladder dyfyr a geffir. *Delw'r Byd.*
 Claddedigaeth, a burial, interment; a burying; a laying in the ground.
 Cladde, the chimney-beam, the mantle-tree of a chimney.
 Claer, clear, bright. *Vid. ex. in Maer.* Also, mild, gentle. Yr oedd Brutus yn ei diddanu hithau ac yn dywedyd wrthi yn glaer. *Galf.*
 Claerwen, bright, shining, gorgeous. Gwisg glaerwen. *Luke xxiii. 11.* From Claer and Gwen.
 Claes, the herb clary. *H. S.*
 Clâf, sick; a sick person. *Pl. Cleifon.* So in *Cor.* and *Arm.* Also, corrupt, spoiled. Ysgub iach yn lle y glâf. *K. H.* Also, Clâf, the same as Clafr, *K. H.* a leper, a leprous person. *Ir.* Clamh, leprous, scorbutick.
 Clafdy, an hospital or spittal for the sick and diseased; a lazaretto. *K. H.*
 Clafychu, to fall sick, to be taken ill. *Arm.* Cleuell. *Heb.* חלה, Chalah, to be sick. *Dav.* Also, Clefychu.
 Clafycca, sickly, subject to sickness, often sick, valetudinary.
 Clefyccian, to be sickly, to be often sick.
 †Clasio, scurff. *H. S.*
 Clafr, Clefri, Clefryd, the leprosy.
 Clafr, Clafwr, *K. H.* a leprous person.
 Clafrllyd, sick of the leprosy, leprous.
 Clai. clay. *Gr.* Ἀργίλος, Argilos, and Χαλίξ, Chalix, mortar. *Heb.* חול, Chol, sand. *Dav.*
 Claiar, and Clauar, luke-warm, milk-warm, between hot and cold: also, gentle, mild. *Gr.* Χλιαρός, Chliaros. *Arm.* Clouar.
 Claiarwch, luke-warmness.
 †Claing, volumen. *H. S.* a folding, a rolling; a volume.
 Clais, a mark or print of a stripe or blow, a wale on the skin after beating, black and blue. *Maen*

clais, marble, because of its blueness. Also, a little ditch or trench; a chink or cleft. Clais dwr a glann.
 Clais dydd, the dawning of the day, day-break, day-spring. Whence the comp. Dichlais dydd, of the same signification.
 Cleisio, to make black and blue spots in the skin with beating; to wax black and blue after beating: also, to rend or cleave, to be rent; the same as Holiti. *W. S. Matt. xxvii.* Also, to dawn, the same as Gwawrio. *W. S. Matt. xxviii.*
 Clamp, a mass or lump of any thing; as, Clamp o does, a lump of dough, &c. *Heb.* גולם, Golem, Glomus informis. *Dav.*
 Clap, a stroke or blow, a bounce, a clap or crack. A'i chlap megis hwch lippa. *Jolo i felin.*
 Clappian, to tattle, to tell tales. *Caerm.*
 Clariwn, a clarion or trumpet. *G.* Gl. i'r corn.
 Clâs, the cloister of a church. Gwae a ddiflas glâs yr eglwysau. *Gr.* Yn. Hence Clasdir, tir eglwys, church-land, glebe-land. Y Clâs ar Wy.
 Clas, the name of an island. *Q.* wh. the isle of Corfu, saith *E. Lh.* Clas ac Auena ynysoedd yn y môr Groeg lle trigawdd y Britannieid, a aethont o'r Ynys hon ygan Yrp Luyddawg o Lychlyn, yn amser Gaydial Ybyri. *Tr. Brit.*
 Clau, upright, sincere, true to trust, safe and sound; fast or swift. *Caerm.*
 Clauar. *Vid. Claiar.*
 Clauaru, to grow warm, to warm or make warm.
 Clawdd, *pl.* Cloddiau, a dike or ditch, a fence made of earth, a trench, a bank, a hedge. *Arm.* Cleuz. *Cor.* Clêdd.
 Cloddio,

Cloddio, *to dig.*
 Clawr. *The same as Clafr.*
 Clawr, and Clor, *a cover or lid.*
Pl. Cloriau. Diminutive Cloryn.
 Clawr daiar, *the surface of the earth, the upper stratum or tegument of the earth.*
 Clêb, *decrepit, very old.* Hen glêb, *a decrepit old man.*
 Clecc, *a noise, a crack or crackle; tale-bearing, in Glamorg.*
 Cleccian, *to make a noise, to crack or crackle.* Cliccied y ddôr yn cleccian. *D. G. Cleccan is to tattle, to tell tales, in Glamorganshire.*
 Cledr, *sing.* Cledren, *the rafter of a house, a beam, a stake. Anciently a sword.* Gr. Κλειθρον, Kleithron.
 Cledren Gwafafwr, *K. H. a sum of money, that is 120 pence, or ten shillings, due to the landlord from him, who built on his ground without leave, and dwelt there a year and a day.* O derfydd i Drestadawg fyned yn wr i Drestadawg arall, ac adeilad ac aredig ar dir yn ddiannod, a bod yn edifar ganthaw, a mynnu myned i ganthaw, efe a ddyleu dalu Chweugaint iddaw, a honno a elwir Cledren waffafwr. *K. H.*
 Cledr llaw, *the palm of the hand.*
 Cledr y ddwyfron, *the breast-bone, the breast.*
 †Clêdd, *the left.* Ar glêdd y Canghellawr, *K. H. on the chancellor's left hand. Hence Gogledd for the north; as Dehau (or right) for the south. This word is grown obsolete in the Welsh, but is still retained in the other dialects of the British, as Dorn cledd, the left hand, in Corn. Cleidd, or Cleiz, left, in Arm. So also Cle or Clith in Irish.*
 Cleddiwig, *a quarry of stones.* D. G. i'r rhew.

Cleddyf, *a sword. So in Cor. and Arm.*
 Cledd, and Cleddau, *the same as Cleddyf a sword.* Llaw ar gledd arall ar groes. *K. Merddin a Gwenddydd. Also, the cross piece of timber that keeps the boards in a door together is called Cleddyf.*
 Cleddyf Bleddyn, and Cleddau bifi-wail, *the same as Dueg, the milt, the spleen.*
 Cleddyfal, and Cleddyfod, *the stroke of a sword.*
 Clefryd. *Vid. Clafr.*
 Clefychu. *Vid. Clafychu.*
 Clefyd, *sickness.* Y clefyd melyn, *the yellow jaundice.* Y clefyd dû, *the black jaundice.*
 Clegyr, *an Clegyr, a rock.*
 Clegyr, *to cackle as a hen doth when she hath laid an egg, to cluck; to gaggle or cank and cry as a goose* Gr. Κλαγγοζειν, Klanggozein.
 Cleher, and Clêr, *sing.* Cleheren, and Cleren, *a fly: a wasp.* Clêr duon, Clêr llwydon. *Vid. Clyr.*
 Cleinaw, *K. H. to leap or cover as the male doth the female.* De veribus dicitur sues ineuntibus. *Wott.*
 Cleirch, *a very decrepit old man.* Gr. Χρονοληρος, Chronoleros, *grown a dotard by old age.*
 Cleiriach. *The same as Cleirch.* Heb. כֶּלַח, Celach, *old age.* D. Mab cleiriach o'r bodr-wrach bodr. *Jolo.*
 Clem, *a slice, a piece.*
 Clêr, *musicians.*
 Clêr y dom, *the meaner and more unskilful sort of musicians.*
 Clera, *the going about of poets and musicians every third year: also, the gift or reward given to poets and musicians.*
 Clera, *to go about after the manner of musicians.*
 Clerwr, and Clermwnt, Gwr wrth gerdd, *a musician, an itinerant musician.*

†Clêr,

†Clêr, *sors*, H. S. *a lot*.
 Clewt, *a scolding*. H. S.
 Clewtio, *to scold*. Id.
 Cliccied, *the latch of a door, the bolt of a door*.
 Cliccied gên, *the jaw-bone*.
 Clicciedu yd, *to throw aside one sheaf out of every twenty, to be thrashed first, when corn is set out to thrash*.
 Clindarddach, *to crackle as thorns or wood in the fire: also, crackling, noise*. Eccles. vii. 6.
 Cliniadur, or Glyniadur, *from Glynu*. Offeryn i wneuthur yr edafedd yn genglau. *A reel*. Dav. Vid. Cengliadur.
 Clip, *a precipice*. R. M.
 Clippan, *an importunate beggar*. D.
 Clo, *a lock; a close or conclusion*.
 Cloig, *a little lock, a wooden hasp*.
 Cloigyn, *a diminutive of the same signification as Cloig*. It is used in some places for a short stick fastened with a wyth to keep a country gate shut.
 Cloi, *to lock; to close, to conclude*. Gr. Κλείω, Kleio, *to shut*. Arab. Aglac, *to shut, to lock; and Galc, a locking up*. Dav.
 Cloedigaeth, *conclusion*.
 Clocc, *a clock*. D. G.
 Cloccian fal iar, *to cluck as a hen*.
 Clôch, *a bell*. Pl. Clych. So in Arm. Cor. Clôh. Gr. Κλώζω, Clozo, *clango*.
 Clych Suddas, clych y dŵr. Vid. Morwyfiad.
 Cloch yr ymadrodd, *the top of the throat, the uvula*.
 Clochydd, *a sexton*.
 Clockdy, *a belfry, a steeple*.
 Clôd, *praise, commendation*. Gr. Κλέω, Kleos, and Κληδών, Kledon. Chald. כִּילִי, Kilus, *praise*.
 †Clodfann, uchelglôd, *highly praised, laudable, praise-worthy*. From Clôd and Bann, *high*.
 Clodfawr, *much praised, highly commended*.

Clodfori, *to praise, to commend, to praise much*.
 Clodforedd, *praise, commendation*.
 Cloen, llafn, *a blade*. Pl. Cloewon. V.
 Cloer, *hutches or cases*. Foruli. D. *A space like a cupboard left in a wall to lay things out of hand*. T. J. From Clo.
 Clofen, *a bough a branch*. Gr. Κλημα, Clema, Κλάδος, Clados.
 Cloff, *lame, halting*. Gr. Κυλλω, Kyllōs, Χωλω, Cholos. Heb. כָּלוּת, Kalut.
 Cloffi, *to halt, to grow lame, to be lame, to limp, to falter: also, to lame or make lame*.
 Cloffi, or Cloffni, *lameness, halting, limping*.
 Cloffrwm, *a fetter*.
 Clôg, *the same as Cochl, a cloak*. Y ceiliog dewr a'r clog du. D. G.
 Clogwyn, *a steep rock hanging on one side*.
 Clogyrnach, *rough, rugged, uneven, craggy*. Awdl clogyrnach, *a sort of W. metre*. Vid. J. D. Rhaesi Gram. p. 217.
 Clo-ia, *icicle*.
 Cloig, *helm or wheat straw made into bundles for thatching*. Caerm.
 Clôr, *earth-nuts*. Vid. Herbas.
 Clora, *to gather earth-nuts*.
 Cloren, *a tail*.
 Clorian, pl. Cloriannau, *a balance or pair of scales to weigh with*. From Clawr.
 Clôs, *a pair of breeches*.
 Clôs, *the cloister of a church*. Vid. Clâs.
 Clôs, *a yard before a house*. Caerm.
 Clûd, cludfa, *carriage*.
 Cludo, *to carry loadings, to bear; to heap up together*.
 Cludair, *a pile of wood, a heap of any thing carried together and heaped up, a float of timber*. Mi a'i gyrraf hwynt yn gludeiriau ar hŷd y môr. 1 Kings v. 9. Also, *a place*

CL

a place where fuel is kept, a wood-yard. *Accipi videtur* [sc. in *Legibus Wallicis*] *pro re ab inquilino lucrata, dum in ædibus alienis degit.* Wott.

Cludeirio, to heap up together, to gather or raise up on heaps.

†Clugar, Arm. a partridge.

Clul, the sound of bells, a passing-bell. *Vid.* Cnul and Cnill.

Clun, the hip, the haunch. So in Arm.

Clust, an ear.

Clustymwrandu, to listen or give ear, to hearken, to attend.

Clustog, a pillow, a cushion. Chald. כסת, Chasath. Dav.

Clwccian. The same as Cloccian.

Clwm. *Vid.* Cwlm, and Cwlwm.

Clwppa, a club. Rab. קולפא, Culpa, a club. Dav.

Clwtt, and Clwttyn, a clout, a piece of cloth, &c. Pl. Clyttiau.

Clyttio, to patch.

Clwyd, a bundle of rods wattled together: also, a country gate. Glamorg. Clwyd ieir, a hen-roost.

Clwyd y ddwyfron, the breast-plate, the breast-bones, the breast. *Crates pectoris, in Virgil.*

Clwyden, a hurdle. Clwyden o ia caled-oer. D. G.

Clwyf, a disease in N. W. a wound in S. W.

Clwyfo, to wound; to fall sick, to be sick.

Clwyf y brenhin, y manwynnau, the king's evil. Y Clwyf digwydd, and Clwyf tegla, the falling-sickness. Y Clwyf gwahanol, and Clwyf mawr, the leprosy.

Clwyf y Marchogion, the emroids or piles, the swelling of the veins in the fundament.

Clwyfus, sick in N. W. wounded in S. W.

Clybod, to hear: also, bearing. Trwm ei glybod, hard of hearing.

Clýd, warm. Lle clýd, a warm

CN

place, which is free from cold, and defends from the cold. Dillad clydion, warm clothes.

Clydwr, warmth, a defence from cold, a place secure from cold.

Clyfaredd. *Vid.* Cyflafaredd.

Clyr, sing. Clyryn. a kind of wasp, saith Dav. A fly is thus called in some places. Clyryn llwyd, a dun-fly. Rhwng y clyr a thyn y gwartheg. P.

Clyro, [l. Cylyro] to paint. H. S. To dawb or smear over, in S. W.

Clyw, the hearing. Heb. קול, Kol, a voice, a sound. Dav.

Clywed, the hearing: also, to hear. So in Arm. Corn. Clowaz. Gr. κλύω, Klyo.

Clywedigaeth, the hearing.

†Clywittor, let him be heard. Dav. To hear. V.

CN

Cnaif, shearing, clipping.

Cneifio, to shear, to clip.

Cneifion, locks clipped off wool; shear-wool, flocks.

Cnap, a bunch, a knob, a boss. Heb. כנף, Canaph. Dav. Also, a piece of a thing broken, a fragment. Mau och, aeth fy mwa i Yn drichnap, anian drychni. D. G. Also, a button, saith E. Lh. So in Irish.

Cnapan, sphæromachia. H. S. Welsh hurling.

Cnappog, bunch'd or knobbed.

Cnau, sing. Cneuen, a nut. Arm. Craouen. Corn. Cynyfan. Ir. Cnú. Cnau coegian, rotten or worm-eaten nuts.

Cnau ffrengig, wall-nuts.

Cnawd, flesh.

Cnawdol, fleshy, carnal, led by the flesh, pertaining to the flesh.

Cnodig, fleshy, full of flesh, plump.

Cnawd, commonly, but not rightly, for

for Gnawd, accustomed, customary, usual.

Cnecc, a fart.

Cneccu, to fart.

Cnecht, a basis, a foundation. H. S.

Cnewyll, and Cnywyll, sing. Cnewyllyn, a kernel. Pefr fyrllysg tew eu cnewyll. D. G. i'r Cnau. Vid. ex. in Ballasg. It is also used sometimes for the middle point of any thing; as Yng ngnewyllyn y talcen, in the midst of the forehead.

†Cniff, a fighting.

Cnill. The same as Cnùl. Cloch-yddes, cynnes y cân, Cnill adar mewn cnu llydan. H. D. i Walch.

Cnippws, a fillip with one's finger or nail.

Cnith, a soft touch, a touch, a stroke, a beating. Ni thrawai gnith â'r ewin, Na bai lais gwêll na blâs gwin. T. A. i delynior.

Cnithio, to touch gently, to beat softly, to smite, to strike, to twitch, to nibble at a bait. Gr. Κνίθω, Knetho, to scratch, to rub. Llaes gnithio'r ffenestr, to beat the window softly. Cnithio ei wallt a orug, Hist. Carol. M. to pluck one's hair.

Cnocc, a knock, a blow, a stroke.

Cnoccio, to knock, to beat. Cnoccio'r drws, D. G. to knock at the door.

Cnoccell, a fillip.

Cnoi, to bite, to gnaw, to chew.

Gr. Δάκνω, Dakno, Κνείω, Kneio, Cnoi cîl. Vid. Cîl.

Cnofa, the griping of the guts, the wringing of the belly, a gnawing, a griping, the pain of a woman in travail. Fel cnofeydd gwraig yn esgor. Jer. xxii. 23.

Cnofain, verbum frequentativum a Cnoi.

Cnu, and often Cnuf, a fleece of wool.

Gr. Νάκν, Nake, and Νάκν, Nakos, and Κνίδιον, Koidion. Cnuf o wlan accw neu flawd. L. G.

†Cnûd, a pack of wolves. Pl. Cnu-doedd. Owein a'i cospes yn ddrûd, mal cnûd yn ymlid defaid. Tal. i Owein ap Urien. Cnûd o fleiddiau. T. A.

Cnùl, the ringing of bells, a passing-bell. Decca'o nef hyd y cnùl. L. G. Cnùl byth accw'n ael y bedd. L. Mon.

Cnuwch, the hair of the head, a bush of Hair.

†Cnuwch, perna, H. S. a gammon of bacon.

Cnwcc, a bunch, a swelling in a man's body, a bump; a knob or knot in a tree.

Cnwd, the increase of the year, a crop. In S. W. it signifies little children. Cnydyn, a little child, saith Dav. but I never could observe it so used.

Cnwff, a lunch or lunchion.

Cnydfawr, that yieldeth large increase, plentiful. Gwlad gnydfawr, a plentiful country. Jer. ii. 7.

Cnydio, to yield an increase, to bring forth a crop.

Cnyw, an autumn-pig. Ll. Cnyw. i. e. Porcellus autumnalis. K. H. Lat.

Côb, a cloak; a mantle. A cope.

Còb, a knock.

Cobio, to knock, to smite, to thump; to peck at as hens. Cnff -

Cocr, indulgent.

Cocreth, indulgence.

Cocru, to indulge, to make much of.

†Cocwy, a lordship, rule, dominion. H. S.

†Cocwyo, to bear rule. Id.

Côch, red, ruddy. Gr. Κόκκινον, Coc-kinon, Χρῶμα, Chroma.

Cochi, to wax red, to blush.

Cochder, redness.

Cochl, a cloak; a mantle.

†Cochol,

†Cochol, *usury*.
 †Cochre, *Arfog, arm'd. V.*
 †Cochwedd, *battle, war. Dav.*
 Côt, *and Coden, a bag or pouch; a satchel, poke, or budget. Pl.*
 Codau, *cods or husks; as of pease, &c. Corn. Cwth. Cwthw Fav, bean-cods.*
 Côt eurych, Côt euraid, Coden hy-red, *a toad-stool. H. S.*
 Codennu, *to blister.*
 Codog, *sainfoin. H.S. Vid. Herbas.*
 Codi, *by the figure syncope, for Cyfodi, to rise; and Codiad, for Cyfodiad.*
 Codwarth, *deadly night-shade. H.S. Vid. Herbas.*
 Codwm, *a fall. Rectius fortè Cwdwm, a Gwth, ut Ysgwd. Dav.*
 Ac odid na rôn godwm. *L.G.*
 Codedd. *The same as Cawdd.*
 Coddiant, *harm, hurt, offence. Vid. Cawdd, Heb. כִּי, Chidh, affliction, mishap. Dav. Duw an diffyrth yn ddigoddiant oddiwrth y tân. N. Ef a fu ym mhlith y bleiddiau yn ddigoddiant. Id.*
 †Coddyn, *the same as Gaudy, a privy or house of office.*
 Coed, *wood, timber, trees. Arab. Guida, sylva. Ab Heb. עץ, Ngetz. Vid. Gwýdd, verso y in G pro more, & G in C, & y in D, ut Arab. Davies. Diwad coed a maes, K. H. i. e. to deny that he hath been present with the person concerning whom enquiry is made, in wood or field; i. e. to clear himself of a secret uncertain murder. Gwadu coed a maes a mynydd, is still in use in Breck. and Glamorg. for to deny any thing entirely and absolutely. Pl. Coedydd.*
 Coeden, *a tree, sing. from Coed. Est vox nuperrimè ficta, saith D.*
 Coeda, *and Coeta, to go to purvey or get wood; to gather fuel, to go a picking up sticks.*
 Coedwig, *a wood or grove, a forest.*

Coeg, *filly, foolish, insipid, naughty, empty, vain, good for nothing: also, proud in S. W.*
 Coegedd, *and Coegni, silliness, simpleness; vanity, emptiness: also, pride in S. W.*
 Coegen, *a vain, silly, or naughty woman. Dav. A proud wench.*
 Coegyn, *a naughty fellow. Dav. A proud coxcomb.*
 Coegddall, *dim-sighted, purblind.*
 Coeglwybr, *an uncertain path that is not much worn or frequented.*
 Coel, *credit, belief; an omen.*
 Coel, *corruptly for Cofl.*
 Coelio, *to believe, to credit, to trust.*
 Coelbren, *a lot.*
 Coelcerth, *a great fire, a bonfire; Welsh bonfires on All-saints eve. R. M. Perth fal y goelcerth a gaid. I Deul. Lloegr goelcerth llwybr drafferth drais. En. Wann.*
 †Coelcwydd, *from Coel and Cwyddo.*
 Coelfain, *glad-tidings. Dav. An honorary present, a reward for some extraordinary exploit. E. Lh.*
 Coeling, *belonging to Coel.*
 Coes, *the leg from the knee to the ankle. Chald. שוקא, Shoka, a leg. Dav.*
 †Coesarn, *a boot. H. S.*
 †Coesed. *q. Bara coesed, white bread, manchet. T. W. Drwg yw moes bara coesed, I rai o'r clerwyr na red. D. G. Talm o fara gwyn ac un dorth goesed. Hist. Gereint.*
 Coesgoch, *a bird called red-shank.*
 Coesgyn, *the bone of the leg, a leg.*
 Coeten, *a quoit.*
 Coeth, *purified, cleansed, fined. Aur coeth, pure or fine gold. Ac aur coeth, fel y gwyr cant. D. G. Also, pert in discourse, talkative. Glamorg.*
 Coethi, *to purify, to fine metal, to make clean. Coethi'r crochon, to stir or keel the pot: also, to prate,*

to be pert and talkative, in Glamorg.

Côf, memory, remembrance. Côf yw gennyf, I remember. Côf cyfliw, and Côf cyfedliw, a memorial of reproach for some bad action. Côf Llÿs, the evidence of the judges, concerning causes that had been determined by them, when either of the parties that went to law appealed to them. K. H.

Cofio, to remember; to call to mind.

Coflawdr, and Cofiadur, a remembrancer, a recorder.

Coflain, frequentativum verbum a Cofio, ut Gelwain a Galw.

Cofrestr, a catalogue, a list or register of names.

Cofen, a convent.

Cofl, and Coflaid, and in some places falsely Coel, an arm-full, a burden that can be carried in the arms.

Cofl gwâs diog. P. Gwâs arall a ddwg Seirioel, A naw o gaws yn ei goel. L. G.

Cofleidio, to embrace, to hug, to fold in one's arms.

Coffa, and Coffau, to remember, to call to mind, to make mention.

Coffa, memory, mention, memorial. Pl. † Coffeion.

Coffadwriaeth, remembrance, memory, memorial.

Coffr, a chest, a coffer.

Coffrys, K. H. from Coffr, id.

Côg, a cook.

Coginiaeth, the art of dressing and cooking of meat, cookery.

Côg, a cuckoo. Chald. קִיק, Kik. Dav.

Cogail, a distaff. So in Arm. Gr. Κόγκαλος, Kóngkalos. Cael Etiffediaeth o gogail, K. H. when the issue male in a family is extinct, and the estate devolves upon the female. Hic mos designandi sexum fœmineum per Instrumentum, quo ad vestimenta conficienda illæ solæ utebantur, a Celtis sive priscis Gal-

lis videtur promanasse; nam Gallis etiamnum est in Proverbio, Une Maison est tombée quenouille, domus in colum decedit, & usurpatur de Gente cujus stirps mascula extinguitur, & Fœminæ in Hereditatem succedunt. Wott.

Cogfran, a jack-daw, a chough.

Coggio, to cheat.

Coglofft, a garret.

Cogor, to chirp or chatter, to make a noise; the chattering of birds, the noise of crows, noise. Gwthiais y ddôr, cogor cawg. D. G.

Cogwrn, a little crab or wilding. Pl. Cegyrn. A sort of sea-snail; a shell; as of a snail, &c. E. Lh. Also a little stack of corn.

Côl, the sting of a bee, of a serpent, &c. Whence Colyn. Also, the beard of the husk of corn, awn. Blina côl, blaenau celyn. Folo i'r farf.

Coliog, full of little beards, as barley-corn, sharp like the beard of corn.

Colcaeth. Vid. Coelcerth.

Coledd, to cherish; to till, to cultivate, to dress; to take care of, to see to.

Coler, a collar. Chald. קוֹלָר, Kolar. Ezek. x. Dav.

Colfran, cheese-curds pressed, but not in a mould or cheese-fat.

Colfranu, to make such curds.

Colofn, and Colon, a pillar. Pedair colofn, the four pillars, i. e. the arms and the legs. K. H. They are otherwise called Pedwar post corph dyn. Ibid.

Colommen, a dove, a pidgeon or culver. C. Cylobman. A. Cwlm.

Colommendy, a pigeon-house, a dove-cote.

†Colp, a sharp-pointed stake or spar used in thatching. Whence Ysgolp. Magl y pyfg am golp Pasgen. R. N.

Colrhes, trifles. H. S.

Coludd,

Coludd, *the bowels, inwards or entrails*. Coluddion, *idem*. Sing. Coluddyn, *a bowel, a gut*. Gr. Κῶλον, Kôlon. Y glâs goludd, *the small guts*. Ysgymmyn coluddyn clawdd. D. G. i'r fiaren. Colwyn, *pl.* Colwynod, *little pretty dogs for women to play withal, lap-dogs, shooks*. Colwynwraig, *a midwife*. Colwyno, *to do the office of a midwife*. Colyn, *a sting*. Cêlyn dôr, *the hinge of a door*. Ob similitudinem aculei. Dav. Còll, and Colled, *loss, damage*. So in Arm. Tôst a fydd mwg coll. P. *The wife said ambiguously, lamenting for her husband, being asked why she wept. The double meaning of the expression is in Còll, which word signifies both loss and an hasle-tree*. Colledu, *to bring loss or damage to any one*. Colledigaeth, *perdition, destruction*. So in Arm. Colli, *to lose; to be lost; to spill*. Gr. ὀλλύω, Ollyo. Còll, and Cyll, *sing.* Collen, *an hasle-tree*. Gr. Κόρυλλος, Korylos. Collen ffrengig, *a walnut-tree*. Collwyn, *a grove or coppice of hasle-trees*. Combr, *cambrick*. Sindon. T. W. †Comer, *pride*. Compod, *a mariner's compass*. Pen-nod a chompod a champ. Ma. B. Pigod compod y campau. R. K. G. †Coned, balchedd, *pride*. Q. *wh.* hence Gogoniant. †Coniach, *somewhat proud*. Gwerin coniach. L. G. i wyr Caer. Conell, *a tail*. *It is a word of the feminine gender from Conyn*. Conyn. *The same as Colyn*. Gr. Κῶνος, Kônos. Blaen y conyn, *the point of a sting*.

Conyn, *reed-grass*. *It is a diminutive from Cawn*. Congl, *a corner*. Gr. Γωνία, Gonia. Conglfaen, *a corner-stone*. Confyrrwyr, *conjurers*. Copinod, *information, intelligence, discovery, notice, certainty*. Geu-awg ni chaffo copinawd. Coppa, *the top or crown of the head, the top of any thing*. Heb. גִּב, Gaph, *a summit*; and כִּיבַע, Chobang, *a helmet, a turbant, a mitre*. Dav. Coppog, *crested, copped, having a high top*. Coppyn, and Pryf coppyn, *a spider*. Coppyn y dwr, Carw'r dwr, March y dwr, *a water-spider*. Coprs, *copperas*. Côr, *a quire or choir*. Côr ychen, *a crib to fodder oxen in; an ox-stall*. †Cor, *pl.* Corod. Q. *wh.* the same as Corr; and Q. *wh.* hence Corrodyn. Corr, *a dwarf; also, a spider*. Gwe'r corr, *a spider's web*. Corryn, *a spider*. Coranneid, *the Coritani*. Vid. Camd. Brit. †Corrodyn. q. Corrodyn cerdd meiddlyn Mai. D. G. i R. M. Corrodyn min dÿn mwyn doeth. D. G. i'r cusan. Corrodyn cywir ydwyf. D. G. Corrodyn cywir ydwyt. D. G. iw gledlyf. Q. *wh.* Cyrodyn, from Cyd and Rhodio, *a companion*. Dav. †Corawg, *liberal*. Whence Anghawr, *covetous*. Gwell corawg na chybydd. P. †Corban, Bwlch, *a gap, as some say*. Corbedw, *sing.* Corbedwyn, *a little low birch-tree*. Cordyn, *a cord, a rope*. Also, Corden, *a cord, &c.* So in Arm. Gr. Χορδή, Chorde. Corden, in Lib. Land. *is the string of an instrument*. Cordref, *a little town or village*.

†Cordwal. *Q. wh. Turkey leather.*
 Gwain o gordwal newydd. *Br.*
Ronab. Ac esgidiau o gordwal
 brithon am ei thraed. *Hist. Ow.*
ap Urien. A dwy wintas o gord-
 wal brithon am ei draed. *Ibid.*
 Corddi, *to churn.*
 Cordderw, *a low oak.*
 Corddyn, *a hinge of a door.*
 Corddlan, *a burial place. It seems*
to be written falsely for Corphlan.
 Cored, *a wear in a river.*
 Corf, *a body, a body without a head.*
Truncus corporis. *Dav. Pl. Cyrf.*
 Corf ais, *a rib, pl. Corfeisiau.*
 A'i gorfafau'n gryf eifoes. *T. A.*
 O'i flaen yn gorf-loyw uniawn,
 Ac ar f'ol i'n gorf-loyw iawn.
L. G. i gyfrwy.
 Corflan. *Vid. Corphlan.*
 Corgi, *a cur.*
 Corhwyad, *a water-fowl called a*
teal.
 Coriar, *a partridge.*
 Corlan, *pl. Corlannau, a sheep-coat,*
a fold, a pen for sheep. From the
Ir. Caor, a sheep, and the Brit.
Llan, a place pale in or inclosed.
Caor is long ago grown obsolete in
the Welsh, but is still in use a-
mong the Irish. E. Lh.
 Corn, *pl. Cyn, a horn. So in Cor.*
and Arm. Heb. קרן, Keren. A-
rab. Karn. Gr. Κέρας, Keras. D.
Also, a trumpet. Llêf y corn yn
niwedd byd, the sound of the trum-
pet, &c. Corn o wlanen neu fre-
thyn, a piece of cloth or flannel
rolled up on a stick.
 Corn pori, *the gullet, weasand or*
pipe, whereby meat and drink pas-
ses from the mouth to the stomach.
 Corn y gêg, *the weasand or wind-*
pipe.
 Corn breuant. *Vid. Breuant.*
 Cornaid, *K. H. an horn-full. Vid.*
Reg. 9. in Davisii Gram. p. 46.
 Corniog, *having horns. Vid. Psal.*
lxix. 31.

Cornant, *a brook, a rill.*
 †Corned, *pride. V.*
 Cornel, *a corner.*
 Cornelu, *to remove into a corner.*
If. xxx. 20.
 Corniccyll, *and Cornchwigl, and*
Cornor y gweunydd, a lap-wing.
 Cornor, *the king of the bees, the*
leader.
 Cornwyd, *a boil, a blain; the plague,*
the pestilence.
 Coron, *a crown, a diadem. Gr.*
Κορόνη, Corone. Chald. קרנתא,
Kerontha, coronula, capitellum;
and קוריא, Koraia, coronæ, capi-
tis ornamenta. Omnia ab Heb.
קרן, Keren, quod aliquando pro
gloriâ accipitur. Dav.
 Corph, *a body. So in C. and Arm.*
Heb. גוף, Guph. Pl. Cyrph and
 †Corphoroedd. *Trwy gorph y*
dydd, all day long.
 Corphlan, *and Corflan, a church-*
yard, a burial place. There is no
distinction in the present Welsh
between Corphlan and Mynwent;
but these words are of a different
meaning in the W. Laws. Myn-
went was the yard next to the
church; Corphlan was a more out-
ward yard, encompassing on every
side that inner yard, and in this
outward yard they buried the dead.
But this difference is disused and
forgotten many ages ago. From
Corph, a body, and Llan, a yard.
Vid. Gloss. Wottoni ad Calcem
Legum Wallicarum.
 Corphol, *of great stature; bulky, of*
a large body.
 Corphorol, *bodily, corporeal.*
 Cors, *sing. Corfen, a reed; a stalk*
of corn. Pl. Cyrs, and Ceirs.
 Cors, *a bog, a marsh, a moor, moorish*
or marshy ground. Pl. Corfydd.
Bogs and marshes being often over-
grown with reeds, it was thence
probably they were called Cor-
fydd.

Corseg,

Corfog, boggy, marshy, moorish, fen-ny: also, full of reeds.

Cors-frwynen, a bulrush.

Cors-hwyad, a fen-duck, a moor-ben.

Cort, a rope, a cord. *Vid.* Cordyn.

Gwâs gogwta da dihort, Ac eddystr mewn cebystr cort. *Jolo i farch.* Pl. Cyrt.

Cortyn, pl. Cortynnau, hangings, curtains.

Corwgl, and Corwg, and Cwragl, and Cwrwgl, a sort of small boat called a coracle, used by fishermen on many rivers in Wales, as also in Ireland and Scotland. It is of an oval form, made of split rods or twigs interwoven, and on that part next the water cover'd with pitch'd flannel, canvas, or horse-skin, in which one man, being seated in the middle, will row himself with one hand, while with the other hand he manages his net or fish-tackle, and coming off the water, he will take the light vessel on his back and carry it home. Llwyth gwr ei gorwg. P. Cor. Gwrhal, a ship.

Corwal, tann'd or dressed leather. *Aluta.* H. S.

Corwynt, a whirl-wind. Arm. Corwenten.

Coryn, the crown of the head: also, the shaving of the crown of the head, as the priests of the church of Rome do. Gr. Κορυφή, Coryphe; and Καρα, or Καρα, Kara, or Kare, the summit of any thing. K. H. Corona sacerdotalis, tonsura clericalis. Hinc Corynawg, dicitur de illo qui tonsuram clericalem accepit. Wott.

Corynrwy, Lib. Land. a diadem.

Cosgordd, a retinue, attendance, a company of servants. Arm. Cosgor, a family. *Vid.* Gosgordd.

Cosi, to scratch, to scrape, to rub; to itch.

Cosi, itching, an itch. Gr. Κνισμός, Cnesmos, and Κνισμός, Cnismos.

Cosp, punishment, chastisement. Arab. Ngazabon. Dav. Nid â cosp ar ynfyd. P.

†Cospawd. The same as Cosp.

Cospi, to punish, to chastise.

Cospedigaeth, punishment.

Cost, charge, expence, cost. It is an antient Brit. word, saith Davies. Neb ni chyft y rhyw byst byth. Ll. B. H.

Costus, costly, chargeable.

Costio, to cost or stand in, to spend, to lay out money.

Costog, a mastiff.

Costogaidd, dogged, churlish, morose, inhuman.

Costrel, a bottle, a great flaggon, a jug. Rab. Syr. כוס, Costa. Arab. كوس, Cost. Dav.

Costwyo, rectius Cystwyo, to chastise, to punish.

†Cott, and Coth, Lib. Land. an old man; a warm rich old man, an old miser. H. S.

Cotarmur, a coat-armour, an herald's coat.

Cotiar, a coot, a moor-ben.

Cottwm, cotton or bombast: also, a certain kind of woollen cloth is thus called in Glamorg. Half-cloth.

Cowyll, goods wherewith the husband presents his bride the morning after the wedding. *Vid.* Argyffreu, and Amobr. Cowyll yw yr hyn a gaffo merch am ei gwryfdawd. K. H. It is a kind of garment and covering. Dav.

Cowyllyn, a diminutive from Cowyll.

Cowraint. *Vid.* Cywraint.

Cowydd, lege Cywydd.

Cowyn, the plague or pestilence. W. S. Matt. xxiv.

Cra,

C R

C R

Cra, Cra'r gerddi, *garlick*. Vid. Herbas.

Crâch, *sing*. Crachen, *a scab*. Heb. גרב, Garav, *scabies*. Arab. Garaba, Caraba, *ulcus*. Dav. Crâch drwg mewn pen. *a scald head*.

Crachennu, *to grow into a scab*.

Crachlyd, *scabby, mangy, itchy*.

Crâch, *dwarfish*. E. Lh. *sc. in compositis*; as, Crach-hwyaden, *a teal*.

†Craeyryll. *Q. wh. wild*.

Crafangc, *the talon or claw of a bird, the claw of a crab, or of the like thing*. Pl. Crafangau.

Crafangog, *having large claws or great paws, broad-handed*.

Crafangaid, *a gripe or handful*.

Crafu, *to scrape, to scratch*. Heb. גרר, Garadh, *to scratch*; גרב, Garav, *a scab*. Gr. Χαράσσειν, Charassein, *to carve, to engrave*. Dav.

Crafell, *an instrument wherewith a thing is scraped, a grater; a curry-comb; a wooden instrument like a spoon to take butter out of a pot*.

Crafell ysgwydd, *the shoulder-blade*.

Craflech, *a stone-shard for shaving*. Testa rasoria. Dav.

Crâff, *a brace to fasten beams, a hook, a cramp-iron, a clasp, a hasp; a pair of pinchers: also, a bolt*. Heb. גרף, Garaph, *to draw, to snatch*. Cael crâff ar ûn. Arm. Crapaff, *to cast anchor*. Dian-craff, *i. e. Diangori, to weigh anchor*.

Creffyn, *a diminutive from Crâff*.

Crâff, *quick-sighted, one that sees sharply or holds any thing fast, sharp*. Thence Angraff, *blunt, dull or dim, that easily lets loose his hold*.

Craffu, Craffu â golwg, *to look steadfastly*. Craffu ag ewin, neu â pheth arall.

C R

Cragen, *the shell of a fish*. Cra-gennau pysgod, *gills of fishes*.

Crai, *fresh, new*. Newydd grai, *fresh and new*. Brethyn neu wla-nen grai, *cloth or flannel newly brought from the weaver and not scoured*. Vid. Cri.

†Craiff, *the same as Trugar, saith Ll. merciful*.

†Creffiant, *mercy*.

Craig, *a rock*. Hence the Eng. Crag. Gr. Πῶξ, Rhox. Arab. Hagar, *a rock, a stone*. Dav.

Creigiog, *rocky, craggy*.

†Crain, *an adj. from the infinitive mood following*.

†Crain, *to lie or fall down, to roll, to wallow, to tumble on the ground*. Hence the compounds, Amcrain, amcreinio, digrain, dychrain, aer-grain. Myned ar ddigrain, *to wander, to go astray*. W. S. Matt. xviii. Heb. גהר, Gahar, *to cast himself down*. Dav.

Crair, *is what is touched with the hand by them that swear. The relicks of the saints were thus called. The Welsh very often carried these with them, that they might solemnly swear by them, and that these relicks might protect them. Hence Nawdd y Creirau, occurring so frequently in the W. Laws. Any thing curiously adorned was also called Crair*. Dav.

Creirio, and Creirhau, *to adjure one by the relicks of the saints, i. e. to make one swear, to tender one his oath*.

Creirwy. *The same as Crair*.

Craith, *a scar*. Arm. Creizen.

Craith ogyfarch, *a visible scar, viz. which is on the face, or hand, or foot*. Arab. Garrah.

Crammen, *a scab, a gall or fret*. H. S.

Cramwyth, *sing*. Cramwythen, *a pancake, a fritter*. Arm. Cram-poezen.

Crangc,

Crangc, a crab-fish: also, a gangrene or mortified flesh; an eating ulcer.

Crap, a snatching, a catching.

Crâs, dry and hard, well-baked: also, sawcy, malapert.

Craider, dryness, drought, sauciness, bawdry, ribaldry.

Crasu, to dry, to make dry, to set a drying, to bake bread: also, to wax dry, to be dry'd.

† **Crau**, blood: also, the heart, as some say. Crau is also some stuff for wearing. A'i wely a oedd wiw i'r Amherawdr Arthur gyf-gu yndo o Ysgarlad, a grau, a phali, a syndal a bliant. *Hist. Ow. ap Urien.*

Crau arf, the hole in the handle of a weapon.

Crau nodwydd, the eye of a needle.

Craw, a swine-sty. Arm. Crou; Crou an deuet, a sheep-fold; Crou an gueffr, a goat-fold; Crou an ouhen, an ox-stall; Crou an moch, a pig-sty.

Crewyn, a diminutive from Craw.

Crawel. *Vid. Criafol.*

Crawen, a crust. So in Ar. Hence Ysgrawen.

Crawennu, to make hard in a crust, to wax hard or crusty.

Crawn, any thing that is shut up, kept in or stopped: also, what is amassed, hoarded or heaped up together; obstruction. Whence it is taken for matter coming out of a sore, corruption, corrupt foul gore. *Vid. Cronni.* Hence Anghrawn, digrawn, gorchrawn, cronniad. And Eurgrawn, a treasure, in K. H. an heap of gold. Neud mau o'i angau dagrau digrawn. C.

Crawnu, to breed filth, to matter or breed matter, as a sore doth.

Cre, *crepida*, H. S. a slipper.

Crebach, shrunk and withered with dryness and rottenness. *Vid. Crybach.*

Crebachu, to be contracted or shrunk in by too much dryness.

Creccian, to cackle as a hen when she hath laid an egg.

Creceer, the misle thrush. H. S.

Crech, feminine from Crych.

Crechwen, loud laughter. From Crech and Gwên.

Crechwennu, to laugh aloud.

Crêd, faith, belief, religion. It is also used for Christendom. Arm.

Crêd, a surety for another; **Creden**, faith. *Vid. Briduw.*

Credu, to believe. So in Arm.

Crededyn, and **Credadyn**, a credulous person. D. A believer.

Creduniaeth, and **Credaduniaeth**, credulity. *Doniog fu'r gredaduniaeth. D. G. Also, belief.*

Crêf, feminine of Crÿf.

Crefadur yw pilionen yr ymmen-nydd, a thin membrane which incloses the brains. *Vid. Creuan.*

† **Creffiant**, mercy. V. Better **Creffiant**.

Crefu, to desire, to crave, to beg earnestly. The same as Creu.

Crefydd, religion. Some write it **Cred-ddyf**, q. d. **Cred-ddeddf**; but Dr. Davies does not approve of it.

Crefyddu, to keep a religious fast, to fast for religion's sake.

Crefyddol, and **Crefyddus**, and **Crefyddgar**, religious.

Crefyddwr, a religious man.

Creffit, a handy-craft, a trade. *Est antiqua vox Britannica. Dav.*

Crefftwr, a handy-craftsman, a mechanick, an artist.

Crefftwraidd, artificial, cunning, workmanlike.

Cregen, an earthen vessel, a potter's vessel.

Cregenydd, a potter or worker of things in clay.

Creglais, a hoarse voice, a hoarse screaming noise. From Creg, the feminine of Cryg, and Llais.

Cregyn,

Cregyn, *pl. of Cragen. Cregyn gwynion, cockles. Cregyn gleifion, muscles. Cregyn llygaid meheryn, limpets. Cregyn gwichiaid, periwinkles.*

Creiffiant. *Vid. Craiff.*

Crempog, and **Crempogen**, *a pancake, a fritter. Arm. Crampoezen.*

†**Cren**, *a pig-sty. T. W.*

Creppa. *a short dwarfish man.*

Creppog, *a short dwarfish woman.*

†**Cres**, *among, between. H. S.*

Crest, *sing. Cresten, scurf, dandriff.*

Crestennu, *to gather scurf, to grow scurfy or full of scurf.*

Crêth, *the bearing or suffering of cold, shaking, trembling. Hence Achreth.*

Crêu, *to create. So in Arm. Heb. ברא, Bara, verso ב in כ, similis figuræ.*

Creawdr, *a creator.*

Creadur, *a creature. So in Arm.*

Creadigaeth, and **Creaduriaeth**, *a creation.*

Crêu, *to beg or desire earnestly; to croak like a crow. Heb. קרא, Kara, to cry. Davies. A gre'r frân fawr, a gre'r frân fechan. P. Y ffordd yd gerddwyf gwrdd yd gre branhes, &c. P. M.*

Creuan, *the bone of the head, the scull or brain-pan. Gr. Κρανιον, Cranion. Rabb. קדרה, Cadra. Dav. Uch creuan ac is creuan. Mewn trille yn y pen y megir clefyd, 1. Yn y donn, in the skin; 2. Yn y greuan, in the scull; 3. Ac yn y grefadur, in the membrane which incloses the brains, whether the thicker, called Dura mater, or the thinner, called Pia mater. Medd. Myddfai.*

Creulon, *cruel, fierce, inhuman. Creulon, [quasi Creulawn, verbatim plenus sanguine] bloody, from Crau and Llawn.*

Creulondeb, and **Creulonder**, *cruelty, fierceness, inhumanity.*

Creulyd, *rayed or dyed with blood, bloody. From Crau, blood. Dillad creulyd, Gwaed-ddillad. K. H. Vestimenta cruentata. Wott.*

Crewyn. *Vid. Craw.*

Creyr. *Vid. Cryr, and Cryhyr.*

Cri, *fresh, unleavened, raw. Vid.*

Crai. *Bara cri, unleavened bread.*

Lliain cri. *Brethyn cri, cloth that hath not been scour'd and fulled.*

Cri, *a cry, a noise, an outcry.*

Crio, *to cry, to call, to cry or call upon one. Heb. קרא, Kara, to cry. Arab. Caraz. Dav.*

Criwr, *a cryer. So in Arm. Gr. Κρυξ, Keryx. V. geron.*

Criafol, **Criafolen**, and **Cyriawol**, &c. [*S. W. Cerdinen and pren cawel*] *the quicken-tree. E. Lh. Opulus arbor. Dav. Cwrel lliw cyriawol llwyn. D. G. Cria fonllwyn cwrf unlliw. Gutto'r Glynn i ffaling goch. Also, the berries of that tree, or the like, such as haws or white-thorn-berries, &c.*

Crîb, *a comb to comb the head. So in Arm. A card to card wool with: also, the top, summit, crest, comb or cop of any thing; as, Crîb ty, crib mynydd, crîb ceiliog. In some parts of S. W. Cri-bau signifieth the same as Crwybr, and W. S. useth Crîb for a honey-comb, in Luke xxiv. Cor. Cri-ban, a comb. Criban cwliog, a cock's comb. E. Lh.*

Cribach, *a hay-hook. Vid. Crybach.*

Cribell, *Arm. a cock's comb.*

†**Cribiarth**. *q. V.*

Cribyn, *a rake.*

Cribinio, *to rake.*

Cribo, *to comb, to card wool.*

Cribod. *q. Nythod i'r cribod a'r crwybr. Ll. G. M. hen, ir eiry.*

Cribog,

Cribog, *crested, sharp at end, copped, peaked.*

Cribddail, *rapine, pillage, extortion.*

Cribddeilio, and Cribddeilaw, *to take by violence, to snatch, to pillage.*

Cribddeiliwr, *an extortioner, a robber, an oppressor.*

Cribddeilodraeth, *havock, pillaging, plundering.*

Criccied, *a cricket.* From the Gr. Κραυγή, Krayge, *noise.* Dav.

†Crisio, Ymaelyd, *to catch hold on.*

Crimmell, *a diminutive of the feminine gender from Crimp, a long sharp ridge or rim of any thing.*

Crimmog, *the skin, and metaphorically whatever is like it.*

Crimp, *the edge of any thing.* Crimp crimmog, *the skin.*

Crimprew, *hard sharp-pointed frost.*

Cîn, *dry, and easy to be broken for its dryness, withered, brittle: also, covetous, niggardly, penurious, sparing.*

Crinder, *dryness, brittleness; covetousness, niggardliness.*

Crino, *to wax dry, to wither.*

Crintach, *niggardly, penurious.*

Crintachrwydd, *niggardliness, baseness, penuriousness.*

Crinwas, *a covetous niggardly fellow.* Mâb y crinwas, *an arrant miser.*

Cripio, *to scratch.*

Crippian, *to creep.* Vid. Croppian.

Crisbin, Rhisg derw crîn. Vid. Crispin.

Crisial, *crystal; a kind of glass or precious stone, frozen (as is tho't) into that bright substance.* Vid. Grisial. D. Ddu translates crystal, Crisiallt in Ps. cxlvii.

Crisiant, *idem.* Gorwyn wyd uwch geirw y nant, Mewn crys o liw maen crisiant. Dafydd ap Gwilym i'r Alarch.

Crispin, *dry, withered.* Gwr coch, goarfoel, gogrispin.

Crôch, *eager, fierce, vehement, with*

force. Gweiddi yn grôch, *to cry vehemently.* Ymladd yn grôch, *to fight fiercely.*

Crochlefain, *to cry aloud.* Mark xv. 8.

Crochan, and Crochon, *a pot.*

Crochenydd, *a potter.* Some use Cregenydd.

Croen, *the skin of a man, or the hide of a beast.* So in Corn. and Arm. Gr. Χρῶς, Chrôs, Χρώς, Chrotos. Heb. נֶגֶף, Ngor, *a skin.* Inde Croen verso y in G pro more. Dav. Pl. Crwyn.

Croenen, *a thin tender skin, the outmost skin.* It is a diminutive from Croen.

Croeni, *to skin, or skin over, to close and grow into a skin as a wound doth.*

Croes, *a cross.* Solemne fuit Wallis terrarum Dominis, cum quis fundum experiundi potestatem peteret, crucem in fundo isto figere ad denotandum fundum istum exinde in manu Domini esse; nec prius Crux ista dimovebatur, aut experiundi potestas concessa fuit, quam summam pecuniæ a petitore Dominus acciperet. Cymmered groes i gan yr Arglwydd, K. H. i. e. Crucem accipiat a Domino. Crux hic pro Licentia accipitur Vassallo a Domino suo concessa agrum alii usui, vivarium & pratum sepimento includenti. Wott. Hence Heb groes heb wahardd, Heb groes heb warafun, in K. H. which is a proverbial expression signifying, without any let or hindrance, no man gainsaying. Croes is also used now for adversity, disappointment, affliction. Arm. Croas, and Croef-hynt, *a cross-way.*

Croes, (adj.) *cross, surly, contrary.*

Croesi, *to cross or sign with the cross: also, to cross or thwart one.*

Croesfaen, Maen terfyn, *a mearstone marked with a cross.*

Croefan, *a mimick, a jester, a buffoon, a ribaldrous fellow.*
 Croefan, Croefaren, Serthedd. *V. ribaldry.*
 Croefanaeth, *a scurrilous jest, ribaldry.* Croefanaeth croyw a sonniai. *D. G. i R. M.*
 Croefanair, *filthy communication.* Gr. *Ἀισχρολογία, Aischrologia. W. S. Col. iii. 8.*
 Croefangerdd, *lewd, bawdy songs or verses.*
 †Croeffan, *a maid, a virgin.* E. Lh.
 Croesaw, *a welcoming, a kind reception; congratulation.*
 Croesawu, *to make one welcome, to receive or entertain hospitably.* In S. W. Cressaw, and Gressaw.
 Crôg, *a hanging: also, a cross.* Also, CHRIST crucified.
 Crogi, *to hang.* So in Arm. Gr. *Κρεμάω, Cremao.*
 Croglith. *Vid. Llith.*
 Crogpren, and Crogwydd, *a gallows, a gibbet.*
 Crogedyf, *dropwort.* H. S.
 Crogen, *a sea-shell, the shell of a fish or of a snail.*
 Crogen pysgodyn, *gills of a fish.*
 Crogen march, *an oslet situate near the knee on the inside of a horse's legs.* Lichen equi. Dav. Cregyn garrau march.
 Croglath, *a snare, a gin or springe.*
 †Crogyfu, *to strive, to contend.* H. S.
 †Croi, *cold.* V. *sed q.*
 Crombeithinen, *a gutter tile.*
 Crombil, *the craw, crop or gorge of a bird.*
 Cromwyth, *the same as Crimmog, a shin.*
 Cromlech, *a sort of monuments supposed to have been altars for sacrifice before christianity, whereof some account is given by Mr. E. Lhwyd in his annotations on Mr. Camden's Britannia in Penbrokeshire and Anglesey. From Crom,*

the feminine of Crwm, crooked, and Llêch, a flat stone.
 Cronell, or Cronnell, *the spawn of fish, the hard roe of fish.* A Crwnn, *rotundus, q. d. rotandula; vel Gronnell, a Grawn, granulum.* Dav.
 Conglwyd, *the roof of a house. i. e.* Cromglwyd, *a bowed or crooked burdle.* From Crom, *the fem. of Crwm, crooked, and Clwyd, a burdle.*
 Cronicl, *a chronicle or history of things done from time to time.* From the Gr. *Χρόνος, Chronos, time.*
 Cronni, *from Crawn, to dam up waters, to hold in or keep back, to heap or hoard up, to amass.* Pan fo clefyd gwragedd yn cronni, *when women's monthly courses are stopped.* Llyfr Medd. Na chronna d'aur, na chrÿn di, Gwr crin a gâr eu cronni. L. Mor.
 Cronfa, *a place where water is dammed up.*
 Croppa, *properly the craw, crop or gorge of a bird, the ventricle, the stomach.*
 Croppian, *to creep, to crawl, to go on hands and knees.* Rhaid croppian cyn cerdded. P.
 Crôth, *the matrix or womb of a woman, the belly.* Heb. *כרש, Ceres.* Arab. Cres. Dav.
 Crôth esgair, Croth coes, *the calf of the leg.*
 Crothell, pl. Crethyll, *a banstickle, stickleback or miller's thumb, a sort of small fish like minnows, so called from having a big belly.*
 Crothog, *having a big-belly, gorbellied.*
 Crowyn, for Crywyn or Crewyn, K. H. *a kennel, a hog-sty.* It is now used to signify a thing made of rods wattled together to carry turf, &c.
 Croyw, *sweet, fresh, not leavened, not salt, unsalted.* Dwfr croyw, *in S. W. Dwfr gwyra, fresh water opposed to salt or sea-water.* Bara croyw, *unleavened bread.*

is used also of a clear, plain, audible voice and speech. Llais croyw, parabl croyw. Croyw iaith, a plain, uncorrupt, perfect language. Dywedyd yn groyw, to speak plainly without stuttering or impediment.

Croywber, most sweet.

Croywder, sweetness, freshness, unsaltedness.

Crûd, a cradle.

Crûg, and dim. Crugyn, a hillock, a knap, a tump, a barrow, a heap of stones, of earth, &c. a stack or rick of hay, corn, &c. in Glamorg. Also an impostume, an unnatural swelling of any corrupt matter in the body; a wheal, a pimple. Chald. רוקבא, Rukba, a heap. Dav.

Crugo, to gather into a heap, to grow into an imposthume.

Cruglwyth, a pile or heap.

Crupl, a cripple or creeple.

Crwbach, a crook or hooked stick.

Crwban, Mâth ar forgrangc yw, a sea-crab.

†Crwc, a bucket or milking pail.

Crwcca, crooked, bowed, bent, crump, crump-shouldered. Heb. כרע, Charang, to bend.

†Crwd, whence Ysgrôd, a skeleton.

Crwg, a heap. Vid. Crûg.

Crwmm, crooked, bowed, bent. Arm. Croum.

Crwnn, round. Arm. Crynn. Arab. Cora, a round thing.

Crwth, a musical instrument called a croud, a fiddle. From the Gr. Χόρος, Choros, and Κίθαρις, Kitharis, a harp.

Crwth halen, a salt-box. H. S.

Crythor, one that plays upon a croud, a fiddler.

Crwybr, a honey-comb, the drègs of honey. Some use Cwybr.

Crwydr, a wandering, straying, straggling, strolling, or roving about.

Crwydrwayw oedd ynthaw, weith-

iau yn ei freichiau, weithiau yn ei liniau, weithiau, &c. Dyn crwydr, a wanderer, a vagabond.

Crwydro, to wander, to go up and down, to gad or rove about.

Crwydrad, one that wandereth about, a vagabond.

Crwydri, penury or want; because the poor and needy use to wander about.

Crwydrus, needy, beggarly, poor.

Crwyn, pl. from Croen.

Crwys, the same as Croes, a cross.

Crwysedd, contention, strife, debate. It is used in S. W. for Cywryfedd.

O bai na chrwysedd, na barn, Na chyd rhwng gwann a chadarn. G. J. H.

Crybach, a crook. Crybach, and Crybychu. Vid. Crebach.

Crybwyll, to tell, to make mention or speak of: also, mentioning.

Crych, curled, crisped, frizzled, wrinkled, crumpled. So in Arm.

Crychni, curling, frizzling, wrinkling.

Crychu, to frizzle, to curl; to be frizzled, curled. Gr. Κέχχω, Kercho.

Crychias, ebullition, a boiling or bubbling.

Crychneitio, to dance, to trip, to caper.

Crych, a shallow in a river.

Crychydd, a heron. Caerm.

Crôd, a trembling, quaking, or shaking. Commonly, a fever, an ague.

Yn nef bu crôd, pan i'm crogyd, saith JESUS CHRIST, in Tal.

Crôd melyn, the yellow jaundice.

Crôd poeth, a continual burning fever. Crôd cymmalau, the joint-gout, a disease in the joints. Arthritis. Dav.

†Crydr, Arfau am wr. Ll. and D. P. and T. W. A chrydr ar bel-ydr balwyf. Jolo.

Crydwt. Vid. Grydwt. Clôr a chwydr cler a chrydwt. G. J. H.

Crydd, *a shoe-maker. Pl. Crydd-ion.*
 Crydd-dy, *a shoe-maker's shop.*
 Cryddiaeth, and Cryddaniaeth, *a shoe-maker's craft.*
 Crÿf, *strong. Fem. Crêf. So in Arm.*
 Heb. גבר, Gafar, *viribus valere, transpositis בר. Dav.*
 Cryfder, *strength. Heb. גבורה, Geburah. Chald. גבורתא, Geburta. Gr. Κράτος, Cratos. D.*
 Cryfhâu, *to wax strong, to strengthen; to be strenghtened. Heb. גבר, Gavar.*
 Cryffyniad, *scraping, scratching.*
 Crÿg, *hoarse.*
 Crygi, and Crygni, *hoarseness.*
 Crygu, *to grow hoarse; to make hoarse.*
 Crygen, *the gills of a fish. H. S. Vid. Crogen.*
 Crymman, *a reaping hook or sickle. From Crwm, because it is crooked.*
 Crymmu, *to grow crooked, to bow down, to stoop, to bend.*
 Crympog, *a pancake. Vid. Crem-pog.*
 Cryn, *indifferent, middling. Cryn ofn, some degree of fear. Crynddyn, a little man, a man of a mean stature. Fit a Crwnn.*
 Crynder, *roundness.*
 Cryndod, *a shivering or quaking, horror. From Crynu.*
 Crynfa, crÿd, *a trembling.*
 Crynswth, *in gross.*
 Cryno, *trim, trick or neat, tidy, compact, well-set, compendious.*
 Crynodeb, *an abridgment; compactness, neatness.*
 Crynoi, *to gather together.*
 Crynog, *a kind of measure containing ten English bushels.*
 Crynu, *to quake or tremble, to shake or quiver. So in Arm.*
 Crynwr, *a little man and of a mean stature: also, a base, ignoble man, and not manly. From Cryn and Gwr.*

Crynwr, *a quaker. From Crynu.*
 Crynwraidd, *rustick, rude, clownish, ill-bred, ignoble, stiff and not generous or gentleman-like.*
 Crÿr, and Cryhyr, and Crehyr, *a bird called a heron or hern. Cor. Cerhidd. Arm. Cerheis.*
 Crÿs, *a shirt, a shift or smock. Arm. Cres, a garment.*
 Cryshais, *a waistcoat.*
 †Cryfias, *a hastening. H. S.*
 †Cryfiaw, and Cryfia, *to hasten. T. W. To go. D. P. Trychan march godrudd, A gryfiwys ganthudd. Tal.*
 Cryw, *a wheel or bow-net to catch fish.*
 †Crywyll, *wild. V.*
 Crywyn, *a hog-fly. Vid. Craw.*

C U

Cu, *dear, dearly beloved. Tâd-cu, a grand-father. Mam-gu, a grandmother.*
 †Cuaidd, *pretious. H. S.*
 †Cudeb, *fondness. Cynddelw cadw ditheu y rhiw, Ar a ddêl ymma heddiw, Cudeb am un mâb nid gwiw. Llywarch bôn yn y maes yn Rhywedog gwedi trigo ei holl feibion onyd Cynddelw.*
 †Cuall. *q. Cuall cleddyf byrr o wain. P. Pob dulliad caead cuall, Mal llong dros ymyl y llall. G. Gl. i arfau gwynion. A wnêl argae gwae a gwall o'r deau, a gaff dial cuall. D. G. This word is used in Caermarthenshire to signify a stupid fellow, a simpleton, a fool, a dolt. But I do not know what meaning to assign it in the examples above. Vid. Cuell.*
 †Cuan, *a sort of a bird. Q. awh. a rock-owl. Arm. Cawen, an owl.*
 Cucc, *vox fictitia a sono bibentis. Cucc cucc yn yfed succan. D. G. i Gr. Gr.*

Cuccwy,

Cuccwy, K. H. Yw blifgyn wy, an egg-shell.
 Cuccyn, a knuckle or joint of a finger. *Q. wh. falsely for Cwgn.*
 Y cuccyn uchaf i'r fawd, the highest knuckle of the thumb.
 Cuch. *Vid. Cwch.*
 Cuchio, to frown, to lower, to wrinkle or contract the forehead. Heb. כח, Jacach, to chide.
 Cuchiog, frowning, of a lowering countenance, sour of look.
 Cûd, a kite. Hence the diminutives Cudyll, Cuttyll, Yfguttyll. *Vid. Cidyll.*
 †Cudon, or Cuddon, a ring-dove or wood-pidgeon, a wood-quoist. Arm. and Lib. Land. Whence the modern word Yfguthan, the particle Ys being prefixed.
 Cudyn, a lock of hair or wool, &c.
 Cûdd, a hiding or concealing. Heb. gûdd ac heb gél arnaw. K. H. Hence Atgudd, Ymatcudd.
 †Cûdd, Palu, to dig or delve with a spade. *V. sed q.*
 Cuddfa, a hiding place, a lurking place, a close corner.
 Cuddiadan, Yn guddiadan, Galf. privately, in secret, clandestinely.
 Cuddigl. *Vid. Cufigl.*
 Cuddio, to hide or place out of sight, to cover, to keep secret, to conceal. So in Arm. Gr. Κρύβω, Keythô. Heb. כתר, Cachadh, to hide, to conceal. Arab. Gahad, and Gatam. *Dav.*
 Cuedd, Indulgence. H. S.
 †Cuell. According to W. S. in his translation of the N. T. this word signifies vain, foolish. But Dr. Davies doth not approve of this signification, neither doth he determine what sense should be assigned to it. *Vid. Cuall.* Cyllell hîr, cuell a llem, Callestrîn, holldrin, hylldrem. *Jolo.*
 †Cuert, a cover or lid of a thing, a covering, a thing hidden. *Vid. Cwfert, D. G.*

Cufigl, a bed-room, a bed-chamber. So would those have this word written, who think it derived from the Lat. Cubiculum. But the antients said Cuddigl, from Cuddio, a secret place, a private room. D. Cuddigl gwyngyll a'm cuddiai. D. G. & *vid. ex in Gwalc.*
 Cufydd, and Cuydd, a cubit, half a yard.
 Cûl, lean, slender, lank: also opposed to broad it signifies, narrow, strait.
 Culhâu, to wax lean or thin, to become lean; to make narrower, to be made narrower.
 Culni, leanness.
 †Cûn, and Cuniad, a lord, Pl. *خان* Cuniaid.
 †Cuniar. *q.*
 †Cunn. *q.*
 Cunnach, a jack, a flaggon, a bottle.
 †Cunnallt, arms, weapons.
 Cunar, a sow, an old sow. Ll. Potius Cynar. *Dav.*
 Cunnog, a pitcher, a small milking-pail. *Vid. Cynnog.*
 Cunnogyn, a diminutive from Cunnog, a pipkin, a small wooden vessel.
 Cûr, care. So in Arm. Also, a beating or striking, a stroke, a blow. Whence the following word Curo. Ni pheris draw gis neu gur. *Jolo.* Also, pain, affliction.
 Curo, to beat, to knock. Gr. Κρούω, Kroyô. Arab. Cara, pulsare. *Dav.*
 Curfa, a beating, a stroke.
 Curan, a boot, a buskin. Gr. Κόθον. O tery dÿn rhÿdd gaeth, taled iddo 12 ceiniog cyfraith, 6 i'r tair cyfelin o frethyn gwyn pentan i wneuthur pais iddo wrth ladd eithin, a thair dros lowdr, ac un dros guranau a dyrnfolau, ac un dros wyddi, ac un dros raff 12 cyfelin, neu dros fwyall os coedwr fydd. K. H.

†Curas,

C W

†Curas, a coat of mail.
 Curlaw, a heavy rain.
 Curn, and Curnen, a pile or heap,
 a spire.
 Curt, a heap.
 Cûs, and Cusan, a kiss. Gr. Kúw,
 Cuo, Kúow, Cuso, to kiss.
 Cusanu, to kiss. From the Heb.
 נשק, Nashak, by reading the He-
 brew word from the left to the
 right, saith Davies.
 Cut, the same as Cûd, a kite; and
 the same as Cwtt.
 Cuweh, a frown, a frowning coun-
 tenance.

C W

†Cwaran, a shoe, saith Ll.
 Cwarel, a quarry of stones.
 Cwarel, a quarrel shot out of an en-
 gine.
 Cwbl, all; the whole, every whit.
 Heb. כול, Col. Arab. Cul and
 Camil. Dav. Yn gwbl, wholly,
 altogether, utterly.
 Cwblhâu, to perform, to fulfil, to
 perfect, finish, compleat or make an
 end of.
 Cwblhâd, a fulfilling, a finishing.
 Cwcwallt, a cuckold.
 Cwccwll, a friar's cowl, a hood.
 Cwccwyaw, to tread as the cock doth
 the hen. K. H.
 Cwch, a little boat, a wherry, a
 sculler.
 Cwch gwenyn, a bee-hive.
 Cychu, to hive bees.
 Cwd, a bag.
 Cwd pail, a bag for keeping fine
 flour.
 †Cwda. 2. wh. to rule or govern.
 Cyf. Myrdd. a Gwenddydd.
 †Cwdd, the same as Palu, to dig,
 saith Ll. and T. W.
 Cwer, Cwer aradr, the share-beam,
 a piece of wood to which the share
 is fixed.
 Cwec. q. V. Ni faidd e gwec he
 dares not budge.

C W

Cweryl, a quarrel: also, complaint.
 Yng nghweryl un arall, on ano-
 ther's part.
 Cwestiwn, a question.
 Cwfaint, monks, a convent of friars.
 Cwfert, a cover or lid, a covering,
 a covert. Heb. כפרת, Cappo-
 reth, Tharg. כפורתא, Cappurta.
 Dav.
 Cwfl, a garment, a habit or hood
 properly that monks wear.
 Cwgn, a joint, a knuckle or joint of
 a finger, a knot or joint in plants
 and twigs of trees.
 Cygnog, that hath many joints or
 knots as the stems of herbs, knotty,
 jointed.
 Cwhwfan, to wave, to lift up. Lev.
 xxiii. 11.
 Cwl, a fault, a sin. Hence Digwl,
 blameless. Diffoddi caledi cwl.
 Jolo. Meddylio brâd anghywir,
 O chelir meddwl yn hir, Cwl a
 phecod y gelwir. Engl. Arthur
 a Liflod.
 Cylus, blame-worthy, culpable.
 Cwlio, to disallow, to reject; to se-
 parate the bad from the good.
 Cwliedig, put back as little worth,
 rejected, refused, vile, base.
 Cwla, having no ears.
 Cwlas, the space between two rafters,
 or two other beams or planks in
 building.
 Cwlen, a hat. Rab. קולס, Kulas,
 an helmet. Dav.
 Cwlis, Og cwlis, a wear, a cata-
 ract, a port-cullis. Yr ôg cwlis
 rhag ciliaw. L. Mon.
 Cwlm, and Clwm, and Cwlwm, a
 knot, a tye, a bond or band. Arm.
 Coulm; and Colmaff or Coulma,
 to knit, tie, &c. and Digoulmaff,
 to untie. Pan fo oed CHRIST
 ddidrist dda, O fewn clwm, about,
 circum circa. D. Jolo de anno
 Dom. 1407. Chronogramma. Rhy-
 w gwlm ferch cyd ry gelwyf.
 D. G.

Cwlm

Cwlm gwythi, a disease called the cramp, which is the shrinking or plucking of the sinews.

† Cwll, K. H. *pectus*. Wott. the breast. Tri Argae (*aliàs* Datsaf) gwaed y fydd, 1. o ben hyd gwll, 2. o gwll hyd wregys, 3. o wregys hyd lawr. Lat. *a capite ad oram chlamydis*, &c. But in Dr. Wotton's version it is, *a capite ad pectus*. But Cwll seems to be the same as Cylla, at least Cylla is thence derived.

Cwlltr, the coulter of a plough.

Cwmm, a valley or dale, a low piece of ground or place between two hills. A valley is thus called in Devonshire and Cornwall. Eng. Comb. Hence many villages in other parts of England have their name of Comb, as Wiccomb, Comb-Nevil, Comb-Abby, &c. from their situation.

Cwmmarch, Ceunant, a little valley.

Cwmmman, the same as Cerwyn, a brewing tub, a kive, saith G. T. According to others, the same as Buddai, a churn.

Cwmpas, a compass or circuit, a circle: also, a pair of compasses.

Cwmmwd, a certain portion or part of a county less than a Cantref or hundred. It is a word well known in North-Wales, and that part of Caermarthenshire which lieth on the south side of the river Towy, extending from the sea as far as to the town of Llandeilo fawr, for twelve miles or more, is called Tri Chwmmwd, i. e. the Three Commots, which are distinguished from one another by certain bounds and names. Cynbod, Cymmod, whence Cwmmwd is derived from Cyd and Bôd, to dwell together. There were antiently sometimes two, sometimes three commots in a Cantref. From Cwmmwd is derived

Cymmydog, a neighbour, as the Lat. *Vicinus* from *Vicus*. The Arm. Chom, is to inhabit, to dwell together.

Cwmmwl, a cloud. From Cyfniwl or Cynnifwl, q. d. *Συννεφελιον*, Synnephelion.

Cymmylog, cloudy.

Cŵn, pl. from Ci. Hence Cynydd.

Cwndid, a song. Tywyll ei gwndid. Ph. Br.

Cwning, Cwningod, sing. Cwningen, a rabbit, a coney. Ar. Con. Cor. Cynin. Lib. Land. Ffiogen.

† Cwnsallt, a military garment, a general's robe, a cloak or cassock worn over armour, a military cloak on which were set the arms, badges or cognizance of the generals or soldiers, the cloak of an herald at arms. All the antients used this Br. word in these significations, saith Dav. and sometimes for any outward garment. More modern writers used it for these arms or badges themselves. Y ferch a roddes i Beredur arfau, a chwnsallt purgoch ar yr arfau, a marchog y cwnsallt côch y gelwid. Hist. Ber. Dail yr Asparagus fy ar wedd Cwnsallt, fel dail y ffenigl. Llyfr Medd. Y llindro a dÿf yn gwnsallt. Ibid. But Cwynsallt in K. H. is a certain instrument or tool belonging to a blacksmith. Cwnsallt o saffrymwall ffris. G. Gl. i'r ffaling. Gwisgo gwe lân am danaf, Gwnsallt bybyr harddwallt hâf. D. G. i'r hâf. Ac yna yr aeth Gwalchmai i ymwan â'r marchog, a chwnsallt o bali am dano ac am dan ei farch. Hist. Ow. ap Urien.

Cwnsallt march, a housing.

Cwnsli, a council or consultation.

Cwnnu, to arise. Vid. Cwyn.

Cwpl, a coupling, a couple. From Cwbl. D. Cwpl ty, two great rafters or beams that are placed on the

the two side-walls of a building over-against one another, and are fastened together at the top of the roof, bearing up the other rafters on both sides. Pl. Cyplau, Ty o dri chwpl, *a house of three bays of building.* Heb. גִּמְלָא, Gimla, and גּוּמְלָא, Gomla, *copula, conjunctio.* Dav.

Cwplws, *a coupling or joining together.* Cyplau fydd bob cwplws ynt, Cwpledig bob cwpl ydynt. *Jolo i dy Ywain.*

Cwppan, *a cup, a chalice.* Heb. גַּבִּי'עַ, Gabiang. Chald. כַּב, Cab, and כּוּבָא, Cuba. Gr. κύπελλον, Cypellon. Dav.

Cwppanaid, *a cup-full.*

Cwrr, *a corner, an end, a border, the edge of a thing.* Ir. Curr.

†Curdwal. Vid. Cordwal. Gwintasseu o gwrddwal newydd am eu traed. Br. M. W.

Cwrel, *coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and taken out waxeth hard as a stone. While it is in the water it is of a greenish colour, and covered with moss; when it is dressed, it is red and smooth.* Vid. ex. in Criafol.

†Cwrrach, and Cywrach. *a book.* H. S.

Cwrrian, *to stoop down backwards on one's ankles. Hence the Engl. to cower.*

Cwrrwm, *a bowing or bending.*

Cwrlid, *a coverlet.*

Cwrf, *a course or manner of life.*

Cwrfi, *a kerchief, a neck-cloth.*

Cwrfillaw, *a handkerchief, a napkin.*

Cwrw, and Cwrwf, and Cwryf, *ale, beer.* Pl. Cyrfaeu. Cwrw a gai is crûg Ieuan. L. G. Heb. שֶׁכַּר, Shecar. D. Gr. Κοῦρεμι, Koyrmi. *Potionis genus ex hordeo, interdum & ex tritico, Iberis occidentalibus & Britannis usitatum.* Diosc. L. ii. C. 110.

Cyrfydd, *a beer or ale-brewer.* Po-bydd a chyrfydd a chôg. D. N.

Cwrwgl, *a sort of small boat.* Vid. Corwgl, and Ysgoren.

Cwsg, *sleep.* Vid. Cyfsgu.

Cwsmertiaeth, *an intercourse or correspondence of dealing; acquaintance, converse.*

Cwstart, *a custard.*

Cwtt, *a cottage.* Cwtt moch, *a hog-sty.*

Cwtt, *a little piece, a cut, a gobbet.* Ni roit gwt er Rhitta gawr. L. Mor.

Cwtws, *fors, D. a lot.* Isai. lvii. 6. *From Cwtt.*

Cwtta, *bob or bob-tailed, short.* Chald. ܕܒܒܐ

קוטן, Kutan, *a tail.* Arab. Cata, *he did cut.* Dav.

Cwttoigi, *to curtail, to shorten or abridge.*

Cwthr, *the arse-hole, the strait-gut.*

Cwybr, *for Crwybr.* Vid. Crwybr.

†Cwyddo, *to fall.* Arm. Coeddaff, *to fall; and Coeddabl, ready to fall; and Atcoeddaf, to recede.* Hence Gogwyddo, digwydd, tram-gwydd, trachwyddo, gorchwyddo, ymorchwydd, coelcwydd.

Cwyf, *reclius Chwyf.* Vid.

Cwyp, *a fall.*

Cwypmo, *to fall. Also actively, to throw down, to cut down, to fell.*

Cwypmo pren, *to fell a tree.*

Cwypod, *a fall, a declining, a descent, a going down.* A'i chwypod uwch rhôd yr haul. D. G.

Cwyn, Cwynnu, *commonly Cwnnu.* In some places Cywynnu, *to arise, to raise.* Hence Cychwyn. Heb. קוּם, Kum.

Cwyn, *a complaint, a bewailing, a lamenting: also, a cause or action at law, a suit, a process, the setting forth of an action.* Cyn Cwyn, *before the action be brought.* K. H. Heb. קִינָה, Kenah, *lamentation.* Dav.

Cwyno, *to complain, to bewail; to accuse, to impeach, to commence a suit against one, to sue.* In Arm.

C W

to complain. Heb. קון, Kun, *queri*, *lamentari*, and קונן, Konen in *piel*. Dav.

Cwynfan, and Cwynofain, to lament, to bewail, to bemoan, to complain.

Cwynfan, lamenting, wailing, mourning. So in Arm.

Cwynfanus, groaning, grieving, complaining.

† Cwynos, a supper. Arm. Coan, and Coanaff, to sup. C. Cōn. Dŷn a fwyttaai yn ei ginio, ac arall yn ei gwynos. Trioedd.

Cwynofawg Brenin, K. H. is qui regi commeatum præstare tenetur. Wott.

Cwyr, wax. C. Cor. A. Coar. Irish, Ceir. Gr. Κηρός, Keros. Chald. קרא, Kera. Arab. Kir. Dav.

Cwyro, to cover or do over with wax. Gr. Κηρέω, Kereo.

† Cwyradd, cunningly, ingeniously. H. S.

Cwyros, privet. Dav. The cornel-tree, saith H. S.

Cwyrwialen, the female cornel-tree. Glamorg.

Cwys, a furrow, a clod turned up by the plough. Gr. ὄλκος, Olcos. Heb. שוחה, Shuchah, *fovea*, *transpositis* ש ו ח ה. Item גוש, Gush, *gleba*. Dav.

Cwyso, to turn up clods with the plough, to furrow, to cast up in furrows.

Cwyfed, a little piece of linnen, a rag or clout.

C Y

† Cyar, Cwrr pais, the skirt of a coat. V.

† Cybddar. q.

Cybydd, a covetous man, a miser. Pl. Cybyddion.

Cybyddu, to covet.

Cybydd-dod, Cybydd-dra, and Cybyddiaeth, covetousness, avarice.

C Y

Cychwardd, to laugh; to smile. From Cy and Chwerthin.

Cychwedl, a story, a narrative, a tale. From Cy and Chwedl.

† Cychwior, is Gwell, better, saith G. T. but he is mistaken, saith Dav. for it signifieth even, equal, like.

Cychwyn, to begin, to set out, to enter upon a journey, or to go about some work. From Cy or Cyd, and Cwyn or Cwnnu. Cychwyn haul, the rising of the sun.

Cŷd, (*prep.*) with, together with. In composition it is the same as Con in Latin; as, Cyd-ddioddef, cyd-friw.

Cŷd, (*conj.*) whereas, forasmuch as, sith that. Cŷd bych [*whereas thou art*] o fewn caead bêdd. Ll. G.

Cŷd, common. Da cŷd. K. H. Bona plurium communia. Wott.

Cŷd, Cydiad, a coupling or joining together. Cŷd gwr a gwraig, carnal copulation or company with a woman. *Caed. 2.*

Cydio, to close together, to be joined or coupled together; to join or couple together; to take hold of; to have carnal knowledge or company with.

Cŷd, for Cyhyd, as long.

Cydafel, a fool. Vid. Cadafel.

Cydan, a wallet. H. S.

Cydawr, agreeing in sound, harmoniacal. From Cŷd and Gawr. Cyrn cydawr. C. Cornua symphona. D.

Cydcam, to jest, to play, to sport; to meddle with. A play, jest, or sport.

Cydcnawd, carnal copulation. From Cyd and Cnawd.

Cyp-ddwyn, to bear with.

Cydfod, to agree, to be at accord.

Cydfod, agreement, peace, concord.

Cydcerdd, symphony, concert in music, harmony.

O

Cyd-

Cyd-goriau, Wythnos y cyd-goriau, *ember-week*.
 Cydgordio, *to agree, to accord*.
 Cydnabod, *to acknowledge, to own; to take notice of*.
 Cydnabod, *acquaintance*.
 Cydnabyddiaeth, *acknowledgment*.
 Cydnerth, *strong, well-set*. Dŷn cydnerth, *a well-set fellow*.
 Cydol, trwy gydol y dydd, *all the day long*.
 Cydowyn, *a little shadow*.
 Cydradd, *equal, of the same degree and order*.
 Cydris. q. Na chydrean ceirch na chydrean, Na phŷs mân na ffa es mis. I. T.
 Cydrychiol, and Cyndrychiol, *present*. From Drych.
 Cydrycholder, *presence*.
 Cydsain, *agreeing in sound*.
 Cydstad, *equal*. Vid. Cystal.
 Cydsynniad, *consent*.
 Cydsynio, *to consent*.
 Cydymmaith, *a mate or companion, a fellow, a friend*. Pl. Cydymmeithion, and Cydmeithion, *commonly Cymdeithion*. Cor. Cyddman. From Cyd and Ymdaith.
 Cydmeithas, *commonly Cymdeithas, fellowship, society, company*.
 Cydwedd, *a yoke-fellow, a partner, a husband or wife*. From Cyd and Gwedd, *a yoke*.
 Cydweddu, *to agree or accord together, to quadrate with or agree very well*.
 Cydweddawg, K. H. *a pair*. De bobus usurpatur. Wott.
 Cydwledd, *a joint-feast, a banquet*.
 Cydwledda, *to feast or banquet together*.
 Cydwr, *a partner, a complice*.
 Cydwybod, *conscience*.
 Cydwybodol, and Cydwybodus, *conscientious, conscionable*.
 Cydymdeithas, *a retinue*. K. H. Vid. Cydmeithas.
 Cydyn, *a lock (of hair, &c.)* Vid. Cudyn.

Cydyn, *unanimous*.
 Cyfa, and Cyfan, *intire and whole, all, the whole*.
 Cyfhâu, and Cyfannu, *to make sound what is broken, to renew: also, to be made sound, to wax sound and whole*. Oni chaf hon [y frwynen a dorrasid] i'w chyfhâu. N.
 †Cyfaddawd, *a league*. D. P.
 Cyfaddas, *fit, meet, suitable, proper, convenient*.
 Cyfaddasrwydd, *fitness, meetness, suitability*.
 Cyfaddef, *to confess, to own, to acknowledge, to grant*. Lleidr cyfaddef, *a thief that hath confessed his theft*. Vid. ex. in Ffyrnig.
 †Cyfael, *a habit*. H. S.
 Cyfagos, *nigh, pretty near*.
 Cyfaill, and Cyfaillt, *a friend, a companion*. q. d. Cyfail, *alter idem*. Cyfaill blaidd bugail diog. P. Cyfaillt a mab aillt y beirdd. D. G. Pl. Cyfeillion.
 Cyfeillach, *friendship, society, fellowship*.
 Cyfair, *an acre of land*.
 Cyfair Casnadd, K. H. *the same as Erw y gwydd, i. e. an acre of land set aside towards providing implements of husbandry*.
 †Cyfal, *full*. V. Like.
 †Cyfalhâu, for Cyhafalhâu, *to liken or compare, to resemble*.
 Cyfalle, *a husband or wife, a partner, a fit match*.
 †Cyfallwy. 2. *wh. from Cyfa*. Taro'r fwyall gyfallwy, Yn ochr y maen ni chair mwy. D. G.
 Cyfammod, *a covenant*.
 Cyfammodi, *to make a covenant*.
 Cyfamer, *the mean time, the mean while, fit time, opportunity*.
 Cyfamerol, *timely, seasonable*.
 †Cyfamug. Vid. Amug. Cyfamug ei wir a mil farchawg. M. Br.
 Cyfan, *whole, entire*.
 Cyfannedd, *continual, continually, without intermission; close together,*

ther, all one, whole, entire, compleat, to which nothing can be added: also, pleasant or delightful. Na chlywfynt erioed gerdd mor gyfannedd ac mor ddiddangar. *Hist. Ow. ap Urien. Whence Cyfanneddrwydd, that which gives full pleasure. Oblectamentum completum.* Dav. Heb wledd heb gyfanneddrwydd. *Jolo. Also, Cyfannedd signifieth cultivated, as, Tir cyfannedd, K. H. cultivated land; to which Tir diffaith is opposed as its contrary, Ibid. i. e. uncultivated land.*

Cyfannedd, and Cyfanneddrwydd, *a dwelling, an habitation. The same as Anedd. Adail ac aradwy yw cyfannedd, K. H. buildings and plowing prove a land is occupied. Tri Chyfannedd [al. Chyfanneddrwydd] gwlad. K. H. i. e. three things denote a country is inhabited.*

Cyfanneddu, *to dwell, to inhabit, to live in.* Heb. בנה, Banah, *to build.* Dav.

Cyfanneddol, *inhabited.*

Cyfannu. *Vid. Cyfa.*

Cyfansoddi, *to compose.* Y corph a gyfansoddir, o'r 4 defnydd, a'r enaid a gyfansoddir o'r tri nerth.

Cyfar. *The same as Cyfair. Also, partnership in plowing, wherein each partner is obliged to bring beasts and implements of husbandry 'till they have done plowing. K. H. From Cyf, together, and Ar, plowing. Cyfar signifieth now in some places, as much as one plough can plow in a day.*

Cyfaru, *to plow together or in partnership.*

Cyfariaeth, and Cyferetri, *K. H. partnership in plowing.*

Cyfarwr, *a partner in plowing.* K. H.

Cyfarch, *to address or speak to one.* Cyfarch gwell, *to salute or greet one, to wish one well.*

Cyfarchafael, *an ascending, going or climbing up; to ascend or rise higher. Compounded of Cyf and Archafael; by contraction Cyrchafael.*

†Cyfarcheu, *shoes.* V. *sed q.*

Cyfarchwel, *a prison, custody, charge. It signifieth conversation, in B. Gwenf.*

Cyfarchwyl, *watching, observation.*

Cyfarchwyllo, *to watch, to observe.*

Cyfaredd, *a charm or incantment; a medicine, a remedy. Vid. Rhiniau. Cyfareddion gwrach waethwaeth. P.*

Cyfarf, *armed together, having the same arms.*

Cyfarfod, *to meet, to come together, to assemble or resort to a place. Arm. Hoatuout.*

Cyfarfod, *a meeting or coming together, a conference.* Heb. קרב, Karab, and קרה, Karah. Gr. Κόγω, Κυγέω, Koro, Kyreo, *appropinquo.* Chald. קרב, Karab, *congressus est.* Heb. קרה, Karah, and Chald. קרי, Keri, *occurrit, obviam venit.* Dav.

†Cyfariaith, *perhaps the same as Cyfiaith, speaking, conference or talking together. Cyf-ar-iaith. Gwirion deg dawel ei chyfariaith. C.*

Cyfaros, *to tarry, abide or remain, to dwell in a place, to stay or continue.*

Cyfarosau, *delays, stops.*

†Cyfarpar, *to prepare; provision, preparation.*

†Cyfarfangodd. *q. V.*

Cyfartal, *equal, even, of the same proportion, equitable, just. Llygaid cyfartal, duon neu leision, deallgarwch a arwyddocáant. N. Ef a rwymai ei gróth a thennyn i gyfartalu ei fwytta. N. Arch gyfartal, a just petition. Syberwyd [pride] yw ymryfygu o ddyn ymgyfartalu â'i oruwch, to make himself equal, to equal him.*

himself. N. Y bryniau a oſtyn-gir, a'r glyniau a ddyrchefir, oni fo cyfartal pob lle fel y traeth. Br. Sibli. Cleddyf cyfartal ei léd.

Cyfartalu, *to make equal, to equal, to equalize.*

Cyfartalwch, *equality, equability, evenness; equity.*

Cyfarth, *to bark as a dog doth.* Arm. Harzal.

†Cyfarthelid, *constant, steady, equal, even.* From Cyfartal.

Cyfaru. *Vid.* Cyfar.

†Cyfarwar, *the same as Cyffon, saith Ll. consonus. D. P. Agreeing in sound. Vid. Arwar. Cadwaladr cerddgar, cerddau cyfarwar. Gwalch.*

†Cyfarwas, *strife, debate, contention, dispute. Concertatio. T. W. Cyn ei farw bu cyfarwas, Rhof ag ef ni ryfu gâs. G. Gr. am D. G.*

Cyfarws. *Vid.* Cyfarwys.

Cyfarwydd, *skilful, expert, well-skilled. Y gyfarwydd, the glow-worm.*

Cyfarwyddyd, *skill, skilfulness, knowledge, experience: also, history, saith E. Lh.*

Cyfarwyddo, *to direct, to guide, to instruct, to make one skilful.*

Cyfarwyddwr, *a director or guider, a guide, an instructor.*

Cyfarwyneb, *over-against, right against.*

†Cyfarwyre, *to exalt, to praise. Vid. Arwyre.*

Cyfarwys, and Cyfarws, *a present, a gift. It seems to denote particularly a favour granted on some publick time, or some solemn occasion, saith E. Lh. Heb. אָרְחָה, Arucha, viaticum. Dav. Nid llai y cyrch dyn ei laith na'i gyfarwys. P. Pa un bynnag y cād y tir gan y brenhin ai ar werth ai ynghyfarwys, &c. Cyfarws nei-thiawr 24. K. H. Cyfarwys pen-cerdd yw 24. Vid. ex. in Dywyn*

and in Tramor, and in Rhybuch-ed. It seems also to signify yearly wages. Punt yw Cyfarwys pob un o'r teulu eithr y Penteulu, K. H. i. e. the yearly wages of every officer of the court, except the master of the king's household, is a pound. Merces annua singulorum Officialium, excepto Præfeto Palatii Libra. Wott.

Cyfarwysawg, and Cyfarwysog, K. H. Bonheddig cynhwynol, ac uchelwr cyfarwysog [*one who hath been presented with land by the prince, cui terra a principe donata est; Dav. or according to Dr. Wotton, a man that receives yearly wages of the king, Homo qui mercedem annuam accipit a rege*] Ebediw a ddylir iddynt. K.

Cyfarystlys, *by the side, side-ways.*

Cyfatcen, *a proverb, an adage, an old saying. D. P.*

Cyfattal, *to hold, Col. ii. 19.*

Cyfattebol, *answerable or correspondent.*

Cyfathrach, *affinity, alliance or kin by marriage.*

Cyfathrachu, *to make affinity by marriage.*

Cyfathrachwr, *a kinsman by marriage.*

†Cyfawd, *a miss or whore. H. S. Vid. Cyffoden. Applause.*

†Cyfborddyl, *plausus. Id. a clapping of hands, shouting, &c.*

Cyfebol, *Cafeg gyfebol, a mare great with foal.*

Cyfebr, *a mare, an ass, or an ew great with young.*

Cyfebru, *to be with young; it is used of a mare, &c. It is used also actively of the horse, the ass, the ram getting the female with young.*

Cyfebrwydd, K. H, *fœtus. Wott. The young in his dam's belly.*

†Cyfechwynol, *promiscuous. H. S.*

Cyfedd, *to feast or banquet together, to drink or carouse together: a feast, a feasting, a banqueting.*

Cyfeddach, *a banquet, feasting, carousing.*

Cyfedliw, *to upbraid, twit, or cast in the teeth: an upbraiding, a twitting.* Cōf Cyfedliw, *a memorial of reproach. Memoriale exprobrationis.* Dav. Cyfedliw pechodau, *to upbraid sins.*

†Cyfedmyg. *Vid. Edmyg.*

Cyfegydd, *a pick-ax.*

Cyfegyddio, *to dig or hoe with a pick-ax.*

Cyfeiedd, and Cyfeiaeth, *anxiety, trouble, extream want, penury.*

Cyfeiliorn, and Cyfeiliorni, *an error or mistake; a wandering or turning out of the way.*

Cyfeiliorni, *to wander, to stray; to err, to mistake.*

Cyfeiliornus, *erroneous.*

Cyfeiryd, *over-against.*

†Cyfeisor, *very like, equal.* *Vid. Eisor.*

Cyfeistedd, *a seat; the buttocks or hinder parts, or fundament.* Lle daw 4 gwythen i'r cyfeistedd. *Ll. Medd.*

Cyfeistyddiaw Llŷs, *K. H. to assign to every one his proper place in the hall. Cuique in aulâ proprium locum assignare.* Wott.

Cyfelin, *a cubit, the length of the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, a foot and a half.*

O herwydd mai hyd yr elin y mesurir. *Arm, Cyfelin, a cubit.*

Cyfenw, *a surname.* Ar gyfenw i heddyw.

Cyfenwi, *to give a surname.*

Cyfer, ar gyfer, *over-against, right against.* Chald. קבל, Kavel, and קבל, Kevel, *over-against.*

Cyfer, *an acre of land.* So in Arm. *Vid. Cyfair.*

Cyferbyn, *opposite, over-against.*

Cyferbyniad, *opposition, contraposition.*

Cyferchydd, *a saluter, one that greets.*

Cyferddonau, Cyfryngau. *q. V. Reliques. E. Lh. 2. wh. virtues.*

Y mae Cyferddonau ar y dwfr hwnnw.

Cyfergyr. *The same as Cyferbyn.* *Vid. Ergyr. Also, a rencounter, an engagement.*

Cyferig, *great with young, saith T. W.*

†Cyferth, *holy. V. But q. wh. comely, handsome.* From Cy and Berth.

†Cyferthi, *beauty, comeliness, handsomness, neatness.* From Cy and Berth.

†Cyferŵyr, *iniquity, injustice.* From Cyf, Ar and Gŵyr. Camdreulio fy mhum synwyr, Mewn cyferŵyr a thraha. *Tal.*

Cyferyd, ar gyferyd, *opposite, over-against, in S. W.*

Cyferydig, Erbyn, *against, towards.* H. S.

Cyferyw, for Cyfarfu, *he met.* As Deryw, for Darfu.

Cyfesgar. *Vid. Esfar.*

Cyfieuaeth, *a yoking or coupling together, a conjugation.*

Cyfewin, *having his nails whole.*

Cyfaith, *of the same language.*

Cyfaithu, *to interpret, to translate.*

Cyfieithydd, and Cyfieth, *an interpreter, a translator out of one language into another.*

†Cyfiaw, *to make equal.* 2. wh. the same as Cyfhâu.

Cyfiawn, *just, upright, righteous, right, equitable.*

Cyfiowni, *to justify, to rectify, to do justice, to do right.*

Cyfiawnhâu, *to justify.*

Cyfiawnder, *justice, righteousness, equity, upright dealing.*

Cyfladd, *fit, meet, suitable.* It is a word used of such things as agree exactly one with another; concise. From Cyf and Lladd.

Cyfladd, *to join with, to clash or strike unto.* Br. M.

Cyflafan, *a foul fact, a villainous deed, a heinous crime, any wicked action*

action that ought to be punished by law. Gan na allai y lleidr ymwadu a'r gyflafan ef a ddugpwyd i'w grogi. N. Os gwraig a wna gyflafan ddybryd, ai rhoi cusan i wr arall, ai gadael ei hymrain, &c. K. Y gyflafan a wnel dyn o'i anfodd diwygied o'i fôdd. K. Y neb a laddo dyn o gynghor-fyn, taled 4 gwâs a 4 morwyn, a bid rydd o'r gyflafan. K. K.

Cyflafan, Llinos y dwr, V. duck-weed, duck's meat.

Cyflafaredd, a discourse, a conference, a talking together, a parley. It is used to signify a conference that is appointed for to reconcile persons that are at variance. *Vulgò* Cly-faredd.

Cyflawn, full, compleat.

Cyflawni, to fulfil, to make up, to accomplish, to finish or end a thing; to supply that which lacks.

Cyflawnder, fulness, plenty, abundance.

Cyfle, place, room, a convenient place, convenience, opportunity.

Cyfleu, to set in a place; to place, to put, to lay.

Cyfleus, convenient.

Cyflled, as broad, as wide, of equal breadth or width.

Cyflledu, to make a thing of equal breadth.

† **Cyflegr**, the same as Gynnau, guns, saith Ll.

Cyflaith, a sort of medicinal confection, coulet.

Cyfliw, of the same colour. Cyfliw gŵr a llwyn, twilight.

Cyflo, Buwch gyflo, a cow great with calf. From Cyf and Llo.

Cyflodawd. K. H. conceptio seu fœtura vaccæ. Wott.

Cyfloï, to take bull or become with calf. Used also actively of the bull getting the cow with calf.

Cyflog, wages or hire, a pay, stipend or salary, allowance for pains, a

reward. Chald. גומלא, Gumla, retributio. Es. xxx. Dav.

Cyflogi, to hire or take to hire, and to hire or let to hire.

† **Cyflogawd**, wages, hire.

Cyfludd, to hinder; an impediment or hindrance. From Lludd. Hence Digyfludd, free from every incumbrance.

Cyfluniaeth, a portion of meat, victuals. Luke xii. 42.

Cyfluydd, an army.

Cyflwg. 2. wh. from Llwg, as Amlwg, eglwg.

Cyflwr, a condition or state; the constitution or complexion of the body.

Cyflwydd, prosperity. From Cyf and Llwydd.

Cyflwyn, a present, a gift.

Cyflwyno, to present.

Cyflychwyr, the twilight in the evening after sun-set, the dusk of the evening.

† **Cyflyedd**, agreeableness, convenience. 2. wh. from Cyfle.

Cyflym, swift, quick, nimble, speedy, ready, keen, sharp. From Cyf and Llym.

Cyfnerth, and Cyfnerthi, firmness, steadiness.

Cyfnesaf, pl. Cyfneseifiad, near kin.

Cyfnewid, a change or exchange, bartering of wares, commerce, traffick. Llong a ddaethai a chyfnewid ynthi.

Cyfnewidwriaeth, a bartering of Wares, a changing or exchanging, traffick.

Cyfnewidio, to change, to exchange, to barter one thing for another; to be changed.

Cyfnewidial, to change often: a changing or exchanging. D. G.

Cyfnewidiad, alteration, change.

Cyfnewittwr, a chapman, a merchant. E. Lh.

Cyfnifer, an even number, so many.

Cyfniferawg, of even number.

Cyfnither, Cyfnitherw, and Cyfnithderw,

derw, *a she cousin-german.* Cyfnither ydywi'r seren. L. G.
 Cyfnod, *the appointed time, an assignment or appointment of time.*
 †Cyfnofant. *q.*
 Cyfnos, *the twilight.*
 Cyfod, *an abiding, tarrying, or dwelling in a place.* Cael cyfod ar un, *to know where one dwells or is conversant.* From Cyf, and Bod. Or from Cyfodi, *to start or put up; a word received from huntsmen starting the wild beast which they hunt.* Ni chawn dy gyfod, (tro trig,) Didro, mwy no'r brawd Odrig. D. G.
 Cyfoden, *a freckle or pimple.* H. S.
 Cyfodi, *to arise or get up.* Act. *To raise or lift up, to start or put up, as in hunting.* Heb. גבה, Gavah. Arab. Kuph, *to stand, to lift up.* Dav.
 Cyfodedyn, Da cyfodedyn, K. H. *moveables or moveable goods.* And Da cyffro, *idem.* K. H.
 Cyfodiad, *a rising or getting up.*
 Cyfoed, *of the same age.* And Cywoed. Boch gywoed a'r baich gwial. T. A.
 Cyfoen, Dafad gyfoen, *an ew big with lamb.* From Cyf, *with,* and Oen, *lamb;* as Cyflo is said of cows, and Cyfebol of mares.
 Cyfoenen, *corruptly for Ogfaenen.* Vid.
 Cyfoeth, cywoeth, *and sometimes Cywaeth, and Cyweth, riches, wealth.* Rhoes gywoeth yn rhwyfsg Ieuan. L. G. Diglo, digryno, digronniad cywaeth, Digon ehelaeth, da gynheiliad. T. A. Ceccreth am gyweth y gwr. S. T. *Sometimes, power, whence Holl-gyfoethog, almighty: also, dominion, saith E. Lh.*
 Cyfoethog, *rich, wealthy: also, puissant.*
 Cyfoethogi, *to enrich, to grow rich.*
 Cyfoethogrwydd, *wealth, riches; plenty, abundance.*

Cyfog, *vomiting, spewing or casting up.*
 Cyfogi, *to vomit, spue or cast out.* Cyfogi'r felin, *to cleanse or make clean, or Cyfhogi, to sharpen.*
 †Cyfog, Cwrr pais, *saith V. the skirt of a coat.*
 †Cyfolwch, *praise, commendation.* Collaudatio. Dav.
 Cyfor, *full to the brim.* From Cyf and ôr. Chwi a gewch y mesur a fynnoch ai y cyfor ai'r penn.
 Cyforiog, *idem.*
 Cyforio, *to fill up to the brim.* Hence Dygyfor, dygyforio.
 †Cyfordy. *q.*
 Cyfraid, *necessary or needful, what is necessary.* Cyfreidiau, *necessities or things necessary.*
 †Cyfrain. 2. *wh.* Cywrain.
 Cyfraith, *law.* Heb. תורה, Torah. D. *From Cyf and Rhaith.* Cyfraith eglwys, *the canon law.* Cyfraith y Crefydd, K. H. *idem.* Cyfraith fyd, *or, Cyfraith y Bÿd, the civil law.* Cyfraith y wlâd, *the common law.* It sometimes denotes an action in law. Gwneuthur cyfraith, K. H. *contestari litem.* Wott. *To join issue.*
 Cyfraith Cyhydedd. Vid. Cyhydedd.
 Cyfreithio, *to go to law.*
 Cyfreithiwr, *a lawyer.*
 Cyfreithlon, *lawful.*
 Cyfran, *a part or portion, a quantity, a proportion or rate.*
 Cyfrannu, *to divide or share, to impart or communicate to.*
 Cyfrannog, *that shares with one, a sharer, a partner, an accomplice.*
 †Cyfrangc, *an engagement or fight, a battle, a skirmish.*
 †Cyfrben, *complete, perfect.* From Cyfr and Pen. Dr. Davies thinks Cyfr, in compounded words, is generally the same as Cyfa, and signifies full, perfect. Gr. Παν and Πᾶν, *in compositis.* Dav.
 Cyfrdan

Cyfrdan is Ymrafael, saith Ll. *variance, discord.*

†Cyfrdelid. *Q. wh. the same as Cyfarthelid, or compounded of Teleid, Cyfrdelaid.*

Cyfrdo, *entire or whole, compleat, in good repair, tight.*

Cyfrdost, *very sharp, very harsh, very rigorous.*

Cyfrdrift, *very sad or pensive, very heavy or mournful.*

†Cyfrdwyth, and Cyfawdwyth. *Vid. Twyth.*

Cyfre, and Cyfref, is Cymmaint, saith Ll. *as much, as big, as thick. Vid. Rhef. Cyfref ydyw ef a dau. D. Ll. Ni farnwn un yn gyfref, Fordwy glas, a'th fowrdeg lef. D. G. i'r donn.*

†Cyfreu. *It seems to be the same as Argyfreu, saith Dav.*

Cyfred, *a running together, as swift in running, so fleet, so swift. Fy march melyngan, Cyfred a gwy-lan. Tal.*

†Cyfreion. *q. Mal cwn gan gyfreion. P.*

Cyfrestru, *to weave or join or work together, to knit, fold, wind or wrap in.*

Cyfrgain, *very fair or beautiful, very elegant or neat.*

Cyfrgoll, *perdition, utter perdition. Llwyrgwbl-golledigaeth. Mab y gyfrgoll, the son of perdition.*

Cyfrgolli, *to lose utterly, to be ruin'd or undone.*

Cyfrif, *a number, an account or reckoning. From Cyf and Rhif.*

Cyfrif, *to number or tell; to count or reckon up, to sum or cast up an account. Vid. Tir.*

Cyfrifol, *honoured, respected, of good esteem or reputation, of great account.*

Cyfrin, *conscious, privy to, secret. Efoedd gyfrin o angeu Roland. Hist. Car. M. Ni wn fy môd yn gyfrin o bechod. Cyfrin pen a chalon. P.*

Cyfrinach, *a secret.*

Cyfrinachol, *privy or secret, private. Yn gyfrinachol, privately.*

Cyfrinachu, *to talk of secret things, to discourse of some secrets.*

Cyfrodedd, *twisted together, twined. From Cyf, and Rhod, or rather from Cy and Brodio.*

Cyfrodeddig, *idem.*

Cyfrodeddu, *to twist, to twine.*

†Cyfrwch, *to meet, to rencounter; a meeting, a conference.*

Cyfrwng, *a space of time or place between, the mean time.*

Cyfrwng, *for Rhwng, between. Yn y lle y bo amryson cyfrwng Aw-durdawdwyr am ddyallu dwy Gyfraith. K. H.*

Cyfyngwyr, *a mediator, an intercessor, an umpire.*

Cyfyngu, *to mediate, to intercede.*

Cyfrwy, *a saddle. Heb. מרכב, Mercav, & aliquando רכב, Recev, sella equo imposita, à רכב, Racav, equitare. Doctores סרגן, Sargan, dicunt Dav.*

Cyfrwyo, *to saddle a horse.*

Cyfrwydd, *expeditious, prosperous, successful. Vid. Rhwydd.*

Cyfrwyddo, *to prosper, to make prosperous, to put incumbrances out of the way. Also, by contraction, the same as Cyfarwyddo, to direct.*

Cyfr-wys, *a full invitation, an universal citation, a general summons. From Cyfr and Gwys.*

Cyfrwys, *crafty, cunning, subtle, sly, wily.*

Cyfrwyso, *to grow crafty, to wax more cunning.*

Cyfrwyfder, and Cyfrwyfdra, *craftiness, cunning, subtilty.*

Cyfrysedd, *discord, strife, contention. Vid. Cywrysedd.*

†Cyfrysedd, *a loss, saith V.*

Cyfryw, *such, like.*

Cyfun, *agreeing, of one accord.*

Cyfundeb, *union, unity, concord.*

Cyfundawd,

Cyfundawd, *idem.* C.
 Cyfurdd, *equal in quality, of the same rank, order, degree or condition.* Gwr cyfurdd ac Escob. *Brut. equal in height.* V.
 Cyfurddawr, *honoured, a man of the highest rank or quality.*
 †Cyfwlch, *convenient, fit, suitable, proper; close together.*
 Cyfylchig, Lleuad gyfylchig, *the horned moon. From Cyf and Bwlch. q. d. Having a gap.*
 Cyfwng, *a separation, a distance or space between, an intersection.* Vid. Wng and Cyhwng.
 Cyfwrdd, *to touch, to meet.* Vid. Cyhwrdd.
 †Cyfwrain, *to rise up, to arise; risen up, arisen; to arise together.* Vid. Arwyre.
 Cyfyl, *nigh, near to, by, hard by.* O gwyl i'w gyfyl gwfert. M. R. i'r Corwgl. Chald. קבל, Kevel, *over-against, before or in presence of.* Dav.
 Cyfylfyn, *having a bill or beak equal or alike. From Cyf and Gylfyn.*
 Cyfyng, *narrow, strait, close.*
 Cyfyngu, *to make narrow or strait, to straiten.* Heb. עִק, Ngaik, *to straiten.* Dav.
 Cyfyngder, *narrowness, straitness; a strait; a distress, scarcity, perplexity, trouble.* Syr. נְקָא, Ngaka, *ab Heb.* Dav.
 Cyfyng-gyngor, *trouble, a strait; a quandary.*
 Cyfynghir.
 Cyfyrdyr, *the children of cousin-germans, second cousins.*
 †Cyfyrgir, *to meet.* V.
 Cyfys, *gluttonous, voracious, gnawing, wasting.* From Cyf and Yfu. Wythfed locust, Llydan eu clust, Flodau cyfys, Tal. *concerning the plagues of Egypt.*
 Cyfysgar. Vid. Cyfesgar.
 Cyff, *a stock or trunk, the stem or body or stump of a tree. So in Arm.*

A body without the legs and arms.
 Rab. נֶפֶק, Kapha, *a beam, a rafter.* D. Sef yw y cyff, y penn a'r corph a'r galy. K. H. *Metaphorically Cyff, and Cyff cynhalawdr, signify the possessor of land; for instance, the great grandfather, the great grandfather's father, or another, from whom the parties that are in law about a real estate, say they are descended.* K. H. *It is called also Gwelygordd. Cyff, a generation; a nation.* V. *A family.*
 Cyffaith, *liquor which tanners or curriers use in tanning and dressing leather.*
 Cyffeithio, *to make leather soft with a liquor.* Cyffeithio curanau; sef Barcio. Dav.
 Cyffelyb, *like.* Arm. Heueleb. Vid. Hafal. Ἐἰκελος, Eikelos, Ἰκελος, Ikelos; *ab Heb.* גִּיל, Gil, *similitudo.* Dav.
 Cyffelybiaeth, *likeness, similitude.* Arm. Heuelebedigaeth.
 Cyffelybu, *to liken or compare.* Arm. Heuelebegat.
 Cyffes, *confession.* A'm cyffes a ddygaf i ti, *I protest to thee.*
 Cyffesu, *to confess.*
 Cyffin, *a bound, a limit, a meer parting one country from another, or one man's land from another's.* Pl. Cyffiniau, *the confines, marches, borders or frontiers of a country.* Glyn Cyffin yw terfyn Gwynedd a Phowys.
 Cyffinydd, *confines, marches, frontiers.*
 †Cyffini, *agony.* V.
 †Cyffniden, Arm. *a spider.*
 Cyffoden, *a concubine, a whore, a harlot.* From Cyd and Bod. Gwr y gôd a chyffoden, Ammod a wnaeth am dyn wen. G. Gl. Collais heb glod gyffoden, Ni chollodd a gafodd gwen. G. J. Ll. F.

†Cyffre, or Cyffreu. *Vid.* Argyffreu. Cyffred, to comprise, to comprehend. Cyffred in Arm. is, together, all under one, at once. Hence Amgyffred.

Cyffredin, common: also, just, impartial, not favouring one party more than another. Arglwydd gwîr cyffredin. K. H. i. e. Dominus inter utramque partem mediator justitiæ minister. Wott. Hence Anghyffredin, unjust, partial.

Cyffredinol, general.

†Cyffryd, and Cyffrydiad, q.

Cyffro, a motion, stirring or moving; a commotion.

Cyffroi, to trouble or disturb, to be troubled or disturbed; to move, to be moved. Da Cyffroedig ac anghyffroedig, moveable and immovable goods.

Cyffwrdd. *Vid.* Cyhwrdd.

Cyffyllog, a wood-cock. Perhaps from Ysgylfog, which implies as much as bill-bird; from Gylf or Gylfin, the bill of a bird. It is thus called also in Corn. and Arm.

Cyffyr, a tool or instrument; also, the matter out of which a thing is made. Cyffyrïau, ingredients.

Cygwn. *Vid.* Cwgn.

†Cyhafal, like. *Vid.* Hafal, and Cywala. Cyhafal, trwy'r ardal-oedd, I Lywarch hên, f'alarch oedd. L. G.

†Cyhafalhau, and by contraction, Cyfalhau, to liken, to compare, to resemble, to make one thing like another. Cynnar y gwna'r ddaiaren, Cyfaihau ieuangc fel hên. G. Gl.

†Cyhedd. *Q. wh.* the same as Cyhoedd. Y frawd gyhedd, the last judgment, because publick. El. S.

†Cyhefelydd, equal, like. *Vid.* Heu-elydd.

Cyhoedd, publick. Arm. openly. Argyhoedd, publickly.

Cyhoedd, and Cyhoeddogrwydd,

K. H. a publick place. Ynghyhoedd plwyf, and Cyhoeddogrwydd plwyf. K. H.

Cyhoeddi, to publish or make known, to disclose, to divulge, to proclaim, to declare abroad. Heb. הודיע, Hodhiang. Dav.

Cyhudd, and Cyhudded, and Cyhuddiad, accusation.

Cyhuddo, to accuse, to impeach.

Cyhuddwr, an accuser, an informer.

Cyhwfan, panting or beating quick; to pant or beat quick. *Vid.* Cwyf,

Cyhwng. The same as Cyfwng. From Cy and Wng.

Cyhwrdd, and Cywrdd, and Cwrdd, to touch, to hit; to meet: also, Cyfwrdd, and Cyffwrdd.

Cyhyd, so long, of equal length.

Cyhydedd, equal length. It is commonly used for the equinox. Arm. Cyhydez, the equinox. Cyfraith cyhydedd, K. H. Lex æquationis, ad literam, æqualis longitudinis, Wott. The law of equation or of dividing equally. When any thing is divided equally between those who go to law. Cum quid ex jure æqualiter dividitur inter litigantes. Dav. This happened when the witnesses produced on both sides were equal either in number or dignity; or when the evidences of the plaintiff and defendant were equal; or when the trespasses, damages, or losses were equal; in such a case, the thing, for which they went to law, was divided equally between the plaintiff and defendant.

Cyhydedd, K. H. land of the same value. Ejusdem valoris fundus. Wotton. Ac ni ddylly neb gy-chwyn o'i dyddyn cyfreithiawl o geill gaffael cyhydedd am danaw o dir arall. K. H. Also Cyhydedd, the dividing of lands between the sons of cousin-germans. K. H. Divisio fundorum inter consobrinorum filios. Wott.

nedd, tair milltir, &c.

P 2 Cylla

Cylla, *the ventricle, the stomach, the maw.*

†Cyllaeth, *grief, sorrow.*

Cyllagwst, *a pain at the mouth of the stomach, a gnawing at the stomach. Vid. Gwst.*

†Cyllaig, *a stag, saith Ll. Cervus tempestivus, Wott. a stag in season. Now a stag was esteemed to be in season from the 16th of June to the 1st of November. Ni bydd Golwython cyfreithawl yn hydd Brenin, namyn o Wyl Guryg hyd Galan Gauaf, ac ni bydd Cyllaig Brenin ynteu namyn tra fo y Golwython breinawl ynddaw. K. H.*

Cyllell, *a knife. Arm. Concell. Cor. Cyllan. Heb. מאכלת, Maaceleth. Dav.*

Cyllestrig, *and Cyllestrigawl, flinty, of flint. Vid. Callestr.*

Cyllid, *rent or yearly profit, income, revenue.*

Cyllido, *to pay rent or tax.*

Cyllidog, *having a large estate, having great income.*

Cyllidus. *Vid. Tir.*

†Cyllisso, *Amdo. a shroud. V.*

Cymdeithas, *fellowship. Vid. Cydmeithas.*

†Cymediw, *a precept or command. H. S.*

†Cymgell, *Gwayw, V. a spear.*

†Cymgoredynied, *Rhinweddau'r Eglwys. V.*

†Cymhitho, *to mingle, to mix. V.*

†Cymhwytho, *a declaration. H. S.*

†Cymichdan, *to squeal. Id.*

Cymlawdd, *Llanw, V. the tide.*

†Cymmaethlu, *a family, saith T. W. From Cym, Maeth and Llu.*

†Cymmaint, *and Cymmmain, so great, so much, so many. Cymmmain un, all without exception, all together and in general. From Cyd and Maint.*

Cymmeiniaw, *K. H. to divide land the third time. It is also used of parting or sharing of land made*

between the sons in the fourth degree.

Cymmeiniawg, *K. H. of the same quantity. Tri chymmeiniawg Gyllyd, Amobr, ac Ebediw, a Gobrestdyn: Fal y bo y naill, y bydd pob un, lle taler. K. H.*

Cymmal, *a joint of the body, where the bones meet and are fastened together, a knuckle or joint of the finger. Cymmalau llyfiau, the knots or joints in the stalk of an herb.*

Cymmalog, *full of joints or knots.*

Cymmalu, *to joint, to be jointed; to join or fasten, or to be joined and fastened by joints.*

†Cymman. *Q. wh. the same as Cyfan.*

Cymmanfa, *an assembly, a congregation, a council.*

Cymmar, *a partner, a yoke-fellow, a mate, a companion, the husband or wife.*

Cymmharu, *to make even or equal, to compare; to couple or match; to couple together, as birds do. Dicitur de animalibus coeuntibus. Dav.*

†Cymmaws. *Vid. Maws.*

Cymmed, *Camfa, a stile in Monmouthshire.*

Cymmedr, *knowledge, skill, skilfulness. Cael cymmedr ar beth, to attain to the knowledge of a thing. From Cyd and Medru.*

Cymmedr, *yn gymmedr, er cynted cyn gynted, W. S. so soon as. Yn gymmedr ac y canfu yr Yspryd ef. W. S. in Mark ix.*

Cymmedrol, *temperate, moderate; proportioned, suited, fitted in due proportion.*

Cymmedroli, *to suit and proportion, to adapt, to fit, to moderate. Cymmedroli dilledyn, to fit a garment. Y draul a gymmedrola, H. D. he will use moderation in his expences.*

Cymmedrolder, *moderation, temperance.*

Cymmetry,

Cymmetry, cymmedru, to direct, to guide. Luke i.

Cymmherfedd, the middle or midst of a thing, the centre. Ynghymmerfedd afonydd, in the midst of rivers.

Cymmelrhi, trouble, disturbance, perturbation, burly-burly. From Cyd and Pelrhe. *trouble*.

Cymmell, to compel, force or constrain: also, compulsion, constraint. In K. H. it signifies distress or the distraining and seizing of the defendant's goods to the plaintiff's use.

Cymmen, eloquent: also, pert in discourse.

Cymmhendod, eloquence: also, pertness in discourse.

Cymmhennu, to adorn, to beautify and set off, to trick, to trim, to manage eloquently a discourse. In Glamorg. it signifies to rail at one or to abuse one in language.

Cymmer, pl. Cymmerau, the meeting of two or more rivers, the confluence of rivers. Whence Pont y Cymmer near Llan Trisaint in Glamorganshire, Cymmer Glyn Corwg, and Llyn y Cymmer in the Severn near Llan Idloes, &c. Vid. Merydd.

Cymmeryd, to take, to receive, to accept. Heb. קָדַח, Radah, to take. Dav.

Cymmeriad, a taking or receiving; acceptance: also, esteem or regard, reputation, respect. Cymmeriad in poetry is, when many verses begin with the same letter, as,

Am hon Gwen dirion gwn [dorri'r galon]

A'r gulael fy i'w beri;

Am hyn dig yw mhenyd i,

A'm henaid yn 'y mhoeni.

But there are other sorts of Cymmeriadau. Vid. J. Davidis Rhaefi Gram. Brit. p. 250.

Cymmeriad, an acknowledging or owning. Usurpatur de filiis clan-

destino genitis quos patres pro suis agnoverint. Wott.

Cymmeradwy, accepted, welcome, acceptable, grateful or kindly taken, esteemed, regarded; currant. Arian cymmeradwy, currant money.

Cymmeradwyaeth, estimation, esteem or regard.

†Cymmhes, the same as Cymmefurwydd, a mean, mediocrity, what is sufficient. Hence Anghymmhes, the same as Gormodd, tramesur. Rhodri, &c. A rydd budd i bawb ei gymmes, P. M. to every one what is enough.

Cymmhesur, fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient. *MEASURE, MEASURE*

Cymmhesurwydd, mediocrity, sufficiency, what is enough.

Cymmhesuro, to suit and proportion, to adjust, to fit.

Cymmhibau, pipes. *Fistulae*. Dav. an excessive or continual flux of blood. *Hæmorrhagia*. Wott. De puerperis dicitur a Medicis *Mothovienfibus*. Id. It seems to denote the wind-pipe and the lungs, one of the twelve parts of a stag in season, in K. H.

†Cymmhle gyd. Vid. Plegyd.

†Cymminedd, a battle, a fight. *Q* wh. from Cyd and Min, an edge.

Cymmod, reconciliation or reconciliation, concord. From Cyd and Bod. *a hole, dwelling, habitation*.

Cymmodlonedd, concord; complacency.

Cymmodi, to reconcile, and to be reconciled.

Cymmoni, to compound or put together, to mix or mingle together; to set in order, to dispose.

Cymmorth, to help, to assist.

Cymmorth, help, assistance.

†Cymmrady, broken, torn, rent, cast or beaten down; rough, rugged. From Cyn and Bradwy.

†Cymrhain, a family. V.

†Cymrhan,

- †Cymrhan, Un o'r teulu. *V.*
 †Cymmraïn, the same as Brain, crows. From Cyn and Brain. Pasgadu'r cymmraïn Brydain borthiad. *M. Br.*
 †Cymmraw, dread, terror, consternation, great fear. From Cyn and Braw. *fright, terror.*
 †Cymmrawu, the same as Brawychu, to be in great fear, to be affrighted, to be afraid or terrified.
 Cymmriw, the same as Briw, a wound.
 †Cymmrodedd, reconciliation, reconciliation, pacification, concord. Awch ym mrwydr a chymmrodedd. *R. G. Er. 2. wh. it is derived of Cyn and Brawd, and signifies judgment, an award or sentence in arbitration. Hence Digymrodedd, discord; and Cymmrodeddaf, D. P. most peaceful or pacifick, and Cymmrodeddwr, K. H. an arbitrator or umpire, a peace-maker. Cymrodeddwyr rhwng pleidiau. K. H. 2. also whether it be compounded of Cym and Brawd, brother.*
 †Cymmrodial. *q.*
 Cymmrwd, mortar made of lime, &c. parget or plaister.
 †Cymmrwyn, from Cyn and Brwyn, sad. *Vid. Brwyn.* Beunydd y cerddwn i'm cymmrwyn drifwedd. *D. Ddu in Psal. xlii. 10.*
 Cymmrwyfsg. The same as Brwyfsg.
 Cymmryd, for Cymmeryd.
 Cymmhryd, of so much beauty, of equal beauty, so fair, so beautiful. From Cyn and Pryd. *feature, beauty.*
 Cymmun, communion.
 Cymmuno, to communicate.
 Cymmwd. *Vid. Cwmmwd.*
 Cymmydog, a neighbour. *Vid. Cwmmwd. f. g. Cymmydoges.*
 Cymmwedd, to jest, to sport, to joke. A jesting or scoffing. *H. S. and V.*
 Cymmwl. *Vid. Cwmmwl.*
 †Cymmwy, affliction, sorrow, grief,

- trouble. Digon o gymmwy a gofid fy ar y gwr briwedig, &c. *Hist. Geraint.* Christ a ddioddefodd—Trwy gethrau a chrau a chymmwy. *C.*
 Cymmwyo, to afflict, trouble, grieve, vex, disquiet.
 Cymmwyll, to mention, to make mention.
 Cymmwynas, a kindness, a good turn, a benefit.
 Cymmwynasgar, kind, apt to do good.
 Cymmwyn, Dafad gymmwyn, an ew big with lamb. The same as Dafad gyfoen. So hwch dorrog, caseg gyfebr or gyfebol, &c.
 Cymmweis, fit, meet, convenient: also, common. Cymmweis fydd y gwall rhyddunt, can cyd-dalant, *K. H. i. e. Damnum utrique commune erit, nam junctim compensabunt. Wott. Also, of the same weight. From Cyd and Pweis.*
 Cymmaint, cymmweis, of the same quantity and weight. *10 wys, 10 easyn.*
 Cymmydd, is the third person sing. of the future tense of the indicative, or the second person of the imperative. From Cymmodi.
 †Cymmyddu, convenio. *H. S. To come together.*
 Cymmynu, to cut, hew or chip with an hatchet or ax.
 Cymmynwr, and Cymmynydd, a hewer of wood. Cymmynwr y coed, a bird which makes holes in trees, a wood-pecker.
 Cymmynai, an hatchet, an ax: a chip-ax or great hatchet.
 Cymmynad, one that strikes with an hatchet: the stroke of an hatchet.
 Cymmynawg, striking with an hatchet.
 Cymmyn, a legacy or bequest. Llythyr cymmyn, a testament or last will.
 Cymmynnu, to bequeath or leave by will. Hence Gorchymmyn is compounded. Cymmynaf dy gorph adref,

adref, I'r nenn a'th enaid i'r nef.
D. G. i'r gwair. A'r hiraeth cy-
wyddiaeth cawdd, I minnau a
gymmynnawdd. Ll. G. in Epi-
taphio. Yr Arglwydd a gym-
mynnws ei ddefaid i Bedr. *The*
epitome of the bible. O bydd am-
ryson rhwng dau am gymmyn da,
a dywedyd o'r naill i mi y cym-
mynnawdd, a'r llall i minnau y
cymmynnawdd, &c. K.

Cymmyrred, and Cymmyrredd, and
Cymmyrraeth, esteem, honour, dig-
nity, reputation, acceptance: also,
arrogance, self-conceit, assuming
more to one's self than is meet.
From Cymmeryd, to take, to as-
sume. Cymmerred a ched ni
chai. D. G. i R. M.

Cymmyrreddus, haughty, arrogant.
And in good part, acceptable, wel-
come.

Cymmysg, a mixing or mingling to-
gether.

Cymmysgu, to mix or mingle toge-
ther. Vid. Mysgu.

Cymmysgfab, K. H. Hybrida. Wott.
One that hath a welsh-woman for
his mother and a stranger for his
father.

Cymro, a Welsh-man. Pl. Cymry.
From Gomer, the eldest son of Ja-
pheth.

Cymru, WALES.

Cymwedd, K. H. the marriage of a
Welsh-woman with a stranger.
Conjugium; Wallæ scilicet & Ad-
venæ. Wott.

Cŷn, a wedge. Arm. Cuen.

Cynio, to wedge, to fasten with a
wedge.

Cyn, (conj.) as. Cyn llyfned, cyn
decced, cyn laned.

Cyn, (adv. and prep.) before. As
Cyn gwneuthur o honot y my-
nyddoedd; Cyn dechreuad y
byd.

Cyn, when the first syllable of a
compound word, signifies either, to-

gether, first, chief, excellent, sin-
gular, &c. Or else as answering
to the Latin Con.

Cynadl. Vid. Cynnadl.

Cynanu, to speak, to speak to. *Recli-*
us fortè Cynganu, suitb D. Gwen
Einion heb gynanu. D. Ed.

Cynar. Vid. Cunar.

†Cynarfar, fortune. H. S. q.

Cynawon. The same as Cenawon.
Vid. Cenaw.

Cyncan, white. From Cyn and
Cann.

Cyndedyn. Vid. Cefndedyn.

†Cyndod, Cohors. H. S. a band, a
company.

Cyndrychiol, and Cyndrychawl, and
Cydrychiol, present, face to face.
It is derived from Drŷch, sight.

Cyndrycholder, presence.

Cyndynn, stubborn, wilful, froward,
perverse, obstinate, refractory. From
Cyn and Tynn.

Cyndynniog. Idem.

Cyndynrwydd, obstinacy, froward-
ness, stubbornness.

Cynddail, the first leaves, the leaves
of the first spring.

Cynddaredd, rage, fury, madness (as
of dogs). Arm. Connar Vid.
Penddar.

Cynddeiriog, mad, or wood as a dog,
full of rage, furious, outrageous.

Cynddeiriogrwydd, rage, fury, out-
rageousness, fierceness.

Cynddelw, the first example or pat-
tern. It is also the proper name of
a man.

Cynddrwg, as bad, equally bad.

Cynddrygedd, malice, discord, a
grudge or secret hatred.

Cynddydd, the dawning of the day,
day-break.

†Cynddyl, a coat of mail. H. S.

Cynebrwydd, so swift.

†Cynef, long since. H. S. q.

Cynfab, first-born. Reuben fy
nghynfab. Gen. xlix. 3.

Cynfaran. Vid. Baran.

Cynfelyn,

Delwedd, a figure, or
or shaping.
Dull, a figure, shape.

Cynfelyn, a proper name, latiniz'd Cunobelinus.

Cynferthyr, first witness or martyr, such as was Abel in the old testament, S. Stephen in the new.

Cynfigen, envy, spite, malice. Heb. קִנְיָה, Kineah, invidia. Dav.

Cynfigennus, envious, spiteful.

Cynfigennu, to envy, grudge, spite, or bear ill-will.

Cynfil, and Cynfyl, a monster. The same as Angenfil.

†Cynfyl, strife. H. S.

Cynflith, a cow that hath calved but once.

Cynfyd, the old time, the former time, the days of yore: also, the antediluvian world. From Cyn and Byd.

Cynffon, a tail.

Cynffonnog, having a tail, or having a long tail.

Cyngaf, the general name of burs, a clot-bur.

Cyngafog, of or like a bur.

Cyngafan, goose-grass. H. S.

†Cynghallen. q.

Cyngan, speech, talk, discourse. Hence, perhaps erroneously, Cynan.

Cynganu, the same as Cynanu, to talk, to speak to: also, to be fit, meet or convenient, to suit with, to agree, to be proper or expedient.

Ni chyngain cwyn am echwyn, K. H. Ni chyngain i'r ych wingaw, Wrth y draen a'r ierthi draw. L. M.

Cynghanedd, harmony, melody, concord in tune, a consort of musick; true meeter or rhyme in poetry.

Cynghaneddu, to sing tuneably, to rhyme properly, or keep true meeter.

Cynghaneddol, melodious, harmonious, well-rhymed.

Cynghawwg Cyfraith, K. H. matters intricate in the law: a difficult painful thing. The metaphor is taken from burs, which by stick-

ing to the clothes of those that walk, use to hinder them.

†Cynghaws, a cause, or suit, or process at law: also, an advocate, a counsellor at law, a lawyer, a pleader. Un achos y llyfir ynad, yw ei fôd yn gyngaws gynt yn y ddadl honno. K. H. Wedi darfod i'r pleidiau ymddywedyd, datcaned yr Ynad y cynghawfeddau lle y clywont, ac yna barked. K. K. Gwr a fyddai ganddo hawl neu gynghaws. 2 Sam. xv. 4. The primary sense of it seems to be a suit or action at law, and thence to signify an advocate or counsellor at law, as the cause is put in his mouth.

Cynghawfedd, a cause, suit, process or action at law. And Cynghawfaeth, K. H. and Cyngheuledd. Cyngheuledd wedi brawd. P.

Cynghellawr. The same as Cynghellawr. It is derived from the Lat. Cancellarius, tho' in the W. Laws it is the title of an inferior magistrate, who being a man skilful in the law, judged in matters pertaining to the king's revenue. Cynghellawr fuit vir legum peritus, qui vassallorum regis ab aulâ longè distantium lites dirimebat. Vestigalia quoque & census regio cum Præpositis (Meiri) procuravit & collegit. Maer, pl. Meiri, fuit Publicanus regiâ auctoritate munitus ad tributa exigenda: Cynghellawr fuit index qui Controversias de hisce redditibus natas determinavit. Wott.

Cynghelloriaeth. Vid. Canghella-riaeth.

†Cyngerth, intangled, intricate, snarl'd. From Cyn and Certh. q. d. Cyng-ngherth. Bloedd gyngerth. Sefn. A'i gangau yn un gyngerth, &c. D. G. Am bren. Yn berth glaiar gyngerth glêd. O. Ll. M. i berth.

Cyngtor,

Cynghor, and Cyngor, counsel, advice. Rhoddi cyngor, K. H. to give advice, i.e. to persuade, to exhort: also, council or assembly of counsellors. Heb. נָצַח, Ngetsah. Dav.

Cynghori, to counsel, to advise. Heb. צַו, Iangatz. Dav.

Cynghorfynt, envy, spite.

Cynghorfyntu, to envy, grudge, spite or bear ill-will.

Cynghorfyntus, envious, spiteful, malicious.

Cynglennydd, liver-wort. H. S. Vid. Herbas.

Cynglo, a recapitulation.

Cyngrabad. Vid. Cynrabad.

Cyngraff. From Cyn and Craff. Vid. Craff. Ni bydd cyngraff arnaf. Hist. Car. M. I cannot be seen, I shall be invisible. And, I shall not be apprehended or caught.

†Cyngrhaffawr. q.

Cyngrair, a league, a treaty or covenant, a truce. Ni châr gwilliad hir cyngrair. Aneur.

Cyngrheiriaw, to confederate.

Cyngrod, a pair of yarn-winding-blades.

Cyngrhoesffordd, a place where two ways meet.

Cyngrwn, round. From Cyn and Crwnn.

Cyngwarchadw, K. H. possession for a long time; the old or first possession. It is used in causes concerning real estates, when the plaintiff complains that the defendant, or the defendant's ancestors, have unjustly thrust out or ejected him or his ancestors by force, or by fraud, out of his estate. Usurpatur in causis realibus, quando actor queritur quod reus, vel majores rei, illum vel majores ejus vi, vel dolo malo illum vel illos de patrimonio suo injustè detruserint. Wott.

†Cyngweiniant, the same as Edifeirwch, repentance. Ll. and D. P.

and others. Q. wh. infirmity, weakness, as Dr. Davies thinks. Grom Cyn, and Gwann.

Cyngwerthydd, what is given in exchange. Mark viii. W. S.

†Cyngwl, the first sin, the first sinner. Diabolo tribuunt poetæ. Davies. From Cyn, and Cwl.

Cyngwyftl, and Cynglwyst, commonly, a wager, a pledge, a gage. Ni bu gongl o bai cyngwyftl, Wr gystal â gwayw er Gwyftl. H. K. Ll.

Cyngyd, delay, prolonging of time: also, intent or purpose. A channa's gwelwn chwaith fath cyngyd ac amcan ynddynt. J. D. R. Ac fal ydd oedd Paul ar cyngyd i agoru ei enau. W. S. Acts xviii.

Cyngydio, to delay, to prolong time.

†Cyngyr. Q. wh. pl. from Cyngor.

Cynhafad, familiar, common.

Cynhaig, to go a-salt or proud as a bitch is wont. Vid. an Cyn-nhe-rig, a Cwn, vel Cyn, & Terig. Dav.

Cynhauaf, harvest, autumn. Cor. Kidniath. E. Lb.

Cynhauafu, and Cynhauafa, to gather or get in harvest, to harvest.

Cynhalawdr, and Cynhaliawdr. Vid. Cyff.

Cynhaliaeth, a sustaining; sustenance. Vid. Cynheiliaeth.

Cynhebig, like. L. Consimilis.

Cynhebrwng, a funeral. Also the same as Hebrwng.

Cynhelw. The same as Cynnal.

†Cynhelwy. Antiently for Cynhalio.

†Cynhellwng, Llu. V. an army.

Cynhenid, natural, native, inbred, first-born. Man cynenid, a natural mark or mole, a mark on the body from one's birth.

Cynhinio. Vid. Cinhinio.

Cynhordy, K. H. a kennel for dogs. Stabulum canum. Wott.

Cynhowlen, a maple in N. W.
Gwenwialen in Glamorg. From
Gwen, and Gwialen.

Cynhonwyr, canons. Tîr y Cyn-
honwyr, *juxta* St. Asaph. Dav.
Vid. Canonwyr.

Cynhwynol, free-born, noble, gentle-
man-born, natural, native, genu-
ine. Bonheddig cynhwynol fydd
Cymro fam dád, heb gaeth, heb
alltud, heb ledach ynddaw. K.H.
Brito ingenuus, generosus, genuinus.
Dav. Breyr fydd Bonheddig cyn-
hwynol. K.H. *Vid.* Bonheddig.
*This word hath been perverted by
modern writers to signify, stark,
arrant, very, the sign of the su-
perlative degree, in a bad sense;
for Ynfyd cynhwynol, is stark
mad, &c.*

Cynhyrchol, the same as Cyndrych-
iol, present: also, yielding increase.
From Cynnyrch, increase. Ac a
redde ffwrth tyfadwy a chyn-
hyrchol. Mark iv. 8.

Cynhyrcholder, presence.

Cyni, anguish, anxiety, trouble, di-
stress, perplexity.

†Cynic, Ymladd, V. fighting.

†Cyniaethlu, Cyfannedd. *Id.*

Cynired, to go often to, to frequent,
to haunt, to resort much to.

Cynlyn. The same as Canlyn.

Cynllaeth, the first milk.

Cynllun, a sampler, a pattern, a mo-
del.

Cynllwst, K.H. a kennel for dogs.

Cynllwyn, an ambush, an ambuscade,
a lying in wait. To lie in ambush
or in wait for one, to way-lay
one: also, to pursue. In the W.
Laws Gwneuthur Cynllwyn, is to
kill one on the high-way, or else-
where, and to hide the body. Llo-
fruddiaeth a fo Cynllwyn ynddo,
megis cuddiaw celain; neu Fur-
dwrn, megis lladd dyn heb weli,
neu yn lledrad liw nôs, &c. K.
H. From Cyn, and the Ir. Lu-
inne, wrath.

Cynllyfan, a slip for a grey-bound, a
leading-string, a leam for dogs.

Cynllyfannu, to lead a grey-bound by
a slip. Dêl i'm rhan gynllyfannu,
Gi o'r llÿs dêg garllaes du. Huw
Davi am filgi du.

†Cynmwyd, as large. E. Lh.

†Cynna, the same as Cyfal, as good.
Duw mal ef, Nêr bennaeth, Dyn
cynna nis gwna nis gwnaeth. P.
M. Ni ddysfu yma, Gwledig dy
gyana. Tal. i Dduw.

Cynnach, a water-budget, a bottle.
E. Lh.

Cynnadl, discourse, talk, conference,
a talking together, From Cyn,
and Dadl, Cyn-nadl.

Cynnatra, to come together for to dis-
course, to commune, to discourse.

Cynnadledd, a communication, confe-
rence or talking together.

Cynnaid or Cynhaid, and Cynteid,
the spring swarm, the first swarm.
From Cyntaf and Haid.

Cynnal, to hold or bear up, to sustain,
to uphold, to underprop. Cynnal
braint llys. K.H. to maintain the
dignity of the court. Cynnal cy-
feddach, to do the duty of an en-
tertainer, or of one who makes a
feast. Cynnal gwyl, to keep a
holy day. From Cyn and Dal.
Vid. Cynhelw.

Cynheiliaeth, and Cynhaliaeth, a
sustaining, a bearing or staying up:
also, sustenance.

Cynheilyddiaeth, a sustaining, a
prop; a stay or support.

Cynnar, early, timely, seasonable.

Cynnarwch, seasonableness, early sea-
son. Cynnarwch cywion eryr.
D. G.

†Cynnasedd, a present due to the
king from the person whom he in-
vested first in an estate. Honorari-
um regi debitum ab eo cui investi-
turam primò tradiderit. Wotton.
It is otherwise called Gobr ystyn.
A dalo cynnasedd ni thâl abediw
with

with farw; *sef yw cynnafedd, gobr ystyn. K. H.*

Cynneddf, and antiently Cynneddyf, a quality, a manner, condition, nature. Cynneddfau da neu ddrwg, good or ill manners or qualities: also, a natural gift, some quality extraordinary.

Cynne, and Cynneu, to kindle, to light, to set on fire: also, a great fire, a bonfire. *Ac yn herwydd y cynnefawd, tair Cynneu a wnaethant i'r tri Duw. Galf. in Bruto. Vid. Cynnu.*

Cynnefawd, or Cynnefod, custom, usage, use.

Cynnefodig, accustomed, used, wont. *Ci cynnefodig, K. H. a dog that is wont to bite. Canis mordax; ad literam, Canis assuetus. Wott.*

Cynnefin, accustomed, used, wont, inured. *The antients writ Cynnefin.*

Cynnefino, to accustom himself, to inure, to be use to a thing: also, to be wonted, accustomed or used to a thing.

Cynnelw. *Vid. Cynhelw.*

Cynnen, strife, contention, variance, quarrel.

Cynnhennau, to contend, strive, vary; to wrangle, quarrel, fall out.

Cynnhennus, litigious, quarrelsome, contentious.

Cynnes, warm.

Cynnhesrwydd, warmth, heat.

Cynnhesu, to warm; to grow warm.

Cynnhewi, to hold one's peace, to keep silence. *From Cyn and Tewi.*

†Cynnhewydd, he that holds his peace, a silent person, one of few words.

†Cynnif, the same as Cyni, trouble, anxiety.

†Cynnifad, and Cynnifiwr, an oppressor, one that bringeth others to distress. *Dav. A warrior. Galf. lib. vi. cap. 13. According to others the same as Glew, strong. Via. ex. in Grann.*

Cynnifer, so many; of even number.

Cynnil, thrifty, frugal: also, skilful, cunning, expert.

Cynnildeb, skill, skilfulness; frugality, thrift.

Cynnilo, to be thrifty and saving.

Cynniweir, to go often to, to frequent, to haunt, to resort much to; to cruise; cruising.

Cynniweirfa, a place much frequented or haunted.

Cynnog, a small pail, saith E. Lh. a pitcher; a bottle. *Hi a agorodd gynnog o laeth. Judg. iv. 19.*

Ir. Cuineòg, a churn. Vid. Cynnog.

Cynnogyn, the diminutive of Cynnog, a small wooden vessel, a pipkin.

Cynnog, and Cynnogn, the principal debtor. *Y dydd y diffygio'r cynnogn taled y mach. K. H.*

A arbetto ei fach arbetted ei gynnog. P.

Cynnogni, to make himself a debtor.

Cynnor. *The antients writ it Cyn-*

tor. It is the side-post of a door,

either the post that the door shuts to, or that on which the door is

hanged. Marchlyffan ar darian dôr, A'i gonyn yn y gynnor.

H. D. i'r clo pren. Porthor ar gynnor y gell. Ibid. Others use

it for the sill or threshold of a door.

Others for a porch, entry or first door. From Cyn and Dôr, Cyn-

nor. It is metaphorically used of

the chief men, men of the first rank and quality. Cynnydd y Drêf

newydd nenn, Cynnor gwyr deu-

tu Cennen. B. Ph. B. i Domas Gruffydd Nicolas o'r Dref new-

ydd Tâd Syr Rys ap Tomas.

Cynnhorddy, a court before a house, a house in a court.

Cynnhorawr, he that standeth first at the door, a porter or door-keeper.

Cynnorthwy, help, aid, succour, assistance.

Cynnorthwyo *to aid, help, succour, assist, relieve.*

Cynnorthwyol, *helpful.*

†Cynnu, *to arise: whence Efcynnu, and Disgynn.* Y bore dduw fadwrn cad fawr a fu, O'r pan ddwyre haul hyd pan gynnu. *Tal.*

Cynnu, *the same as Cynneu, to kindle.*

Cynnud, *wood for fuel, fuel.* Arm.

Cennuden, *wood.* 2. *wh. from*

Cynneu, cynnu.

Cynnutta, *to gather wood for fuel, to go a picking up sticks.*

Cynnuttai, and Cynnuttwr, *a wood-gatherer, one that goeth forth to get wood for fuel.*

Cynnull, *to gather or bring together.*

Heb. כנס, Canas. Arab. Canaf.

Dav.

Cynulleidfa, *a congregation, an assembly, a company, a multitude*

Cynhulliad, *a gathering together.*

Cynnwl, *fair weather, the clear sky, the clear firmament without clouds; and metaphorically, opportunity.*

Vid. Ysgynnwl.

Cynnwrf, *commotion, trouble, disturbance, bustle, stir, tumult; motion.* And sometimes Cynnwr. Ffraeth gynnwr gyrchwr gorcheft. *Folo i farch.*

Cynnhyrfu, *to move or stir, to hurry or bustle, to trouble.*

Cynnwys, *to comprise, to comprehend or contain: also, to admit, to permit, to give leave.*

Cynnwys, (*subst.*) *leave or licence, admission.*

Cynnwys, (*adject.*) *well-set, trussed or joined together, compact.*

Cynnhwyso, *to compact or put together; to set, join or close things well together; to contain.*

Cynnhwyfiad, *leave or licence: also, an abridgment or abstract, an epitome.*

Cynnydd, *growth, increase, a grow-*

ing, rising or waxing bigger: also the same as Cynneddf. Dav.

Cynnyddu, *to grow, to increase, to wax bigger; to be increased.*

Cynnyddwest, *a child's vest.*

Cynnyg, *to offer or tender, to make an overture to one.*

Cynnyg, (*subst.*) *an overture, profer or proposal.*

Cynnygn. 2. *wh. pl. of Cynnogn, or compounded of Cyn and Dygn.*

It is used in the signification of an enemy or adversary. Cynnygn fy llyw oedd llawer, Cwyddynt yngnif feithrif fêr. N. Rhifedd fyr fyrthiasant ynghrau, O'th gynnygn, o'th gynneddfau. P. M.

Cynnyn, *pl. from Cynnen, contentions.*

Cynnyrch, *increase, growth.*

Cynnhychu, *to increase; to be increased.*

Cynnyrchol. *Vid. Cynhychol.*

Cynnyrcholwr, *a representative. D.*

Cynnysgaedd, and Cynnysgaeth, *a dowry, a portion.*

Cynnysgaeddol, *endowed.*

Cynnysgaeddu, *to endow, to give a dowry.*

†Cynod, *a sign or token. H. S.*

Cynosod, *the first assault, onset or attack.*

Cynrabad, *happiness, good luck.*

†Cynrain, *a family, saith Ll. and David Powel, D. D.*

Cynrhan, *the first and principal part.*

Cynrhawn, *sing. Cynrhonyn, a maggot or gentil.*

Cynrhawni, *to breed worms or maggots.*

†Cynrhysedd, *Luxury. H. S.*

†Cynryw, *Henafiaid, ancestors. V.*

†Cynfallt, *armour, a coat of mail. Id. Vid. Cwnfallt.*

Cynt, *in time past, formerly, before, sooner: also, swifter, quicker, an anomalous comparative from Buan.*

Chal. קודם, Kodam, *priusquam, antequam. Dav.*

Cyntaf,

Cyntaf, *first: also, swiftest.* Chald. קדמאי. Kadmai, *first.* Dav.
 Cyntafanedig, *first-born.*
 Cyntafenedigaeth, *primogeniture.*
 Cyntedd, *a court before a house, an entry.* Cyntedd neuadd, K. H. *the lower part of the hall.*
 Cyntefin. *The same as Cynnefin.* From Cyntaf.
 Cyntefin, K. H. *May-day.* From the Ir. Ceideamhain.
 Cyntor. *Vid.* Cynnor.
 X Cyntorf, *lege* Cynnhorf, *from Cyn and Torf, the vanguard or front of an army.* *Torf, Torf.*
 Cyntun, *the first sleep, a nap or short sleep, sleep.* From Cynt and Hûn.
 Cynwaith. *Vid.* Allwaith.
 †Cynwal, Ysgwydd, V. *a shoulder.* Sed q.
 Cynwân. *From Cyn and Gwân.*
 Cynwe, *a web of cloth.* From Cyn, and Gwe.
 Cynwydd, *land plowed the first time.*
 Tir gwydd pan ardder gyntaf.
 Cynwyll. q.
 †Cynwyn, *the first-fruits.* T. W. *Perhaps for Cynfwyn, the first fruition or enjoyment, the first fruit, the first increase.* From Cyn, and Mwyn. Or Cyn-nwyn, *an oblation or offering.* From Cyn and Dwyn, *to bear.*
 †Cynwyre, *a rising.* From Cyn, and Dwyre.
 †Cynwyrain, *to rise.*
 Cynydd, *a huntsman.* Cynydd gellgi. Cynydd milgi. K. H.
 Cynyddiaeth, *the office of a huntsman.* Rab. קניגיות, Kinigiuth. Dav.
 Cŷr. *Vid.* Cyhyr.
 Cyras, *a breast-plate.* V. *Vid.* Curas.
 Cyrbyyll, *to make mention or speak of: also, mentioning.* *Vid.* Crybyyll.
 Cyrch, *an assault, onset or attack, a charge or shock, an inroad or inva-*

sion, a warlike expedition: also, a goal, a mark. Cyrch cyhoeddawg, K. H. *a publick assault or onset.*
 Cyrchu, *to set upon, to assault, to make a pass at, to go to (a place) or make to it.* Cyrchais i mieri mân. D. G. *Also, to fetch.* Ac a gyrchodd oddi yno wraig ddoeth. 2 Sam. xiv. 3. Cyrchu allan, *to sally out.* Cyrchu allan yn arfawg i ymladd a'u gelynion. Galf.
 Cyrchfa, *a place much resorted to.*
 Cyrchwyledd, *modesty.* H. S.
 †Cyrchynawd. q.
 †Cyrchynfeirdd. q.
 Cyrd, *pl. from* Cerdd.
 Cyrf, *pl. from* Corf. *Usitatur pro Trunco corporis.* Dav. Mae enaid gwr mewn dy gyrf. T. A.
 Cyrfyll, *a little body, a body without a head. A diminutive from* Cyrf.
 Cyrfew, *strix.* H. S.
 Cyrfydd. *Vid.* Cwrw.
 Cyriawol. *Vid.* Criafol.
 Cyrneitio. *Vid.* Crychneitio.
 Cynrig, *horned.* From Cyn, *pl. of* Corn.
 Cynriad, and Ceirniad, *he who blows or winds a horn or cornet.*
 Cyrraedd, and Cyrredd, and Cyr-rhaedydd, and Cyrrhaedded, and Cyrrhaeddu, *from the simple verb* Haeddu; *to reach or touch any thing, to arrive at, to attain.* Cael cyrredd faith rinwedd ferch. D. G. Na chyrhaeddu'r haul, na chwrdd a'r rhôd. Lewis Glyn Cothi. Taliesin bath the simple verb *Haeddu* in this sense. Dav.
 Cyrrifiant. *Vid.* Creifiant.
 Cyrrith, *sparing, niggardly.*
 Cyrrynt, K. H. *a current.* *Cursus fluminis.* Wott. *Vid.* Cerrynt.
 †Cyfbyddwn, *for* Cydfyddwn. *From* Cy, Ys, and Byddwn.
 Cysdadlu. *Vid.* Cystadlu.
 †Cyf-

†Cyfgrwddiad, Attal, *V. an impediment.*
 Cyfgod, *a shade, a shelter.*
 Cyfgodi, *to shadow, to shelter.*
 Cyfni, *sluggishness.* H. S. *Q. wh.*
 Cyfgni, *from Cwsg.*
 Cyflain, *agreeing in sound.*
 †Cyffellt. *q. Daliaf, dangosaf gyffellt, Dan ben y lau wen o wellt.* G. D. F. *Hence Digyffellt.*
 Cyffefin, *first, primitive, primary, chief.* Cyffefin bla, *Pysgod ddi-fa. Taliesin concerning the plagues of Egypt.*
 Cyffefyll, *to consist.*
 Cyffegr, *a sanctuary, a consecrated place.*
 Cyffegru, *to consecrate.*
 Cyffegredig, *consecrated.*
 Caffegrladrad, *sacrilege, stealing things out of a holy place.*
 Cyffegrlan, *sacred, holy.*
 Cyffodydd, *a compositor or printer's composer.* From Cyd and Gosod. Os bu'r Cyffodydd yn rhy anni-ben, *o herwydd fod gwaith rhai eraill, dan ei ddwylo yr un amser.* E. Lhwyd's *pref. to the Archaeologia, p. 2.*
 Cyfflon, *agreeing in sound, of like sound; consonant, agreeable.* From Cyd and Sôn.
 Cyffloni, *to make to agree in sound.*
 Cyffondeb, *the agreeing of voices or sounds, harmony.* Cyffondeb y ffydd, *the proportion of faith.* Rom. xii. 6. Gr. Ἀναλογίαν τῆς πίστεως, *Analogian tēs pisteos.*
 †Cyfful, *counsel, advice: also, to counsel.* Arm. Cusul, *counsel.* Cusuliaff, *to consult; Digusul, unadvised.* Gnawd cyfful dedwydd yn ddoeth. P. Cyfful hên ni'th attwg. P. Ergyd yn llwyn cyfful heb erchi. P.
 Cyffur, *comfort, consolation.*
 Cyffuro, *to comfort, to refresh, to cherish.*
 Cyffurus, *heartly, comforted. cherish-ed.*

Cyffwllt, *a joining or coupling together.* Gr. Κόλλησις, *Collesis.*
 Cyffylltu, *to join or couple.*
 †Cyffwyn, *a consent, accord or agreement, confederacy.* Dav. *According to some the same as Cyffes, confession.* Lladrad yn llaw, neu ladrad cyffwyn, neu drais, &c. K. H. *Hence Cyffwnblant, K. H. children gotten clandestinely.* Cyffwynfab, K. H. *which in the Lat. books is, Filius qui clam acquiritur.* Eiddig gyffwynfab Addaf. D. G. *Cyffwynblant, eu tâd a all eu gwadu ar eu lw.* K. H. *Etifedd cyffwyn.* K. H. *The same as Cyffwynfab.*
 Cyffwynaw, *Cyffwynaw lledrad ar ūn, K. H. to accuse one of theft.*
 Cyffymaith. *Vid. Gosymaith.*
 Cyfgod, *a shadow or shade.* Heb. סכח, *Succath, from סכת, Sacath, and סכך, Sacac, and סך, to cover.* Gr. Σκία, *Skia, and Σκότος, Skotos, darkness.* Heb. חושך, *Choshek.* Dav.
 Cyfgodi, *to over-shadow or cover with shade, to shadow, to darken.*
 Cyfgogi. *Vid. Yfgogi.* From Cy and Yfgogi. *Cyfgog ar y byd. Taliesin concerning the earthquake at CHRIST's passion.*
 Cyfgu, *to sleep.* From Cwsg, *sleep.* Arm. Cusguet. *Also, to be num or sleepy as any part of the body is when we sit or lie long on it.* Heb. שכב, *Shacab, cubuit, jacuit, Kashau, cubare, dormire.* Gr. Κνώσω, *Cnosso.* Dav.
 Cyfgadur, *a sleeper, a sluggard or sluggish.*
 Cystadl, and Cystal, *so good, as good, equally good, of the same value, equal.* Cystal seems to be derived from Cy, Ys, and Tâl, and to signify, *of equal price and value, equivalent.* Cystadl, from Cyd and Ystâd, or Ystadi, as Tal. *bath it.* Ni wnaethost nam i neb dadl, Ni

Ni orug Daw dy gyftadl. *P. M.*
 Cystal ac a dâl y dug. *L. G.* Nid
 cystal rhag gofalon. *R. Ddu.*
 Cyftadlu, to make one's self equal, to
 match, to vie with one, to make
 comparison, to think one as good as
 t'other: also, to divide an estate
 the second time. *K. H.* It is used
 of partition or sharing made be-
 tween the grand-children.
 Cystedlydd, a match or equal; equi-
 valent, of the same value or esti-
 mation.
 †Cysteg, sorrow, grief, trouble, toil,
 painful labour, misery, affliction.
 Ti a fyddi tan oruch gwr, a chyf-
 tegau gofalus a gai, &c. *Medd*
Duw wrth Efa. Bibl. Cysteg
 mawr a gefais yn ei gyrru i mewn;
 medd Peredur am yr ewig. *Hist.*
Per. Cefaisst goft, cefaisst cysteg,
 Yn nechreu d'oes yn wychr dëg.
Jolo.
 Cystlwn, kindred, affinity, alliance;
 communication, commerce, dealing.
 Nid yw'r Iuddewon yn ymgyst-
 lwn, &c. *W. S.* John iv. 9. *the*
Jews have no dealings, &c. Ni
 a wyddom ei henw, a'i chystlwn,
 a phwy yw. *Breuddwyd Maxen,*
am Elen ferch Eudaf. Arthur
 ddihafarch offawd, Ai gwiw cyst-
 lwn o honawd. *Englynion Arthur*
a Lifestod ei nai.
 Cystlyned, and Cystlynedd. *The*
same as Cystlwn, Cystlynedd Gwy-
nedd i gyd. Jolo.
 Cystlynu, to join in alliance.
 Cystowci, a mastiff. *H. S.*
 Cystrawen, construction, or the due
 joining of words together, syntax.
 †Cylstring, secrecy. *V.*
 Cystudd, affliction, misery, trouble,
 grief.
 Cystuddio, to afflict, trouble, grieve,
 vex; to torment.
 Cystwy, chastisement.
 Cystwyo, to chastise, to punish.
 Cytgam. *Vid. Cydcam.*

Cytrym, Yn gytrym, when, as soon
 as. *W. S.* Acts viii. 39.
 Cythlwn, fasting, a fast.
 Cythraul, the devil, satan. *Vid.*
 Cythrawl. *Pl. Cythreuliaid.*
 Cythreulig, devilish.
 †Cythrawl, contrary, cross, adverse.
 Gwynt cythrawl, a contrary wind.
Galf. lib. v. 16. Vid. ex. in Gw-
awl. And hence perhaps Cythraul,
satan.
 Cythrudd, horror, anguish or trouble
 of mind; perturbation; some trou-
 blous passion or motion of mind.
 Cythruddo, to be troubled, moved,
 grieved, vexed; to be provoked:
 also actively, to move, trouble,
 provoke, &c.
 Cythrwfl, commotion, trouble, tumult,
 motion, stir.
 Cythryblu, to disturb, trouble, vex
 or disquiet; to move or stir.
 Cyttir, land common to many. *Fun-*
dus plurium communis, antequam
divisus fuerit. Wott. Cyttir ce-
nedl, Fundus cujus partitio homi-
nibus ejusdem cognationis tantem
gradus competit. Idem.
 Cyttirawg, *K. H.* a partner that
 hath a share of land in common
 with another. Sometimes, a bor-
 derer, one that dwelleth hard by, a
 near neighbour. *Pl. Cyttiogion,*
borderers.
 Cyttref, of the same town. *Gr.*
Σύμπολις, Sympolis.
 Cyttrestadog, a joint-heir with ano-
 ther, a coheir.
 Cyttûn, of one mind or will, agree-
 able or agreeing, unanimous; quiet,
 peaceable. From *Cyð* and *Dyun.*
 Cyttundeb, concord, agreement, una-
 nimity.
 Cyttuno, to assent or agree to, to con-
 sent, to agree or accord; to end a
 strife.
 Cytty, a joint-house, fellowship in
 one house: also, he that dwells in
 the same house with another, an
 inmate.

inmate, a lodger. Gutto myn gytty a mi. H. D.
 Cyttyaeth, fellowship in one house. Contubernium. Dav.
 Cyttynn, drawing together, agreeing, unanimous. It is taken from pairs of oxen. From Cyd and Tynnu. A Gutto nid wyf gyttynn. H. D.
 Cyttynnu, to draw together.
 Cyw, a chicken, a young fowl. Cyw gŵydd, a gosling.
 Cywen, a young hen or pullet.
 †Cywaethlu, to contend, strive, debate, vary. T.W. Vid. Gwaethl, and Cywethl.
 Cywain, to carry, to carry together, to carry corn from the fields to the barn, &c. Gr. Κομίζω, Komizein.
 Cywair, a key in musick.
 Bragod gywair
 Lleddf gywair
 Gogywair
 Is gywair
 Crâs gywair
 } the five principal keys.
 Cywair, repaired, amended, whole, safe and sound, prepared.
 Cyweirio, to mend, to repair; to patch, vamp or cobble. In some places, to make. Cyweiriaw galanas, K. H. to do satisfaction or pay ransom for manslaughter or for murther. Homicidium luere, compensationem pro cæde facere. Wott. Also, to furnish. A chymryd at-taw dau ugaint marchawg ac eu cyweiraw yn hardd fyberw o feirch a dillad ac arfau. Galf.
 Cyweirio telyn, to tune a harp.
 Cyweirdeb, a repairing or reparation, a mending of a thing: also, the dressing or preparing of any thing. Cyweirdeb bwyd, cookery. Hist. Owain ap Urien. Also, accuracy. E. Lh.
 Cyweirdabus, in good repair, repaired, mended.
 Cyweirgorn, a spinnet hammer; or

an instrument wherewith musicians turn the pins and wind up the strings of an harp, lute, &c. to the note or key, which the tune, they are to play, requires.
 Cyweir aradr, Gwadr aradr. Vid. Cŵer.
 Cyweithas, humane, gentle, courteous, kind, civil, obliging. Y neb a fynno ymadael â thelyn rawn, a bod yn gerddor cyweithas, 34 a ddyly. N.
 Cyweithas, commerce, traffick, dealing, alliance, fellowship, society. Vid. ex. in Na'm. Cyweithas Brenin, K. H. the king's train or retinue of attendants or followers. Corn cyweithas, K. H. the trumpet for war, that sounded either for a battle or for a march. It is otherwise called Corn cychwyn.
 Cyweithasrwydd, humanity, civility, courtesy, gentleness, easiness.
 †Cyweithydd, skilful, cunning, saith Ll. Also Cyweithydd, a troop, a company. Cyweithydd o' wyr a gwragedd a ddaeth iw cyfarfod. Mabinogi.
 †Cywala. This word seems to be the same as Cyhafal, like, saith Dav. Cywala gwedd gwraig unben. P. Llyw glyw a glywir, Llyw doeth coeth cywir, Llawir ni welir Ei gywala. D.B. Gwilym Lownlod gywala. R. Gr. Er. Pawb a gâr ei gywala. Macc. ap Lly.
 †Cywan. q.
 Cywarch, hemp. Corn. Cŵer.
 †Cywed. P. M. q.
 †Cywedd, whence Trachywedd.
 †Cyweg, whence Gogyweg.
 Cywely, a bedfellow. From Cyd, and Gwely.
 Cywelogaeth, and Cywelogach, K. H. a lying together, concubinage.
 Cywer, cheese-rennet. It is called Cwirdeb in S. W.
 †Cywerthydd,

C Y

- †Cywerthydd, *value or price, compensation, requital.* Gwell gan Iorwerth gywerthydd Ei wawd, nag anrheg o wydd. D. G.
- †Cywestach, *carnal copulation or company with a woman.* Can ni fynniaist halogrwydd corph trwy gywestach, ni ddioddefi gwahan dy gorph yn y bedd. *Hæc fingitur Christus, dixisse matri in assumptione.* Dav.
- †Cywestach, *also a wife.* Câr dy gywestach. Cato Cymr.
- †Cywethl, *a chiding or scolding, strife, quarrelling.* Vid. Cywaethlu.
- Cywilydd, *shame, disgrace.* Heb. כְּלִמָּה, Celimmah. Dav.
- Cywilyddio, *to be ashamed: also, to shame or make ashamed.* Heb. כָּלַם, Calam. Dav.
- Cywilyddgar, *shamefaced, bashful, modest.*
- Cywilyddus, *shameful, base, dishonest, scandalous.*
- Cywir, *true, faithful, sincere, upright, just, honest.* Bod yn gywir, K. H. *to stand to one's promises.*
- Cywirdeb, *faithfulness, trustiness, sincerity, uprightness, integrity.*
- Cywiro, *to perform one's promises: also, to make strait or even.*
- Cywiriaid, *the faithful; just and honest persons.*
- Cywiw, *worthy.* Condignus. Dav. From Cy and Gwiw.
- Cywlad, *a country-man, of the same country.* Bod yn gywlad, K. H. *to be present in his country.* Hence Anghywlad, *absent.* Ibid.
- †Cywleiddiadon, *pl. from Cywlad.*
- Cywraint, *skilful, cunning, expert.*
- Cywreinio, *to work a thing skilfully and curiously.*
- Cywreindeb, *and Cywreinrwydd, skilfulness, skill, knowledge.*
- †Cywrennin. *It seems to be the same as Cywraint, saith Dav.*

C H

- Cy-wres, K. H. *a concubine.* q. d. Co-uxor. A Cy & Gwr-es, Uxor, *quod a Gwr, Maritus.* Wott.
- †Cywrys, *contention, strife.* From Cy and Gwrys. Cywrys am fwyd, *carant am ofid.* P.
- Cywryfedd, *idem.* Vid. Cyfryfedd, and Crwysfedd.
- †Cywyd. *The same as Cyfeillach, saith G. T. and T. W. It seems to signify also the same as Cywydd, a poem, a song.* Nam yn mi a'i pryd cywyd cywraint. G. B.
- Cywydd, *a poem, a piece of poetry.* It is also one of the three chief kinds of Welsh metres, and of this there are also four sorts, as, Cywydd deuair fyrrion, Cywydd deuair hirion, Cywydd llosgyrynog; and Owdl gywydd. Vid. J. Davidis Rhaesi Gram. p. 153.
- Cywyddaid, *a song.* Cantus. Dav.
- Cywyddu, *to dictate or compose poems or songs, to play the poet.*
- Cywyddoliaeth, *a song; musick; harmony.* Dav. *A solemn praise or hymn.* E. Lh.

C H

- Chwa, *a gale of wind; a blast or puff of wind, wind.*
- Chwaen, *the same as Ennyd, saith Ll. leisure.* Ar y chwaen, *forthwith, presently.*
- Chwaer, *a sister.* Heb. אחות, A-choth, *sisters.* Arm. Hoar. Cor. Hor. Pl. Chwiorydd, *of three syllables, and also of two.* Some write it Chwaiorydd.
- Chwaethach, *much less, so much the less.* Na wnaed un dyn ddrwg chwaethach plentyn Duw. *It seems to the comparative from Chwaith, and if so, would be better written Chwaithach.*
- Chwai, *swift, speedy, quick.* Vid. ex. in Breuan. Mal cynydd, R chwa-

chwareydd chwai, Am lwdn gwyllt a' mldiai. D. G.
 Chwain, *pl. of Chwannen.*
 Chwaith, *neither, much less.* Ychwaith occurs also. Na hithau, na chwithau chwaith.
 Chwaith, *a taste, a savour, a relish.* A chael hefyd, gwynfyd gwyr. Chwaith ar araith yr eryr. R. Gr. Er.
 Chwaithu, and Chwaethu, *to taste.* W. S. Matt. xvi. and Chwaeddu, Heb. ii.
 Chweithiad, *tasting.*
 Chwalu, *to spread, to straw, to disperse: also, to babble and talk idly, to prate to no purpose.* Glamorg.
 †Chwelidydd, *he that casteth abroad or spreadeth.*
 Cwhaneg, *more.*
 Chwanegu, *to increase.* Chwanegu at, *to add.*
 Chwanegiad, *an addition.*
 Chwannen, *pl. Chwain, a flea.* Cor. Hwadnan. Arm. Hoannen.
 Chwant, *desire, list, longing, appetite, concupiscence, lust.* Heb. חמד, Chemed; and חמודה, Chamudah. Davies. Arm. Hoant.
 Chwant bwyd, *hunger.*
 Chwannog, *desirous, covetous: also, apt or forwardly inclined.* Chwannog i ymladd, *apt to fight.*
 Chwennychu, *to covet, to desire, to wish, to long for, to lust after.*
 Chwap, *a knock or blow.*
 Chwap, Chwippyn, *instantly.*
 Chwarae, and Chwarau, *to play, to game: a play, a game, a sport, a pastime.* Arm. Hoari. Vid. Gwarae. Gr. Χαίρω, Chairō, *to be glad.*
 Chwarel, *a dart, a javelin.* D. G. Vid. ex. in Osgel.
 Chwareydd, *a gamester, a player.* Arm. Hoarier.
 Chwareyddiaeth, *a play, gaming.*
 Chwarien, *the same as Araf; slow, soft, mild, calm, still.*

Chwarienu, *the same as Arafu; to grow soft and gentle: also, to go softer or slower.*
 Chwarren, *a swelling in a man's body, a sore, an ulcer, a botch: also, the plague or pestilence.*
 Chwart, *a quart.*
 Chwarthawr, or Chwarthor, *a quarter of meat, as of beef, mutton, &c.*
 Chwarthawr tir, K. H. *the fourth part of a stag due to the owner of the land on which it was slain.* Honorarium Domino fundi, in quo cervus a venatoribus occiditur, debitum, quod erat totius cervi pars quarta. Wott.
 Chwaw, *a blast or gale of wind.* H. S.
 Chwawio, *to blow as the wind doth.* Id.
 Chwêch, *six.* Arm. Huech. Gr. ἑξ, Hex, *ab* Heb. שש, Shesh. Dav.
 Chweched, *the sixth.*
 †Chwechach, [*an rectius Chwecach*] *more sweet.* Llyfr Meddyginiaeth.
 Chwedl, and Chweddl, *a story, a narrative, a tale, a fable, a report, a discourse.* Chwedlau, *news.*
 Chwedleua, *to talk or speak together, to discourse.*
 Chwefror, *the month of February.*
 †Chwefrin, and Chweurin. q.
 †Chwêg, *sweet, pleasant.* Chwêg mêdd pan yfer, Chwerw pan daler. P. Vid. ex in Adnau.
 Chwegr, *the wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.* Gr. ἑκγῆ, Hekyre.
 Chwegrwn, *a wife's father, a father-in-law.* Gr. ἑκγῶ, Hekyros.
 †Chwêl. 2. *wh. the same as Chwyl.* Pan fu yn rhyfel gad chwêl chwerwld. Ph. B.
 Chweledydd, and Chwelidydd. Vid. Chwalu.

Chwennychu. *Vid.* Chwant. Heb. חמור, Chamad. Dav.
 † Chwerig. Gwedd chwerig, an actor like form or shape. Species histrionalis, ait T. W. sed vid. an a Chwarae. Dav.
 † Chweris, and Chweiris.
 Chwerfan, a whirl for a spindle.
 Chwerfan dro, a pulley.
 Chwerthin, to laugh; laughter. So in Corn. and Arm. Chwerthin gwatwor, to laugh to scorn, to mock.
 Chwerthiniad, laughter, laughing.
 Chwerthinog, apt to laugh, that laughs much.
 Chwerw, bitter. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Πικρός, Picros. Arab. Charash, hard, troublesome, somewhat sour. Dav.
 Chwerwi, to grow bitter. So in Arm.
 Chwerwedd, and Chwerwder, bitterness, tartness, sharpness.
 Chweu, to grow tart, sour or sharp.
 Chwi, you. Cor. Huei. Ar. Hui. Heb. נחנח, Nachnu. Dav.
 Chwib, a pipe, saith H. S.
 Chwiban, a whistling. So in Arm.
 Chwibanu, to whistle. So in Arm.
 Chwibanogl, a pipe or flute, a flagellet. Pl. Chwibenygl. D. G.
 Chwibanogl fynydd, a bird called a curlew. In the present Welsh we call it Gylfinhir.
 Chwibl, sour, sharp.
 Chwiblo, to grow eager, tart, sour or sharp.
 Chwibl-oer, sour and cold.
 Chwibol, a tube. H. S.
 Chwibon, the same as Gylfinhir, a curlew.
 † Chwidaw, a forcerer. H. S.
 Chwidr, wild, fickle, wavering, light, rash, hair-brain'd.
 Chwidredd, wildness, fierceness, rashness.
 Chwidro, to wax wild. Sylvesco. Dav.

Chwif, a whistle, saith H. S.
 Chwifwr, a vagabond, a wanderer, one that hath no settled habitation. Rather Chwyfwr from Chwyf.
 Chwig, clarified whey, saith H. S.
 Chwil, and Chwilen, a beetle, a may-bug, a chafer. Cor. Huilan. Arm. Huill; Huill cornoc, the great horn'd beetle or bull-fly, Cervus volans. E. Lb. Kilderw, Scarabæus stridulus seu arboreus maximus coloris castanei. Idem. Budr-chwilen, a water-newt in Caermarthenshire.
 Chwilboeth, hot, burning hot.
 Chwileryn. q. Magu chwileryn gwynn gwâr, I'm mynwes o ferch meinwar. D. G.
 Chwilfriw, Yn chwilfriw, all to pieces.
 Chwilio, to search, to seek after a thing. Chald. אלל, Alal, Exploravit. Dav.
 Chwilenna, and Chwiltath, and Chwilotta, to search often: also, to pick or pilfer. Verbum frequentativum a Chwilio.
 Chwilennwr, a searcher; a pilferer.
 † Chwiliog, Pythonicus. Dav. ex Libro Land. One possessed with a spirit of prophesying.
 † Chwilioges, Pythonissa. Ibid. A woman possessed with a prophesying spirit.
 † Chwiliores, Crabro. Lib. Land. a kind of great wasp, a hornet.
 Chwimio, corruptly for Chwyfio, to move, from Chwyf. Och am yd, ni chwimia un. L. Mon. i'r main melin.
 Chwimp. *Vid.* ex. in Llimp. Tost yw'r chwimp na chaid impiwr. G. S.
 Chwimwth, mettlesome, quick, swift, nimble, speedy. From Chwai, and Mwth.
 Chwinfa, late. Hist. Car. M. *Vid.* Ychwinfa.
 Chwiog, sweet cake-bread.

Chwiongl, *the same as Dichell, craftiness.* W. S. Luke xx. 23.
 Chwior, *some think this word doth signify a sister, because in the plur. we say Chwiorydd. Ego nunquam legi, saith Dr. Davies.*
 Chwippyn, *soon, forthwith, out of hand.*
 Chwired, *a naughty action, a villany or mischief. Deceit, craftiness.*
 Chwiredus, *deceitful, crafty.*
 Chwirli gwgon, *a whirligig.*
 Chwisogl, *Oxylapathum, H. S. a kind of wild sorrel. [Secundum alios Massw. q.]*
 Chwisoglen, *idem.*
 Chwistl, and Chwistlen, *a field-mouse called a skrcw.*
 Chwistrell, *a syringe, a water-squirt, a little pipe or squirt. Gr. Κλυστήρ, Klyster.*
 Chwistrella, *to squirt (water), to cast any liquid medicine with a little pipe or squirt into the ears.*
 Chwittafad. *Vid. ex. in Gildio.*
 Chwith, *left, sinister, not right, untoward; awkward. Unusual, unaccustomed.*
 Chwithau, *and you, you also.*
 Chwitho, *to be astonished at the hearing or seeing of any thing strange and shocking. Chwithodd a synnodd arnaw weled Ellyll.*
 Chwithig, *left-handed, left, untoward, awkward.*
 Chwithrwd, *to make a noise, to rustle, to hiss.*
 Chwiw, *shortness of breath. H. S.*
 Chwiwleidrin, and Chwiwgi, *a pilferer.*
 Chwiwan, *to fly away. H. S. To pilfer.*
 Chwiwio, *pilfering.*
 Chwychwi, *ye, you. Heb. אנחנו, Anachnu. Dav.*
 Chwyd, *a vomiting or a vomit.*
 Chwydu, *to spue, to vomit. Arm. Huedaff. Heb. קיא, Ko. Arab. Cadad, and Cadaf. Dav.*

Chwydawiaeth, *trifling, tumbling and shewing of tricks.*
 Chwyd-awyr, *a putrified matter supposed to be generated in the air, or to fall from the stars. Word for word the vomiting of the air. It is called also, Chwydredd y Sêr.*
 Chwydredd, *a putrified matter, corruption, rottenness.*
 Chwydd, *a swelling.*
 Chwyddo, *to swell.*
 Chwyf, *a motion or moving.*
 Chwyfio, *to move. Commonly Chwimio. Vid. Cwyf. Cassa rholbren wyd gennyf, Corn cod ni chyfod n'a chwyf. Dafydd ap Gwilym. Hence Cychwyfan, to move often, to wag, to shake, to wave, commonly Cyhwfan.*
 Chwyfiwr. *Vid. Chwifwr.*
 †Chwygl, *Trigo, to tarry.*
 Chwyl, *the same as Treigl, and Tro, a turn, a turning, a course. Chwyl y flwyddyn, the course of the year. Q. wh. the Eng. wheel be hence derived, from its turning. Hence Dychwelyd, Ymchwelyd. Arab. Hawel, Versavit, evertit; & Wala, recedere, reverti. Dav.*
 Chwŷn a chwŷn, *gently, slowly, step by step. Videtur esse corruptum pro Chwyf na chwyf, Movet non movet. Dav.*
 †Chwyn, *a chaos or confused mass. H. S.*
 Chwynn, *a weed. Hence the Engl. whin.*
 Chwynnu, *to weed.*
 Chwynnogl, *a weeding hook to weed corn with.*
 Chwyrn, *swift, nimble, speedy, fleet, rapid: also, stout, active, strenuous. The feminine Chwern is sometimes used. Heb. מהיר, Mahir. Dav.*
 Chwyrnu, *to snore, snort or rout in sleeping; to snarl like a dog. Gr. Ρογχιζειν, Rhonchizein, Ρεγχειν, Rhenchein.*

Chwyrnolod,

Chwyrnolod, *to snore: also, a roaring, (as of lions).* D. Ddu. *A snorting or snoring.*

Chwŷs, *sweat.* So in Cor. and Arm.

Chwysu, *to sweat.* So in Arm.

Chwyfigen, *a bladder.* Cor. Gyzi-gan. Heb. טאש, Seeth. Arab. Ziphar. D. Arm. Huezeguell. *Also, a wheal or blister.* So in Arm.

Chwyfigennog, *full of blisters, pushes or wheals.*

Chwyfigennu, *to blister or rise in blisters, pushes or wheals.*

Chwyfigl, *a blister.*

Chwŷth, *breath, a puff, blast or gale of wind.*

Chwythad. *The same as Chwŷth.*

Chwythu, *to blow, to breathe.* Arm. Coezffuiff.





D A

DA, good. Chald. טוב, Tav, ab Heb. טוב, Tov. Dav. Da, goods, wealth, chattels, cattle. Pl. Daoedd. Da bywawl, K. H. living goods, as neat, horses, sheep, and the like. Da marwawl, *ibid.* inanimate goods of what kind soever they be, as money, clothes, trees, and the like. Da cyffro, K. H. moveable goods. Da dygyffro, *ibid.* immoveable goods. Da diwahan (or diwahanedig) K. H. things which ought not to be divided, as, a book, a vessel, a horse, and the like. Da gwahanedig, *ibid.* goods that may be divided into separate shares, such as are, money, corn, wine, oil, and other things in general which consist in number, weight or measure. Da! (interj.) well. Da ddyn! Ah da! very well. Ah da fachgen. Daioni, goodness, kindness. Daionus, good, kind. Dabre, hasten thou. *Vid.* Debre. Daccw, (*adv.*) there is. Daccw ddyn. From Dy, and Accw. Dad, and Dat, a preposition of the same signification in compounded words as Re in Latin, or signifying to undo a thing, as, Dadfeddwi, dadgrymmu, datgladdu, datroi. From Dy, and Ad. Dadannudd, K. H. a discovering or disclosing, the recovery of an inheritance; a suit or trial at law concerning an estate, an action pertaining to a possession. *Recuperatio, postliminium.* Dav. *Judicium possessorium, Actio possessoria,*

D A

Affisa mortis antecessoris. Wott. Anhuddo is to cover, to hide, and Dadanhuddo is the contrary. And because of this discovery the admission of the plaintiff is called Dadannudd. It was elegantly written by the poet;

Anhuddwyd aelwyd, Duw a welo
Dodi un heddyw a'i dadanhuddo.

Dadannudd doth also signify sometimes the plaintiff that makes use of such an action, sometimes the land itself in debate.

Dad-ddyryfu, to disentangle.

Dadebru, to recover life, to be revived, to awake.

Dadfarnu, C. to condemn.

Dadferu, the same as Adferu, to restore.

†Dadiain. q.

Dadl, a matter in debate, a case in law, a dispute, a controversy, strife, contention.

Dadleu, to contend, to argue, to reason, to dispute: also, a quarrelling, a debating of a matter, an arguing, reasoning or disputing.

Dadleu, K. H. a hall, court or place for pleading, where causes are tried and determin'd. *Ab hac voce ducitur Angl. To tattle, Blaterare, quod de garrulis dicitur. Walli verò non nisi seriò quod nos leviter usurpamus.* Wott.

Dadleudy, a place or court where causes were heard and judgment given, a judgment-hall.

Dadleuwr, an advocate.

Dadleuwyr, K. H. the parties that

go to law. They are otherwise called Cynnennufon and Pleideu.
 Dadlwriaeth, *disputation, pleading.*
 Dadlaith, *to thaw as ice doth, to dissolve.*
 Dadlewygu, *to recover from a swoon.*
 Dadmer, *to thaw. The same as Dadlaith.*
 †Dadmerth, *to revive.*
 †Dadolwch, *a satisfaction for an evil committed or done. Dechreuodd Dafydd adeilad teml i'r Arglwydd yn ddadolwch am ei bechodau. Evang. Nichod. In satisfactionem pro peccatis. Dav.*
 †Dadolychu, *to content or do satisfaction to one that is angry or offended, to be reconciled.*
 †Dadsaf, *K. H. a bound, a limit.*
 Dadsgrifen, *a transcript.*
 Dadwino, *to vanish, to consume; to be consumed. Dadwinodd fy llygad gan ofid. Psal. xxxi. 9.*
 Dadwreiddio, *to root up.*
 Dadwrdd, *to make a noise, to hurry and bustle, to make a stir; to prate.*
 †Dadwyrein, and Dadwyre, *to arise, to rise again. Vid. Dwyre.*
 †Dadwyrain, *a resurrection.*
 Dadymchwel, and Dadymchwelyd, *to overwhelm, to turn upside down: also, to return.*
 Daear, *the earth, ground, floor, land or soil. Cor. Dôr. Arm. Douar. Heb. ארץ, Erets. Greek Γαῖα, Gæa; Ἔρα, Era. Arab. Ardon. Chald. ארעא, Arnga, and דייך, Daiar, an inhabitant, a stranger, a dweller. It should be written Daear, not Daiar or Dauar, as the following examples shew; Cyfled ei chae a'r ddaear. D. G. i'r Lloer. Y mae pryfed y ddaear. L. G.*
 Daearol, and Daierin, *earthly or earthy.*
 Daearu, *to put into the ground, to lay in the earth, to inter, to bury.*
 Daearfochyn, *a badger.*

Daerawd, and Daered, *a mortuary paid for the dead. Vid. Ariant daered.*
 Daeth, *he came. Est radix 3 personæ præteriti, ad formam Heb. Dav. It is compounded of Dy, and Aeth. Heb. אתה, Athah, he came. Dav.*
 Dafad, *a sheep, an ew. Cor. Davas. Ar. Danvat.*
 Dafaden, *a wart.*
 Dafadennog, *full of warts.*
 †Dafattes, *a flock of sheep.*
 Defeidty, *a sheep-fold.*
 Dafn, *a drop of any liquid matter. Pl. Defni. Heb. נטף, Nataph. Chald. טיפא, Tipha, and נטופא, Netupha, a drop. טיופין, Tiuphin, drops. Defni. Dav.*
 Defnyn, *a small drop, the least drop. A diminutive from Dafn.*
 Dafnu, and Defnynnu, *to drop, to trickle down. Daifn fy neigr, D. G. my tears trickle down. Heb. נטף, Nataph. Chald. תפ, Taph, and טפא, Tepha. Dav.*
 Defni, *drops, the droppings of the eaves of an house.*
 Dafn, *the yarn of the woof in weaving. Dafn is the same in S. W. as Bwrw in N. W. Y mae pedwar Edefyn ar hugain ym mhôb dafn.*
 Daffar, *rectius Daphar, to prepare.*
 Dager, and Dagr, *a dagger, a poniard. So in Arm. Heb. דקר, Dakar, to stab, to thrust through. Dav. Aeth dig oer waith dagerau. Dafydd ap Gwilym. Y grôglwyd a'i ddagr a'i glêdd. L. G.*
 Daiar. *Vid. Daear.*
 Daif, *a singeing, a blasting.*
 Daigr, *a tear. Gr. Δάκρυον, Dakryon. Pl. Dagrau.*
 Deigryn, *a little tear, a small drop.*
 Deigrynnu, *to drop lik tears, to trickle down.*
 Dail,

Dail, *leaves*. Arab. Daliioth, *Fron-*
des. Dav.
Deilen, and Dalen, *a leaf*. So in
Arm. Corn. Delk. Ir. Duile,
Duillen. Heb. דלית, Dalith, *a*
branch, and עלה, Ngaleh, *a leaf*.
Dav.
Deilio, *to bear or bring forth leaves*.
So in Arm.
Daint. *Vid.* Dant.
Daioni. *Vid.* Da.
Dâl, and Dâla, and Daly, *to hold,*
to catch or lay hold on, to detain,
to keep, lett, hinder or stop. Arm.
Daled.
† Dâl, *to begin*. O'r awr y dêlisai,
from the hour he began.
Dalfa, *a hold, a holding, a place to*
catch or lay hold on.
Dâll, *blind*. So in Arm. Gr.
Τυφλος, Typhlos. Arab. Dalim,
obscure, dark. Dav.
Dallineb, and Delli, *blindness*.
Dallu, *to blind, to darken*.
Dam, *a preposition used in composi-*
tion, and compounded itself of Dy,
and Am.
Dambell, Anaml, *scarce*. From Dy,
and Ambell.
Damblygu, *to fold or wind about, to*
roll or wrap about.
Damchwain, *the same as Damwain,*
and perhaps better, from Chwaen.
Damdwng, K H. *a price appointed*
for any thing upon oath.
Damdyngu, K. H. *to claim or chal-*
lenge a thing upon oath: also, to
set a price on a thing upon oath.
Damdgylchynu, *to encompass*.
† Damlewychu, *to shine, to glister or*
glitter: also, to explain.
Dammeg, *a parable, a riddle*. Chal.
דומה, Dumga, *a similitude, a*
pattern, an obscure sentence. Dav.
Vid. Adammeg.
Damnaff, Arm. *to condemn*. Brit.
Damno.
Damuno, rectius Dymuno, *to beseech,*
or intreat, or desire earnestly. A-
rab. Atmeni, *to desire*. Dav.

Damuned, *an earnest begging or be-*
secching. Arab. Temeni, *Appeti-*
tus. Dav.
Damwain, and Damweinio, *to hap-*
pen or befall, to fall out.
Damwain, *perhaps better Damchw-*
ain, an accident, a casualty, a
chance, an event. Drwgddam-
wain, *ill-chance, misfortune, mis-*
hap.
Damweni, *to happen*. Ef a ddam-
weniws i ddyfod, *it happen'd that*
he came.
Dan, (*prep.*) *under*. *Vid.* Tan.
Danadl, *sing.* Danhadlen, *a nettle*.
Dandwng, *i. e.* Dan dwng, *upon*
oath. *Vid.* Damdwng.
Dandde, *from Tandde*. *Vid.*
Danfon, *to send*.
Dangos, *to shew, to discover, dis-*
close or make known. Gr. Δείκνυμι,
Deiknymi. Chald. נגד, Nagadh,
ostendere, indicare. Nec *ab simile*
הדע, Hadang, & in Hiphil
הודיע, Hodiang, *Ostendere, indi-*
care. Dav.
Dangoseg, *a token or mark to shew,*
the table or contents of a book, an
index; a touch-stone for gold and
silver.
Danired, Rhodio, *to walk*. H. S.
Dannedd. *Vid.* Dant.
Dannod, *to upbraid, twit, or cast*
in the teeth. *A twitting or up-*
braiding. Gr. ὀνειδίζω, Oneidizo,
to upbraid.
Dannodiaeth, *a twitting or upbraid-*
ing.
Dannogen, *the herb betony*. Dan-
nogen y dŵr, *Scrofularia aqua-*
tica. H. S.
Dansang, *to tread or trample under*
foot.
Danfial. *The same as Dansang*.
Dant, *a tooth*. So in Arm. Cor.
Danz. Pl. Daint, *which word*
in N. W. is commonly used for the
singular. Pl. Dannedd. Gr. ὀδοὺς,
Odoys, ὀδόντος, Odontos. Boch-
ddaint,

ddaint, *the eye-teeth*. Dannedd malu, and Cil-ddanedd, *the grinders or cheek-teeth*. Dannedd blaen, *the fore-teeth*. Tacru nad oedd daint hirion. *J. Tew hén*.
 Daint ac ystlys. *Vid. Traul*.
 Deintws, *diminutive, a little tooth*. A deintws mwyndlws a mîn. *S. Kyf*.
 Dannheddog, *toothed, that hath great teeth, indented, jagged*.
 Dannodd, y Ddannodd, *the tooth-ach*.
 Deintio, *to bite, to gnaw, to fasten with the teeth*. So in Arm.
 Daintaidd, *dainty, delicate, sumptuous*.
 Danys, and Danas, *a fallow-deer*; Bwch danys, *a buck*; Gafr danys, *a doe*.
 Daphar, *the same as Darpar, to provide, to prepare*. From Peri.
 Dâr, *an oak*.
 Dâr, *a preposition used in composition, from Dy, and Ar*.
 Daramred. *Vid. Darymred*.
 Darbod, *to provide, to prepare, to look to or take care of*.
 Darbodaeth, *fore-cast or fore-sight, providence*.
 Darbodus, *provident, circumspect, wary, heedful*.
 Darfod, *to be ended, to be spent, to be finished*. Heb. אָבֹד, Avod, *to perish*. Dav.
 Darfodedig, *consuming, pining away, wasting*.
 Darfodedigaeth, *a spending, wasting or pining away, a consumption*.
 Dargysgu, *to nod or fall asleep, to slumber, to take a nap*. Yn dargwsg mewn lle dirgel. *D. G.*
 Darllain, *to read*. Compounded of Lléu, *to read*. The rest of the tenses are formed for the most part of Darlleaw, or Darlléu, but commonly they are all formed from the corrupt word Darllen. A dau lyfr i'th law, Yn eu darlleaw. *Tal.*

Ym mhôb lle y ddarlleir. *J. R. J. Ll.* Pylgain y darllain deirllith. *D. G.*
 Darlleawdr, and Darlleydd, and Darllennydd or Darllenydd, *a reader*.
 Darllaw, *to brew (drink)*. *Videtur affinitatem habere cum Gwallaw. Dav.*
 Darllawydd, *a beer or ale-brewer*.
 Darlleaw, and Darlléu. *Vid. Darllain*. Ef a darllewys, *he read*.
 Darmerth, and Darymerth, *a preparation, provision*.
 Darn, *a piece, a part*. So in Arm.
 Darnio, *to cut into pieces*.
 Daroedd, *the third person sing. of the preterimperfect tense from Darfod*. Matt. xviii. *W. S.*
 Darogan, *a prophecy or prediction, a fore-telling, a fore-boding*. Arab. Ataiar. *Dav.*
 Darogan, and Daroganu, *to fore-tell things to come, to prophecy; to forebode*.
 Daroganwr, and Darogenydd, *a prophet or fore-teller of things to come, a fortune-teller*.
 Darostwng, *to subdue, to bring under*.
 Darostyngedigaeth, and Darestyngedigaeth, *obedience, subjection*.
 Darpar, *a preparation, a provision*. *Vid. Arpar*.
 Darparu, *to prepare*.
 †Darre. *q.*
 Darren, is Gogysgu. *q. d.* Darhun, *the same as Dargwsg, to nod or fall asleep*. Gr. ἀεὶδάνω, Darthano, *to sleep*.
 Darstain, *to sound or ring again with an echo, to resound*.
 Dart, *a dart, an arrow*. So in Arm.
 †Darware, *skipping, frisking*. *E. Lh.*
 †Darwedd. *q.*
 Darwein, *to run (as a leaky vessel doth), to let (the liquor) run out, to flow or run out, to spring as water doth, to pant and beat*. Llyn dŵr drwy bôb lle yn darwain,
 S wain,

D A

wain, A thrwy'r mûr, a thorri'r main. R. P. am felin a dorrafei. Darymred, and Daramred, to walk about, or up and down, to run hither and thither. Arm. Daremprediff, to frequent. Also, a flux, a lask or looseness. Darymred bwyd a llyn, K. H. to bring in meat and drink. Infferre cibos & potulenta. Wott. Dâs, signifies properly a stack, mow or rick of corn, hay, or the like, as it is commonly used; a heap, a pile. Heb. גַּדִּישׁ, Gadis, cumulus frugum. Dav. Dafwrn, idem. Dasyrnu, and Dasylu, and Deisio, to heap up, to make heaps of, to make corn into stacks or ricks. Dat. Vid. Dad. Datgan, to declare, to pronounce, to say by heart, to rehearse; to sing other men's verses. Datgeiniad, a singer, he that singeth or repeateth. Datgloi, to unlock, to open. Datgymmalu, to disjoint. Datguddio, to reveal. Datguddiad, revelation. Dattod, to loose, unbind, undo or unknit a knot, to untwist, untwine, unwind or unwreath, to unfold or disentangle, to unstitch; to explain, to open or shew plainly. From Dad, and Dodi. Dau, two. Arm. Dau. Cor. Deau. Gr. Δύω, Duo. Chald. דו, Du. דְּיֹפְרָא, Deufak, Deufach. דְּיֹפְרָא, Deuphera, Deuffrwyth, bearing fruit twice a year. Dav. Deuoedd, pl. commonly Deuwedd, twain, both. O'i mwyn aur a'i medd, O'i da ill deuwedd, &c. L. G. A ni felly, anhy oedd, Yn deall ferch ein deuoedd. D. G. Daupennog, two headed, that hath two heads. Arm. Doupenneg. Daw, a son-in-law, a daughter's husband. Pl. Dawon. Perhaps

It is a husband's younger brother.

D E

it would be better written Dawf, pl. Dofion. Arm. Deuff. Ei ddofion a ddigyfoethasant Lŷr. Galf. Dawn, a gift, a present. Pl. Dorniau, gifts, good parts. Gweddwcressit heb ei dawn. P. Gr. Δῶν, Danos. Heb. נָדָן, Neden, a gift; and תָּנָה, Tunah, to bestow. D. Doniog, liberal, bountiful, free of gift: also, of good parts. Dawnbwyd, K. H. a gift or present of meat. Donarium cibi. Wott. Canon quem vassalli, quorum feoda servitiis ignobilibus sunt obnoxia, bis, vel ut alii volunt, sexies in anno, & certis temporibus præstare tenentur. Idem. Dawns, a dance. Dawnfio, to dance. Dawr, and Tawr, it concerns or imports, it matters, it behoves. Ni'm dawr, I do not value, I do not care, I do not pass. Arm. Nem deur, I will not have it, I do not care for it. Prydydd it Dafydd ni'm tawr. L. G. Ni ddawr hi ddaiaru hwn, O'i ddaiaru ni ddorwn. D. G. Hence the compound Diddawr, of the same signification.

D E

†De, is a particle added to the ends of words, either for ornament's sake only, or for enhancing or altering the signification a little. Hence the compounded words following: Eurdde, Creudde, Tandde, Trymdde, Ysgardde. Y glayarllys fydda rhag tandde a gwres. Llyfr. Medd.

Dead. Vid. Dyad.

Deall. Vid. Dyall.

Dean, a dean. So in Arm.

Dear. Vid. Dyar.

Deau, and Dehau, right, the right hand: also, the south. Thus the Heb. יָמִין, Jamin, as Dr. Davies observes

observes, is the right hand, the right side, and also the south, because that quarter of the world is on the right hand to those that look towards the east, as men, when they pray'd, used to do. Vid. Dehau.
Debed, to go away. A fo ei fryd ar ddebed, Ni wna dda cyn ei fyned. P. He that is minded to go away, will do no good before he goes. An expression concerning a servant that hath a list to go away and is about to change his master.
Debre, or **Dabre**, ho! bark! do you hear! so ho! come hither! hasten thou. Debre'n nes da wybren wyd. D. G.
Dechreu, and **Dechreuad**, a beginning, an origin, an original. Arm. **Dezrou** and **Dethrou**. Gr. Ἀρχή, Arche.
Dechreu, to begin, to go about. Arm. *ut supra*. Gr. Ἀρχομαι, Archo-mai.
Dechreuol, primitive, original. Pe-chod dechreuol a phechod gweithredol. *Elucidarius*. Original and actual sin.
† **Dechrys**, rather **Dychrys**, *vid.*
† **Dechu**, rather **Techu**, *vid.*
† **Dedestl**, a comforter.
Dedfryd, and **Dedryd**, a verdict, a sentence, a judgment. K. H. **Dedryd** y deuddeg didras. L. Mon. It sometimes also signifies the testimony of one man. *Aliquando etiam testimonium unius hominis significat.* Wott.
Dedwydd, happy, blissful; lucky, fortunate, prosperous.
Dedwyddyd, and **Dedwyddwch**, happiness, bliss, blessedness.
Deddf, antiently **Deddyf**, a law, a statute, an ordinance. **Degeir deddyf**, now **Dengair Deddf**, the ten commandments.
Deddfau, pl. ceremonies, laws, statutes, ordinances.

† **Deddyw**, the same as **Daeth**, he came.
Defnydd, and **Deunydd**, matter or stuff whereof any thing is made. Often **Denfydd**. Arm. **Danuedd** or **Danuez**, matter, stuff. O Fair, llawer tēg a fydd, O ddyn yn ddrwg ei ddeunydd. B. Br. **Defnydd** ac **Achaws Cwyn**, K. H. the subject matter and cause of a suit. **Gwneuthur defnydd** o beth, to make use of a thing.
Defnyddiau, pl. from **Defnydd**, K. H. deeds, witnesses, &c. and in a word every thing that was necessary to prove or to confirm and strengthen the cause.
† **Defnyddadoedd**, C. the pl. antiently from **Defnydd**.
Defnyddio, to prepare matter or stuff: also, to dispose or make use of. K. H.
Defnynnu, to drop. *Vid. Dafn*.
† **Defryd**, defence. H. S.
† **Defrydu**, to defend. *Id.*
Defod, and **Defawd**, an establish'd custom or usage, a manner.
Defodol, accustomed.
† **Defod**, **Deofod**, and **Dofod**, goods, wealth. K. H.
† **Defon**, the same as **Dyfon**, and **Dyffon**, h. e. Bōnt, or Delont.
† **Defysgi**, to make an uproar or tumult. *Vid. Dyfysgi*.
Deffroi, to awake, to rouse up himself; to awaken out of sleep, to stir up. From **Dy**, and **Effro**.
Dêg, ten. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Δέκα, Deka.
Degfed, the tenth. So in Arm.
Degwm, tenths, tithes. Arm. **De-awg**.
Degymmu, to tithe, to take the tenth part. Arm. **Deaugaff**.
Degle, ho! do you hear? so ho! bark! From **Dy**, and **Clyw**. q. d. **Dyglyw**.
Dehau. *Vid. Deau*. Arm. **Dehou**.
S 2 Chald.

Chald. טהריִם. Teharim. Arab. Dohar, *meridies*. Dav.
 Deheubarth, *the southern part of a country*. Deheubarth Cymru, *South Wales*.
 Deheubartheg, *the southern dialect*.
 Deheuberthig, *southern, southward, belonging to the south*.
 Deheudir. *The same as Deheubarth*.
 Deheulaw, *the right hand*.
 Deheuwynt, *the south-wind*.
 Dehewyd, *meditation, saith* H. S. *Vid.* Dihewyd.
 Deifio, *to singe, to blast: also, to be singed, to be blasted*.
 †Deifniaw. *Q. wh. the same as Dafnu*.
 †Deifniog, *commonly Deiniog and Deiniol. From Dyfnu, or from Dafn. Oerfel a glasfrew a glwyf-wlith deifniawg. D. Ddu in Benedicite*.
 Deifr, *the Deiri, a people inhabiting the north of England. The country of Durham, saith* E. Lh.
 Deifr, and Dyfr, *the same as Dyfroedd, waters*.
 Deigr. *Vid.* Daigr.
 Deiliad, *a tenant, a subject: also, he that catcheth or holdeth. K. H.*
 Deilw, *the same as Egwyd, saith Ll. the same as Meilwn, saith Dav. the parts about the nether joint of a beast's leg, the smallest part of the leg called the lock of the leg or foot by some, the ankle, the pastern. It is derived from Dal, because beasts are caught and fetter'd by the more slender parts of the legs*.
 Deilliaw, *to flow, to proceed or come from. A goreu ei llûn y gar llaw, O dywyllwg yn deilliaw. D. G.*
 Deincod, *the setting of one's teeth on an edge. Vid.* Dincod.
 Deintgryd, *commonly Deincryd, the shaking of the teeth*.
 Deintur, *a tenter to stretch and dry cloth upon*.

Deiryd, *to be related to, to be a-kin, to pertain, to belong to. I'r tân y deiryd hwnnw. L. G.*
 Deisyf, and Deisyfiad, *a petition, request, intreaty or supplication, desire. Gr. Δέσις, Deêsis. Arab. Sapha, Oravit. Dav.*
 Deisyfu, *to desire, to beseech, to request, to intreat humbly, to beg of one. Heb. אבה, Avah, to will, to desire. Dav.*
 Deifyn, *Linodium, H. S. twenty-four bundles of hatchelled flax*.
 Dêl, *saucy, froward, morose, cross, peevish, Q. wh. hence Ystels*.
 Delbren, *a stick ty'd to a dog's tail: also, an idle, lazy, stupid fellow*.
 Deledawg, *magnificent, splendid. Vid.* Dyledog.
 Delff, *a clown, a churl, a rude and barbarous fellow. D. G. Hence Ystelf*.
 Delor, *a bird called a wood-pecker or eat-bee. The same as Cymynwr y coed. Heb. דרור, Deror, a swallow. Dav.*
 Delw, *an image, an idol; a statue, picture or pourtrait. Heb. צל, Tselem, y verso in 7 more Chald. & Arab. Dav.*
 Delwi, *to wax pale or wan, to be ashamed. From Delw; as if to become like an image, not to have a word to say. D'olwg muchudd i'm delwi. Ll. M. Ed. Deliais hiraeth i'm delwi. J. Deul. Heb. דלל, Dalal, Attenuari, exhausti. Dav.*
 Delwad, *a fashioning or shaping. Etifedd cyn delwad, K. H. the child before it hath its perfect shape in the mother's womb*.
 Delysg. *Vid.* Dylysg.
 Dellt, *sing. Dellten, lattice, a lath, a splinter; the lattices of a window*.
 Delltenu, *to break or to be broken into splinters*.

†Dengyn,

† Dengyn, *rustick, clownish, inhumane, barbarous.*
 Denu, *to allure, entice, cajole, to draw one in with enticements.*
 Deodwf. *Vid. Doodwf.*
 Deol, and Dehol, *banishment: also, to banish or send into banishment.*
 Gwr deol, *a banished man, an exile.*
 Deolwr, *he that banisheth, he that sends a man into banishment.*
 † Deon, *the same as Rhoddwr, saith Ll. a giver.*
 Deon, *rather Dean, a dean.*
 Deoniaeth, *a deanery.*
 Deongl, *to interpret, to expound or declare. Deongl breuddwydion, to interpret dreams.*
 Deor, *to hatch; hatching.*
 Deor, *to hinder, to forbid. W. S. Luke vi.*
 Deorrein. *The same as Darren.*
 Der, *dogged, churlish, stubborn, forward.*
 Dera, y Ddera, *the devil, the evil one, furies, feinds. Llyncud gig y ddera. R. G. Er. i'r Llwynog. Cnoi'r ddôr fel y cny'r ddera. R. Leiaf i'r Ap. It is also a disease in the head of horses and pigs, the staggers. Y neb a wertho farch, efe a ddyly ei ddilyfu rhag y Ddera dri bore. K. H. Phrenesis. D. P. Appiosus. Davies. Vertigo. Wott. Rhyw glefyd pen ar feirch neu foch.*
 † Derbi, and Derfi. *Vid. Bi.*
 Derbyn, *to receive.*
 † Derdri. *q.*
 Derfell, *a proper name of a man.*
 Derllydd, and Derllyddu. *Vid. Dyrlydd.*
 Derw, *sing. Derwen, an oak. So in Arm. Gr. Δρύς, Drys.*
 Derwreinyn, *a tetter, a ring-worm. Rectius Dyfrwreinyn.*
 † Derwyddon, *the Druids, philosophers or wise men amongst the Britains and Gauls. They were present at all divine offices, looked af-*

ter all both publick and private sacrifices, and interpreted the mysteries of religion. They were also the great ministers of state. One of the principal points they taught was the immortality and transmigration of souls. They had oaks in great estimation, and all things that grew upon them, especially the mistleto, which they esteemed most sacred, and worshipped as a thing sent unto them from Heaven. Their usual residence was also in groves, amongst oaks; nor did they perform any of their ceremonies without some branches or leaves of that tree. It is very probable therefore that they were called Derwyddon from the Brit. Derw, oaks. A'th folant feirddion derwyddon dôr. C. Dysgogan derwyddon, &c. C. Nis gwyr namyn Duw a dewinion byd, a diwyd dderwyddon. C. Dywawd derwyddion, Dadeni haelon, O hil eryron, O Eryri. P. M.
 Deryw, *the same as Darfu, it is done, it is finished, it is ended.*
 Derynt, *the same as Darfuant, they have perished, they have had an end, they have done or ended.*
 Destl, *delicate, fine, dainty, neat, clean, trim, spruce. Hence Hyddestl, Diddestl. Diddestl fardd ffannugl diddawn. D. G. Ystola werdd destl a wisg. L. G.*
 Destlus. *The same as Destl. Cyweirio bratheu yn destlus. Nicely. Dau ystlys gwas destlus gwiw. D. G.*
 Destr, and Destryw, *destruction.*
 Destrywio, *to destroy.*
 Dethol, *to choose, to elect or pick out. Some write Deffol, but Dr. Davies thinks that it is not its true writing. A phleidiau deffoledig. H. Kil. O Phylip a ddeffolais. J. Tew ieuangaf.*
 † Deubi,

DE

- †Deubi. *Vid.* Bi.
 †Deubydd, *it will be, it will come to pass.*
 Deuddeg, *twelve.* Arm. Douzeg.
 Gr. Δωδεκα, Dōdeka.
 Deuddegfed, *the twelfth.* Arm.
 Douzeguet.
 Deugain, *forty.*
 Deugeinfed, *the fortieth.*
 †Deune. *Vid.* Ne, and Gne.
 Deunydd. *Vid.* Defnydd.
 Deuparth, *two parts out of three, two thirds.* Deuparth a thraian.
K. H. It is a word used of things divided into three parts.
 Deuparthawg: Deuparthawg fydd yr enaid ar y cig, *K. H. i. e. the life of a pig shall be valued at two thirds, the flesh at one third of its price.* Vita porci besse, caro triente pretii ejus aestimabitur. Wott.
 †Deupo. *The same as Delo, or Byddo.*
 †Dewaint, *midnight, the dead time of the night, when all is still, the time from midnight to cock-crowing.* Yr amser cyn y pylgain. *D. Q. wh. from Tewi, to be silent.* Yn newaint cyn pylgeiniau, Llewychawdd yn lleuferau. *Tal.* Neud angeu ffreuer am gwna haint, O ddechreunos hyd ddewaint, Dihunaf, wylaf bylgaint. *Tal.*
 Dewin, *a diviner, a soothsayer, a wizard.*
 Dewinio, *to divine, to foretell, to guess, to prophesy.*
 Dewindab, and Dewindabaeth, *divining, soothsaying, a prophesy or foretelling what is to come.* Dewindabaeth Sibylla. Dewindabaeth daw'n debig. *D. G.*
 Dewiniaeth, *idem.* Dewiniaeth wyneb, *physiognomy, or the art of guessing at peoples's natures, conditions, and fortunes, by the view of the face.*
 Dewis, *to choose, to elect, to pick out.*
 Dewis, (*subst.*) *choice.*

DI

- Dewis, (*adj.*) *choice or excellent.*
 Dewisol, *idem.*
 Dewr, *strong, bold, valiant, hardy, stout.*
 Dewrder, and Dewredd, *courage, valour, boldness, strength.* Yn ei ddewredd, *in his prime.*

D I vi p. 168.
Dibedd, discord, or Dissension, pen

- Di, *a privative particle; as, Difai, dibechod, difeth.*
 Di, *in construction for Ti.*
 †Diabred, and Diebryd. *Vid.* Abred.
 †Diachar, *not amiable, unlovely.* *Vid.* Achar.
 †Diachor. *Vid.* Achor. *And q. wh. pl. Diechyr.*
 Diadell, *a flock properly of sheep or geese, a herd.* Fel y cais bugail ei ddiadell. *Ezek. xxxiv. 12.*
 Diafl, and Diafol, and Diafwl, *the devil.*
 †Diafrddwl. *Vid.* Afrddwl.
 Dial, *to avenge, to revenge or punish.* Chald. ܕܝܐܠ, Geal, *to revenge.* Dav. Gwell gochel mefl na'i ddial. *P.*
 Dial, and Dialedd, *revenge, vengeance, punishment.* Sometimes Dialaeth.
 Dialdren, *a gallows, a gibbet. The tree of vengeance.* From Dial and Pren, *a tree.*
 Dialechdid, *the art of logick, teaching to reason.*
 †Diameth, *from Ameth. Vid. Die-myth.* Diameth ofgeth a wisg eurdde. *P. M.*
 Diammau, *certainly, doubtless.*
 Diammhuredd, *incorruption.*
 Diamryson, *K. H. quiet, free from strife or any action at law.*
 Diamrysoni, *to free from strife or suits.* Ibid. Lite liberare. Wott.
 Dianaf, *that hath no maim, defect or disability in any limb, member or part of the body.*

Diandlawd,

Diandlawd, *plentiful, abundant. Rather Diamdlawd. Vid. Amdlawd.*
 Diangc, *to escape or pass safe, to avoid: also, to deliver, to rescue.*
 Duw a'm diango, *God preserve me, and deliver me. From Di for Dy, and Ang. q. d. To deliver from a narrow place into a large one.*
 Diangol, *safe, that hath escaped out of danger.*
 Diangori, *to weigh anchor. W. S. Acts xiii.*
 Diannod, *that which is not delay'd. Yn ddiannod, immediately, presently, forthwith. Vid. an Di-anoed.*
 †Diar, *rather Dear, or Dyar. Vid. Dyar.*
 †Diar, *sad, pensive. H. S.*
 †Diarchar, *fearless. Dav. 2. wh. manifest, saith E. Lh.*
 Diarchen, and Diarchenad, *unshod, barefoot. Monmouth. Vid. Arch-chen. So in Arm.*
 Diarchenu, *to unshoe, to pull off one's shoes. So in Arm. Rhuglo ei draed a'i esgeiriau wrth yr ysgrin heb ddiarchenu ac wedi. Buch. S. Edm.*
 Diareb, *a proverb, an adage, an old saying. From Di, ar, and Eb, or Heb. q. d. unanswerable. That which is so certain and true that it cannot be contradicted. Pob diareb gwir, pob coel celwydd. P.*
 Diarebol, *proverbial. What is so singularly good as to become a proverb, excellent: also, what is so scandalously bad as to grow into a proverb.*
 Diarebu, *to speak proverbs. To expose a person and make him a proverb.*
 Diarffordd, *lacking away, out of the way. Yn lle diarffordd rhag llu. D. G.*
 Diargel, *not bidden, manifest.*
 Diargyffwr, *nothing afraid, undaunted. Vid. Argyffwr.*

Diargywedd, *innocent, harmless, unhurt. Y meibion diargywedd, the innocent children.*
 †Dias, *revenge, punishment. D. P. But 2. wh. the same as Diaspad.*
 †Diasp, *a cry. H. S.*
 Diaspad, and Diaspeden, *a terrible noise, an out-cry, a cry, a sound. Diaspad uchawn. K. H. and Diaspad uch annun. Diaspad uwch adnau, and Hawl ddiaspad. ibid. Rhoi diaspad o'r badell. D. G.*
 Diaspedain, *to cry out often, to cry out aloud, to make a noise.*
 Diattreg, yn ddiattreg, *without delay, soon, out of hand.*
 Diau, *certain. Yn ddiau, verily, indeed, truly, assuredly. From Di and Gau.*
 Dieurwydd, *certainty. Vid. Diheurwydd.*
 Diau, *sing. a day, and pl. days. Also, pl. Dieuoedd, and Diewoedd. Yn ei wledd rhyfedd barhau, Dwr a daiar dri diau. D. N.*
 Dibaid, *continual, without ceasing. Yn ddibaid, incessantly.*
 Diball, *never-failing.*
 Dibara, *transitory, that which is of no long continuance, that which is not durable or lasting.*
 †Dibanan, *a mechanic. V.*
 †Dibanod, *an art. Id.*
 Diben, *the end, the conclusion; the intent or purpose of a thing done. From Dy and Pen. Hence Anniben, infinite.*
 Dibennu, *to end, to conclude. In Arm. to behead.*
 Dibl, *a border, the daggling or dirtying of the extremities or borders of clothes.*
 Diblo, *to dag or daggie clothes.*
 Dible, *the borders of a garment, the ends or extremities of a thing; the daggling or daggings of one's garment. O cefir lladrad mewn tŷ neu yn nible y tŷ, &c. K. H. 2. wh. from Dib, for Dibyn, and Lle,*

- Lle; and whether it signifies pent-houses, or any pieces of building added to the main house.
- Diblanta, to bereave one of his children. Minnau fel i'm diblantwyd a ddiblentir. Gen. xliii. 14.
- Diblygu, to unfold.
- Diboen, without pains: also, unwearied. Diboen ferch Goel Godebog, I Grêd, y peraiſt y Grôg. N.
- †Dibr, is in Arm. a saddle. Dibra to saddle; and Dibrer, Arm. a sadler.
- Dibris, of no value or account, little worth or set by.
- Dibrifio, to despise, to make light of, to set at nought.
- Dibrisdod, contempt, slight.
- Dibyn, a steep-down place, a down-right pitch or fall, a precipice: also, hanging down, dangling, bending downwards. Q. wh. from Dib. And vid. Dible.
- Dibynnu, to hang (by, at, from, &c.) to depend, rest or rely on.
- Diccen, a hen. It is a word used in calling a hen to her food. Arab. Digig, Gallina. Dav.
- Dicra, that eats but little, that hath a weak stomach, puny.
- Dichell, craftiness, cunning, deceit, a cunning trick. Gr. Τεχνη, Technê. Chald. and Syr. דגל, Dagal, Fefellit, and דגל, Digla, Fal-lacia. Dav.
- Dichellgar, crafty, cunning, guileful.
- Dichlais, the dawning of the day, day-break. From Dy, and Clais. Vid. Clais. Gwelais yn ael dichlais dydd, Freuddwyd, &c. D. G.
- Dichlyn, accurate, exact, cautious, curious, wary, circumspect.
- Dichlyn, and Dichlynu, to choose, to separate some from others. Dichlyn ffordd, to mind or heed what way one goes, to choose the best way.
- Dichon, and Dichyn, to be able, to

- may or can. Gr. ἰσχύειν, Ischy-ein.
- Dichwaint, not desiring, not greedy, not desirous: also, that wants appetite.
- Dichwel, a turning, a turn, a course. The same as Chwyl, and Tro. From Dy, and Chwyl.
- Dichwen, corruptly for Dichwain, the same as Damwain, and Damchwain, a chance. Trythyllwg drwg ei ddichwain. P. Diwraidd fu ar Gymru gain Dichwith, gwae fi o'r dichwain. Lly. Bent.
- Dichwith, quick, speedy, active, dextrous. From Di, and Chwith. Vid. ex. in Dichwen.
- Didach, to lie hid; to lurk, to skulk. Vid. Techu.
- Didachwr, one that lieth hid, one that skulks or lurks, a lurker, a skulker. Better Didechwr. From Dy and Techu. Mi'n ddidachwr celliau. L. G. pan oedd ar herw.
- †Didangc. Vid. Tangc.
- Didawl, without ceasing, incessant, continual. Yn ddidawl, unceasingly, unweariedly. From Di, and Tawl. ~~ceasing~~
- Didoli, to separate, sever or part or set asunder. Deled lle ni'n didolir. D. G.
- Diden, the nipple or teat of a breast. Heb. דד, Dad. Chald. pl. דדין, Daddin, udders. Arab. ددي, Tedi. Gr. Τίθη, Titthe. Dav.
- Didoll, free from toll.
- †Didonwryg, and Didonfryd, K. H. without stubbornness or forwardness. Sine contumaciâ. Wott. Teithi ych yw aredig yn rhych ac yng ngwellt, ac yng ngallt ac yng ngwaered, a hynny yn ddidonwryg. (al. ddidonfryd.)
- Didras, not a-kin, nothing related, that are not allied by blood or kindred. From Di and Tras. Vid. ex. in Dedryd.

DI

Didor, *to escape*. K. H. Pwy byn-
nag a ddalio ysgrubl, ac eu didor
hyd adref. K. H. *Et animalia*
ista domum evaserint. Wott.
†Didres, *without trouble, toil or la-*
bour. Vid. Trê. *s.*
Didro, *a wandering or going astray*.
Myned ar ddidro, *to go astray*.
†Didryf, *the religion of an hermit,*
living in a solitary place in fast-
ing, meditation and prayer; hermi-
tage. It seems to signify properly
a desert, q. d. Didref, *from the*
privative particle Di, and Tref,
a house or home, whence it is trans-
ferred into the other signification.
Pan ddaeth gyntaf i'r didryf y
cafes aflonyddwch yn y cnawd.
N. Hir yw cylch cylchwy di-
dryf, A hy yw'r Cariad a'i hyf.
D. G. i'r Garawys. Didryf ewig
ac elain. Tal.
†Didryfwr, *an hermit, a religious*
man that liveth solitary in a wil-
derness. And sometimes by contrac-
tion Ditriwr, and Titriwr. Di-
drifwr, q. d. Didrefwr, *a man*
without house or home. Dyfrig a
ymadawes a'i archeſgobawd a
myned yn ddidryfwr. N. Angel
a ymddangoses i'r didryfwr. N.
Diduo, *to take one's house from him,*
to deprive one of his house. From
the privative Di, and Ty, *a house*.
q. d. *to unhouse*.
†Didudydd, *he that makes one an*
exile. From Tûd, land.
†Didwn, *terrible*. E. Lh.
Didwyll, *that is without guile or*
fraud. Gr. Ἀδόλῳ, Adolos.
Diddan, *pleasant, delightful, merry*.
Diddanu, *to delight, please, divert,*
make merry, to comfort, solace,
cheer up.
Diddanwch, *mirth, pleasantness, di-*
version: also, comfort, consolation.
Diddarbod, *secure, careless, impro-*
vident, thoughtless, unheedful. Vid.
Darbod.

DI

Diddarbodi, *to wax careless*.
Diddawl, and Diddoli. *The same*
as Didawl, and Didoli.
Diddawr. *The same as Dawr*. Vid.
Dawr.
Diddig, *void of anger, free from*
passion, pleased, contented, easy.
From Di, and Dig.
Diddigrwydd, *freedom from passion*
or anger, easiness to be pleased,
contentment, peace.
Diddos, *free from rain, that keeps*
out rain. From Di, and Dos. *Te*
Diddos, and Diddosrwydd, *a covert,*
fence or shelter from rain.
Diddosi, *to free or secure from rain*.
†Diddwyn, *for Dwyn, to carry*.
From Dy, and Dwyn. Vid. ex.
in Eithin.
Diddwyn, *for Diddyfnu, to wean*.
Diddyfnu, *to wean*. From the pri-
vative particle Di, and Dyfnu,
to suck. Arm. Diddonaf.
Diddym, *a thing good for nothing,*
nought, nothing.
Diddymmu, *to disannul, abolish, make*
void, and of none effect, to reduce
into nothing, to annihilate, to es-
teem or value as nothing.
Diddyſg, *unlearned, illiterate*.
†Diebryd, K. H. *a frustration or dis-*
appointment; to frustrate, to dis-
appoint. Frustratio; frustrare.
Wott.
†Diebredig, or Diebrydig, *guilty of*
a frustration or disappointment.
K. H. Frustrationis reus. Wott.
Diebyd, *violence, force, an assault,*
onset or attack.
Diechwng. Vid. Echwng.
†Diedfydd, *certainly, without doubt*.
Vid. Adfydd.
†Diedmig. 2. *wb. without honour*. *Te*
Vid. Edmig.
†Diedlaes, *not remiss or slack*. From
Llaes. Têg a fydd chwedl died-
laes. Jolo.
Dieſlig, *devilish, possessed with a*
devil.

- Dieifl, fiends, devils. *Pl. of Diafl.*
 Dieithr, strange.
 Dieithriaid, strangers.
 Dieithro, to estrange and keep distance, to withdraw from one's company.
 Dieithyr, O dieithyr, out, without. O ddieithyr yr Eglwys, out of church. Dieithyr hyn, moreover. *Vid. Oddieithr.*
 Dielw, vile, base, ignoble. Dielw yw defnydd dyn, ief daear. *N. Arab. Dalal, humiliatus, vilis. Dav.*
 Dielwedd, contempt, vileness, baseness.
 Dielwi, to despise, to make little esteem of. Yno y dielwir dyfsg ein cenedl ni.
 Dielwig, vile, base, contemptible.
 †Diell. *q. 2. wh. the particle Ell is used to be added in the end as well as in the beginning of words. And 2. wh. it be compounded of Dy and Hell, the feminine of Hyll. Duw ddiell. G. Gl. Da holl Loegr ddiell lygad. D. G. Dull ei gwedd diell a gwŷch. L. Mon.*
 †Diemig. *Tal. Vid. Emig.*
 Diemwnt, an adamant, a diamond. Diemwnt ar wydr wyt ymma, Dŵr ar y dŵr i roi'r da. *G. Gl.*
 †Diemyth. *Vid. Emyth, and Diameth.*
 †Dien, the same as Dihenydd, death, violent death, execution. Aethym ar bren i gymryd fy nien. *Tal. concerning CHRIST JESUS. Ni wyr perchen cnawd beth fydd ei ddien. Tal. Dien drwg a fo i'r dyn draw. D. G.*
 †Dien, in another signification adjectively. *2. wh. certain, manifest. And 2. wh. pleasant, lively, brisk, mettlesome, not broken with labour or with age, but having the vigour and beauty of youth, as if Di hên, not decayed*

- with age, but endued with youthful liveliness, vigour and beauty. Synwyr ddiên. *R. G. Er. Dan Iwyn a diên lannerch. D. G. Cyfsgu dan blu diên blâs. D. G. Lufidarius.——A ddywad hyn yn ddiên. Solo. Duw dy nawdd odid un wenn, Dan Dduw a gaid yn ddiên. D. G. i'r gôg. It is also written Dihên. Dywed i mi pa Ddaear y preswyliaf yndi yn ddiên. Galf. in Bruto.*
 Dienbyd, secure, without danger.
 Dieneidio, to slay, to kill. A'i ddieneidio fel y byddo farw. *Deut. xix. 11. From the primitive Di, and Enaid, soul, life.*
 †Diennig, is Diymarbed, saith J. D. R. not sparing. Yno y cawn, dawn diennig, Ddiawd o aur fragawd frig. *Solo.*
 Dieuog, guiltless.
 Difa, to devour, to consume, to eat up, to spend and waste, to destroy.
 Difaedd, a wasting or spoiling, devastation.
 Difai, blameless, faultless.
 Difeio, to amend, correct or make better.
 Difaieth. *Vid. Diffaieth.*
 Difalldrain, to waste, to destroy.
 Difann, unspotted, spotless.
 Difannu, to vanish away, to disappear, to decay, to come to nought.
 †Difan, and Difant, fading, apt to decay, that will soon perish, frail: also, despicable, contemptible, of no esteem. It is also a substantive, as, Difant yr haul. *L. G. 2. wh. from Bann, conspicuous. Arwydd ofer ar ddifant. Ll. Moel. Rhag difai deyrn difennwch. P. M.*
 †Difanw, vain, fading, vanishing, apt to decay, perishing. Also a verb, to vilify, to make of little esteem, to despise: also, to destroy. *Dav. Vid. Fano. Mam fechan a ddifanw plant. P. Enwir, difenwir*

fenwir ei blant. *P.* Cam yw i ddyn ddifanw ei fryd. *P. M.* Difwyniant fyddaf o'm difenwy. *D. B.*
 Difancoll, *a loss or losing, perdition.* From Difant and Coll. O herwydd trange difancoll. *D. G.*
 Difarnu, *K. H.* to condemn.
 Difenwi, *to rail or call names, to give abusive language.* This is the common acceptation, as compounded of the privative Di, and Enwi; but more truly, *to despise, to slight, to make nothing of, saith Dav.*
 Diferu, *to distil, drop or run down, to drop by little and little.* So in Arm. From Dy, and Mër. *Vid. Merydd.*
 Diferiog, *dropping, distilling, leaking.*
 Diferlif, *an issue or running sore.*
 Diferllyd, *dropping, leaky.*
 Difetha, *to destroy, waste, spoil, ravage: also, a wasting or squandering.*
 Difethiad, *wasting, destruction.*
 Difiau, *for Dydd Iau, thursday.* Difiau dranoeth er dofydd. *D. G.*
 † Difindiawg, *courageous, valiant.* *V.*
 Diflog, *fierce, cruel, wild, untameable.* Ci diflog. *J. Dyfi.* Lleidr diflog. *G. Br.* Mae y ceiliog diflog du. *D. G.*
 † Diflog, *a thief, saith V.* But it seems to be no more than the epithet of a thief. *Vid. supra.*
 Dislaen, *the point of a sword, spear or other weapon, an arrow-head.* From Dy, and Blaen, *the point of a weapon.* Blaen yw fal dislaen y dart. *L. G.*
 † Dislais. Disleisio y Siryf ar ganlyn hawl. *Hist. Car. M. Vid. Dislais.*
 Dislan, *vanishing, fading.*
 Dislannu, *to vanish away, to disappear.*
 Dislas, *unsavoury, without taste or relish, insipid.*

Dislasu, *to become insipid and unsavoury.* To count or esteem of a thing as insipid and unsavoury.
 † Difoed, *to lay waste or spoil.* *V.*
 † Diffr, *a measure.* *q.*
 Difrawch, *carelessness, negligence, security.* From Di, and Braw.
 Difrawd, *a wasting, destroying or laying waste, a devastation.*
 Difrodi, *to lay waste, to waste or destroy, to plunder, to make havock of, to sack, to ravage.* Difrod, *to deny, saith H. S.*
 Difrodus, *wasted, spoiled.*
 Difregedd, *not given to trifles.*
 † Difregwawd, *poetry, i.e. Gwawd difregedd.*
 Disrif, *serious, doing a thing in earnest.*
 Disrifo, *to become serious or earnest, to make serious.*
 Disrifwch, *earnestness, seriousness.*
 Disro, *a banished man or woman, an exile.* From Di, and Bro.
 Disróedd, *banishment, exile.* Boed hir ddifróedd, Ar Falgwyn Gwynedd. *Tal.*
 Difrycheulyd, *unspotted.*
 † Difrydaeth, *a longing.* *V.*
 Difuddio, *to deprive.*
 Difwyn, *unprofitable, of no use, of no profit.* From Di, and Mwyn.
 Difwyn ac anolo. *K. H.*
 Difwyn, and Diwyn, *satisfaction, amends making, requital, compensation.* *K. H.* Difwyn diryw ymladd yw dengmu. *K. H.* Difwyn a gymmer Duw fry. *Ph. Br.*
 Difwyno, *to make a thing unprofitable, or of no use, to marr, to spoil, to defile, pollute or corrupt, to soil, to sully.*
 Difyn, *a gobbet, piece, morsell or crumb, a collop or piece of meat, a little chop or piece of flesh.* Dyfyn cam daufiniog cûl. *Jolo i'r tafod.*

Difynio, to cut into pieces, to hack small, to chop, to mince or hash.

Difyr, short. From Dy, and Byrr.

Also, glad, merry, cheerful, diverting, joyous, pleasant, delightful; because the time seems to be shortened by mirth.

Difyrru, to shorten, to abridge. So in Arm. Also, to be glad or merry: also, to rejoice one, to make one glad, to divert. Difyrru'r amser, to pass the time merrily. Vid. Dyfyr.

Difyrrwch, mirth, a diversion or pastime, delight, pleasure.

Difysgi. Vid. Dyfysgi.

Diffaith, a desert, solitude, wilderness. Diffaith Brenin, K. H. the king's desert. So were all those places called which were possessed by no certain owners, such as are the sea, uncultivated downs, great forests, because whatever gain or profit should by accident accrew or arise from them, belonged to the king. And not only things but persons were sometimes denoted by this word: for maids are called Diffaith Brenin, because a certain present or custom was due to the king or his vassals at their marriage, according to their own or their fathers rank and condition. Vid. Amobr. Diffaith doth also signify a secret place remote from any witnesses. It is derived from the negative particle Di, and Efaeth, tilled, cultivated. Diffaith Brenin yw pob da heb berchennawg iddaw, K. H. i. e. all goods that have no owner are the king's desert. Diffaith brenhin yw terfynau'r cymmydoedd, &c. Ni henyw diffaith o fesur Cwmmwd, na Chantref. K. H. Vid. Tramor, and vid. Pynfarch.

Diffaithio, to waste or destroy, to plunder, to make havock of.

Diffaith, filthy, dishonest, vicious, unclean, foul, base, vile, ugly, nasty,

Diffaithder, dishonesty, lewdness, debauchery, viciousness. Ni byddai cymmaint o Ddiffaithder, drygfoes, annuwioldeb ac anwiredd ar droed ac y fy'r dydd heddy' ymhlith dynion yr oes hon. M.W.

Diffaithwch, a desert.

†Differ, and Differu, to defend, to preserve, to deliver. Aed lew i gynnwrf cād Duw a'i differ. P.

Difflais, certain, sure, secure, safe. Hon yw fy ngorphwysfa yn oes oesoedd difflais, &c. D. Ddu in Psal. cxxxii. 15. Vid. Diffais.

Diffoddi, to put out any thing that burns, to extinguish, to quench. Chald. תפח, and תפח, Taph, and Tepha. Arab. Taffi.

Diffoddedig, extinct. Vid. Erw.

Diffwyth, unfruitful, unprofitable.

Diffwythder, unfruitfulness, unprofitableness.

Diffwytho, to become useless, to be dried up. A diffwythodd ei law ef, and his hand dried up. 1 Kings xiii. 4. Also actively, to render fruitless, to cumber. Pa ham y mae efe yn diffwytho'r tir? Luke xiii. 7.

†Diffryd, to defend, to preserve, to deliver.

†Diffreiddiad, a defender.

†Diffreiddiawg, idem.

†Diffwn, and Dyffwn. The same as Deuwn, and Delwn.

†Diffwyn, to defend, to preserve. The same as Difyn, and perhaps more rightly, as Amwyn.

Diffwys, rather Diphwys, steep, craggy. Vid. Diphwys.

Diffydd, an unbeliever, an infidel; unbelieving, faithless.

Diffyg, defect, want, failing.

Diffyg haul, an eclipse of the sun.

Diffygio, to fail, to be tired or wearied. Heb. פוג, Phug, Lassari, remissum esse. Arab. Daaf, Deficere, languere. Dav.

Diffygiol,

Diffygiol, *deficient, wanting, tired, weary.*

Diffyn, *to defend, to preserve. So in Arm.*

Diffyrth, *to defend, to preserve or keep. Diffyrth fi, o Dduw. Perhaps from Dy, and Porth, help.*

Dig, *anger, wrath, displeasure: also, angry, displeased. Yr wyf yn ddig wrtho. Arab. Gaid, Inversis literis, & Dik, Afflictio, angustia. Dav.*

Digllon, and Digus, *angry, displeased.*

Digter, and Digofaint, and Digllo-nedd, *anger, wrath, displeasure.*

Eigio, and Diglloni, *to be angry or displeased.*

Digalon, *faint-hearted, heartless, cowardly.*

Digalonni, *to discourage, to be discouraged, to be out of heart.*

Digarad, *the same as Diymgeledd, Digynnorthwy, forsaken utterly, left destitute, forlorn, neglected, disregarded, not taken care of by any. Gnawd digarad yn llys. P. Clyd pob clawdd i ddigarad. P.*

Digardd. *Vid. Cardd.*

Digarregu, *to gather stones out of a place. Isa. v. 2.*

Digasfedd, *hatred.*

Digasfog, *bated, bating.*

Digennu, *to unscale, to take off the scales. From Cenn.*

Digibo, *to shell, to take off the husks.*

†Diglist, *a kind of clay or slime, brick. Bitumen, later. Dav. Diglist a phriddgift.*

Digofaint, *anger, wrath.*

Digofus, *angry.*

Digon, *enough, sufficient; very. Digon da; digon call.*

Digoni, *when a verb transitive, is, to satisfy, to satiate, to sate, to fill. When a verb neuter, it is, to act manfully, to do valiantly, to do what is sufficient. It was among the antients of the same sig-*

nification as Dichon is among us now, viz. to may or can, to be able: also, to make, to do. Digawn da diwyd gennad. P. Digon Duw da i unig. P. Am unig treisig y traws iolaf Dduw, A ddigawn iach o glaf. P. M. A ddigonais o gam, &c. G. Br. Archaf i Dduw, canys digawn, Cymmod o'm pechod, pechu nid iawn. C. Pwy a ddigon faddeu pechodau. W. S. Mark ii. A galwn ar y gwr a'n digones. Tal. Ni ddigawn ef, he cannot.

Digonol, *sufficient, full, sated, abundant, plentiful.*

Digonoldeb, and Digonolrwydd, *abundance, plenty, sufficiency.*

Digoniant, *value; power, valour, action. Pan fo fôn am ddigoni- ant, Dy roi'n uwch pob dewr a wnant. T. P.*

†Digraid. *Vid. Graid.*

†Digrain, *a wandering or going out of the way, an error. Vid. Crain. Myned ar ddigrain, to go astray. Digrain yw ochain pawb yn uch- el. C.*

†Digrawn. *Vid. Crawn.*

Digronni, for Dygronni. *The same as Cronni.*

†Digriefiant. *Vid. Cyrreifiant.*

Digrif, *pleasant, delightful, merry, facetious. Lle digrif, a pleasant place.*

Digrifwch, *pleasantness, mirth, de- light, merry sayings, pleasure.*

Digroeni, *to pluck off the skin or hide of a beast, to flay.*

Digryd, *nothing afraid, undaunted, bold, intrepid.*

†Digust. D. G. Hyd y gwyl gol- wg digust, Hydr yw, ac y clyw clust. D. G.

Digwl, *blameless, unblameable. Vid. Cwl.*

Digwydd, *an accident, a casualty, a thing that happens by chance, an event.*

Digwyddo,

Digwyddo, *to fall, to happen or befall, to fall out. From Dy, and Cwyddo. Ef a ddigwyddws ar ei liniau, he fell on his knees. Y farn a ddigwydd, K. H. the sentence that is past will be of no effect or force. Pob gwyftl a ddigwydd ym mhen y nawfed dydd, K. H. all pledges shall fall off after nine days, i. e. may be alienated and set to sale. Vid. Penfaddau. Y clwyf digwydd, the falling sickness.*

† Digyfludd. *Vid. Cyfludd.*

Dihafarch, *strong, stout, valiant, courageous, quick, lusty, active. Pl. Dihefeirch. Mab Llywarch ddihafarch ddyndid, P. M.*

Dihareb, *a proverb. Vid. Diareb.*

Dihatru, *to undress or put off (one's clothes), to divest, to strip.*

Diheddawg, *unappeased, quarrelous, unpeaceable.*

† Diheidd, and Diheiddwch. *q. Gnawd bod anaf ar ddihaidd. P.*

Dihenydd, *death, a violent death, fate, end, execution. Vid. Dien.*

Dihenydd, *K. H. the same as Eneidfaddau, one that is found guilty to be condemned to die for the crimes he hath committed.*

Dihenydd: *Yr hên Ddihenydd, the antient of days. GOD Almighty is so called in Dan. vii. 9. Dihenydd, from the privative particle Di, and Henu, or Heneiddio, to grow old. GOD is the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever; He doth not wax old, and his years shall not fail. Heb. i. 12.*

Dihenyddu, *to put to death, to execute.*

Dihenyddwr, *an executioner.*

Diheu, *true, certain. The same as Diau.*

Diheuddyd pen, *Buch. Dewi. to louse or look lice in one's head.*

Diheuro, *to clear one of a crime laid to his charge. Talm o'r tylwyth*

a'm diaur, *Tew fy ôl ger ty fy aur. D. G.*

Diheurwydd, *truth, certainty, evidence. Gwrandaw di ddiheurwydd maint dy gariad di gennyfi. Galf.*

Dihewyd, *the will, the affection, the mind, the desire, the inclination, devotion. Heb. תאוה, Taauah, desire. Dav. Eryr ddihewyd. C. Ei chrêd a roes— O ddihewyd brÿd a braich. D. G. Ef rhoddai i Dduw ei ddihewyd. D. B.*

Dihewydus, *devout, earnest, desirous, affectionate. Gweddiau dihewydur. Gweddïaw o ddihewydus fryd, with a devout earnest mind.*

Dihidlo, *to drop down.*

Dihinedd. *Vid. Dyhinedd.*

Dihir, *wicked, naughty, dishonest, base, unseemly.*

Dihiren, and Dihirog, *a lewd slut, a sorry baggage, a drab, a common whore. Aberthasant gyd â dihirogod. Hos. iv. 14. Arab. Ahira. Dav.*

Dihirwch, *wickedness, dishonesty, knavery, lewdness, viciousness.*

Dihiryn, and Dihirwr, *a wicked fellow, a knave, a naughty rascal, a villain, a rogue. O chyrch dyrfa, decca' dÿn, Daw i'w harail dihiryn. D. G.*

Dihoen, *indisposed.*

Dihoeni, *to wither, to pine, to decay, fade and wear away, to grow faint and feeble. From the privative Di, and Hoen.*

Dihoenus, *indisposed.*

Dihort, *unspotted, free from any disgrace.*

Dihuno, *to awake, to waken.*

Dihwylo, *to undress or put off one's clothes, to strip. It is a word used in Glamorganshire.*

Dil, dil mêl, *a honey-comb.*

Dilachar, *undaunted, bold. Intrepidus. T. W.*

† Dilain,

†Dilain, and Dilen, the same as Dilaith, and Llaith, death, as Dr. Davies thinks.

Dilaith. *Vid.* Dylaith.

Dilechdid, the art of logick, teaching to reason.

Diledach, and Diledryw, of noble descent, that is of no base extraction.

Diledlef, a clear, perfect voice or language, without any tincture of barbarism: also, one that is perfect in his voice or language, and free from any barbarism.

Dileddf, directly, not obliquely.

Dilerbren, K. H. a pearch or pole to measure ground with. Dr. Wotton thinks it is derived from the Saxon word Daelan, whence the present Engl. to deal, i. e. to divide, a most common word in playing cards; and Daelere is a divider, a dealer. Dilerbren therefore being a pearch used in measuring and dividing land, is a mungrel word from the S. Daelere, and the Brit. Pren.

Dilettyb, void of suspicion, suspected by no body. O doe lattai dilettyb. Ll. Moel.

Diléu, to blot out, to deface or put out, to raze, to destroy, to abolish, to move out of its place. It is a word of three syllables.

Dilin, for Dilyfn, as some think. Aur dilyfn, commonly Aur dilin, gold newly made or coined.

Dilio, curo, to beat.

Diluw, a deluge or great flood, Noah's flood. q. d. Dylif, from Dy and Llif.

Dilwfr, not cowardly or faint-hearted, bold, valiant, undaunted. From Di and Llwfr.

Dilwr, hinder. Dilwr, Posterior, cui contrarium Rhag, Anterior. Wott. Chwarthawr dilwr, K. H. the same as Chwarthawr ôl, the hinder quarter. Chwarthawr rhag, the fore quarter. Ibid.

Dilymmu, for Dylymmu, to impoverish.

Dilyrieid, K. H. pl. from Dilwr; the same as Olieid, they that straggle behind, the hindermost.

Dilwytho, to unload.

Dilyd, to follow, to follow after, to pursue: also, to give one's mind to a thing. Dilyd gwirionedd, Er-lid gwirionedd, K. H. to give judgment according to equity. Yn dilyd llettygarwch, given to hospitality. Rom. xii. 13.

Dilyn, to follow, to follow after, to imitate. Heb. דָּלַק, Dalak. D.

Dilyniad, a follower: also, imitation.

Dilys, certain, secure. Yn ddilys, most assuredly. From Di, and Llysu. Gr. Δῆλον, Delos.

Dilyfiant, not disallowed or rejected, accepted.

Dilyfu, not to disallow or reject, to accept; to certify, to inform one.

Dilyfdawd, and Dilyfrwydd, K. H. a bill of divorce, wherein the husband doth avouch and ascertain that his divorced wife is free from the bond of matrimony.

Dilyfrwydd, certainty, security. Security given by the seller, whereby he warrants himself to be the true proprietor of the thing sold. Sef yw Dilyfrwydd, Bod yn warant i'r neb a'i pryno hyd na allo arall na dala na damdwng, na phrofi meddiant, namyn ei fod yn eiddaw ef. K. H. Bod dros ddilyfrwydd peth, K. H. Rei alicujus evictionem præstare. Wott.

† Dilyth, is Dilesg, or Dilyfiant. *Vid.* Llŷth. Dilys gennyf fardd dilyth. D. G. Nid rhaid, ddelw euraid ddilyth, It ofn pechawd fethlgnawd fyth. D. G. i Ddwynwen.

Dill, Q. wh. it should be written thus for Dull, a plait or fold.

Dillad,

Dillad, *clothes, apparel, raiment.*
 Sing. Dilledyn, *a garment.* Arm.
 Dillat. Cor. Dilladzhas.
 Dillado, *to clothe, to array.*
 Dillwng. *The same as Gillwng.*
 Hence Gorddillwng. Dillwng dy
 fardd a dwyllwyd. D. G.
 Dillyn, *neat, trim, spruce, smug, gay,*
fine, pretty. Pl. Dillynion, *fine-*
ries, jewels. Lluniais gerdd o
 ddillynion, I geisio dihuddo hon.
 D. G.
 Dim, *nothing, nought, any thing,*
something. Nid mâch ni bo mâch
 ar ddim. K. H. Dr. Davies saith
 that he did once read Dym, whence
 Diddymmu. Ry wneuthym o
 ddym o ddrwg weithred. En.
 Gwalch.
 Dim wy, *the inner skin of an egg.*
 Dimmai, *a halfpenny.* Chald. *שני,*
Menga, obolus. Dav.
 †Dimynyfscu, *to despise.*
 †Din, and Tin, *the same as Dinas,*
a city, saith Dav. It's primary
 signification seems to be, as E. Lh.
 thinks, *a fortified hill or mount, as*
we find by Dinbren, al. Tinbren,
the township where Castell Dinas
Brân in Denbighshire is situated,
as also by Din Orwic in Caernar-
vonshire, and Tin Sylwy and
Tind Aethwy in Anglesey. Hence
the Roman Dinum, Dinium and
Dunum, frequent terminations of
the names of cities in Gaul and
Britain, and the old English Tūne,
now Don, Ton, Town, &c. and
our modern British Dinas, a city.
 Dun in the Irish signifies *a fort,*
 and Dunam, *to shut up, to inclose.*
 Heb. *מדינה,* Medinah, *Urbs,*
 Pagn. in *דון,* Dun. Arab. Me-
 dinaton. Dav.
 Dinam, *without exception, certain;*
unblameable.
 Dinamhedd, *certainty.*
 Dinas, *a city.* Pl. Dinasoedd, and
 Dinesydd.

Dinas Faraon, *the old name of Dinas*
Emrys at Snowdon.
 Dinasfaint, *the freedom of a city.*
 Dinefig, *of or belonging to a city.*
 Brethyn dinefig. Ddwyn oes
 mewn tref ddinefig. G. Gl. i Gro-
 esofwallt.
 Dinafwr, and Dinesydd, *a citizen,*
a freeman of a city, a denizen,
which is an Engl. word derived
from the Brit. Dinas.
 Dinboeth, *a bird called a red-tail,*
a red-start, a bull-finch.
 Dincod, *the cores in an apple, pear,*
&c. Sing. Dincodyn. Also the
 same as Deincod, *when the teeth*
are set on edge. Deincod, q. d.
 Deintcawdd, *the offence and numb-*
ness of the teeth, the dulling or
blunting of the teeth.
 Dineswr, *the palace or royal seat of*
the princes of South-Wales, whilst
they flourished. It was a very
pleasant castle, about eight miles
distant from Caermarthen, to the
east. A small part of it is to be
seen still, built upon a hill, having
a most fertile vale, watered with
the waters of the river Towy,
lying on both sides under it. Geo.
Rice, Esq; a gentleman descended
in a direct line from the great Sir
Rhys ap Thomas, knight of the
most noble order of the garter (who
brought very powerful and season-
able aid, to assist Henry VII. in
delivering England from the ty-
ranny of Richard III. and in gain-
ing his crown) is the present pro-
prietor of this antient seat of the
princes of South-Wales.
 Dinerth, *impotent, weak, feeble, un-*
able.
 Dinéu, *to pour out, to shed.* Arm.
 Dinou. Dineu crau, Dineu gwy-
 ar, C. *to pour out blood.* Dineu
 gwaed. D. Ddu.
 Dinidr, *without delay, presently.*
 Vid. Nidr.

Diniweid,

Diniweid, *innocent, harmless.*
 Diniweidrwydd, *innocence.*
 Dinwyf, *without vigour or liveliness. From Di, and Nwyf.*
 Dinystr, *destruction, ruin. Heb. נצר, Natsar, to destroy. Dav.*
 Dinystrio, *to destroy, to overthrow.*
 †Dioberi, *K. H. the same as Anoberi and Anolo, a thing of nought, unprofitable.*
 †Dioberwr, *a loiterer, a worthless fellow. K. H. Ober, in Arm. is to work, and Oberor, a workman. Thence Dioberwr, a lazy man that does nothing.*
 Diod, *drink. Also, one draught of drink, saith Dav. Arm. Died.*
 Diotta, *to tipple, to drink often, to seek after drink, to be a sot.*
 Diowtty, *D. G. an alehouse.*
 Diowdlestr, *a drinking pot or bowl, a cup.*
 Diodliff, *Cwppan dros y meirw. Dav.*
 Diod, and Diodi, *the same as Diofsg, to undress, to put off clothes, arms, &c. Diod arfau, to put off arms. q. d. Diddod, from the privative Di, and Dodi.*
 †Diodor. *q. Oedi Cyfraith yn ddi-odor. K. H. Vid. Godor.*
 Dioddef, *to suffer, to abide, to bear, to endure, to undergo; to suffer or let, to allow or give way to: also, bearing or suffering, patience. From Dy, and Goddef.*
 Dioddefaint, *passion or suffering.*
 Dioddefgar, *patient.*
 Dioddefgarwch, *patience.*
 Dioddeu, *a purpose or intent. From Dy and Goddeu. Vid. Goddeu.*
 Dioer, *certainly, verily, without doubt. q. d. Di-or, i. e. Di-os; for Or is the same as Os, if. Dav. But Dr. Wotton thinks Dioer is a word contracted of Duw a wyr. God knows; for some copies of K. H. have Dioer, where others have Duw a wyr. Mygr hyloyw magwyr hoywloer, Morfudd*

deg ei deurudd dioer. *D. G. It is a monosyllable among the poets.*
 Diofal, *negligent, careless.*
 Diofalwch, *negligence, carelessness.*
 Diofryd, *a renouncing or denying with an oath. Commonly Diowryd. Uwch dofr a rhoi diofryd. D. N. Cymmeryd diofryd brawd, K. H. to take upon one the office of a judge, having taken his oath. Rhoddi diofryd brawd, K. H. to deliver one the office of a judge. From Di or Dy, Go and Bryd.*
 Diofrydawg. *Dyn diofrydawg, K. H. a man bound with religious vows.*
 Diofrydu, *to abjure, to renounce with an oath, to devote.*
 Diog, *slothful, sluggish, lazy, slow. 2. wh. from Di and Awch. q. d. Di-awch. Diawg i oed pwyllawg pêll. D. G. Aflan dwylo diowg-fwrth. P. i. e. The hands of the slothful are unclean.*
 Diogi, *to grow lazy. Arm. Diegat.*
 Diogi, *slothfulness, sluggishness, laziness, idleness. Arm. Diegwy.*
 Diogel, *sure, certain, safe, secure, firm, sound, free from danger. From Di or Dy, Go and Celu. Arm. Dioguel.*
 Diogelu, *to cause that one be safe and secure, to make safe, to secure.*
 Diogelwch, *safety, security, certainty, caution. Arm. Diouguroez, security.*
 Dioheb, *unanswerable, that which cannot be answered. Vid. Eb, Heb, and Goheb.*
 Diohir, *without delay. Vid. Gohir.*
 Diol, *the same as ôl, the print of a man's foot, a footstep. From Dy, and ôl, as Dislaen for Blaen. Hela diol haul deau, D. G.*
 Diolaith, *from Llaith, slaughter.*
 Diolch, *thanksgiving, thanks. It is sometimes written Diolwch, and that better, saith Dav. From Dy, and Ioli.*

Diolch, *to give thanks.*
 Diolchus, and Diolchgar, *thankful, grateful.*
 Diolchgarwch, *thankfulness, gratitude.*
 Diolwch. *Vid.* Diolch.
 Diorphen, Yn ddiorphen, *always, perpetually.*
 Dios, *without doubt.*
 Diof, *to undress, to put off one's clothes, to strip, to uncloath.* Arm.
 Diwisgo, *to strip, uncloath, &c.*
 Diof, archenad, *to pull off one's shoes.* Perhaps corruptly from Diwisg, as also Diasg. O chaf i, moes i diasg, Ei dwyn i hwn ydyw 'nhafg. *J. Tew junior i Hanger.*
 Diotta. *Vid.* Diod.
 Diowryd. *Vid.* Diofryd.
 Diphwys, *steep; a precipice.*
 Dir, *certain, sure, necessary: also, a thing necessary, necessity, force or compulsion.* Dir yw, *it must, it must needs be.* Crŷd ar hên an-geu ys dir. *P. i. e. A fever on an old man is certain death.* A fo da gan Dduw ys dir, *P. what seemeth good to God is certain.* Cywir yn y dir nid oedd. *G. J. Ll. F.* Dir, *in composition with other words, signifieth, vehemently, as in Dirboeni, dirdra, dirnadu, &c.* Gr. Δει, Dei. Arab. Darar, *necessarium fuit, oportuit.* Derurah, *necessitas.* Dav.
 Dirio, *to necessitate, to force, to compel, to press, to urge.* Mi a ddi-riwn am ddwyrodd. *Dafydd ap Meredith ap Tudur.*
 †Diriawr, *a constrainer or enforcer, one that presseth hard.*
 Diriaid, *wicked, naughty, mischievous.* Adwyth diriaid heb achos, *P. i. e. the misfortune of a wicked man is without cause, i. e. proceeds from his own rashness.* Nid rhaid dangos diriaid i gŵn, *P. i. e. there is no need of shewing a mischievous person to dogs.*

Diriaid tafawdrudd. *K. H. Vid.* Tafawdrudd.
 Direidi, *wickedness, lewdness, naughtiness, mischievousness.* Amaerwy direidi drwg anian, *P. i. e. the hem (or what binds, keeps and maintains) of mischievousness is bad nature, or an evil disposition.*
 Dirras. *Vid.* Dyrras.
 Dirdra, *the greatest oppression, the highest injury, an out-rage.* q. d. Dir draha.
 Dirfawr, *very great, huge, vast.*
 Dirgel, *hidden, secret.* From Di, or Dir, and Cêl.
 Dirgelu, *to hide, to keep close.* Ymddirgelu, *to hide himself.*
 Dirgeledd, and Dirgelwch, *a secret, a mystery.*
 Dirgelfa, *a secret place, a hiding place.*
 Dirisglo, *to pill or bark a tree.*
 Dirmyg, *contempt, slight, despite, disparagement.* A Di & Mŷg, *interposito R. q. d. Dehonestamentum.* Dav.
 Dirmygu, *to despise, to make light of, to slight; to disgrace or disparage; to cast off or throw away clothes or other things that are worn out.* Y Pengwastrawd biau Gapanau y Brenin or bydd crwyn wrthunt, a'i Ysbarduneu or byddant euraid, neu ariannaid, neu efyddaid, pan ddirmyceer. *K. H.*
 Dirnad, *to expound, to explain, to interpret; to understand.*
 Dirper, *to deserve, ought or should.* Gwir yw clôd hynod, a honno tafawd, i'r aerllew parawd, a'i dirpero. *Ll. Gwr.* Aeron glân, dirperan glôd. *Dafydd ap Gwilym* i lygaidd merch. Dirper clêr darparu clôd, Dirper sant dair perfondod. *G. Gl. i eglwyswr.*
 Dirprwyo, *to supply another's room, to do a thing instead or in place of another, to discharge or perform another man's office or duty.* Ef a fagodd

fagodd a'i dirprwyodd. i. e. He begat such a one as vindicates him. i. e. who will do what was his part to do. Tra gellais ni wydi-ais wawd, Dirprwyaw di wr pri-awd, Ti a'm carud, &c. Dasydd ap Gwilym.

Dirwest, abstinence, fasting. Dirwest odyn. P. sef pan fydder yn hir heb fwyd.

Dirwestu, to abstain from meat, to fast, to afflict one's self with fasting. Llu yn dirwestu drostaw. G. Gl.

Dirwy, a penalty or fine, an amercement or forfeiture; a fine or satisfaction due to the king or lord; so that it may be derived perhaps from Dir, due, and Rhwy, king. Dirwy caeth o'r lledrad cyntaf a wnêl chweugaint yw; o'r ail punt. K. H. Gwneuthur dirwy, gwneuthur cam, K. H. to offend or transgress, to commit a crime which ought to be punished with the penalty called Dirwy.

Dirwyo, to fine or put a fine upon one, to amerce, to punish.

† Dirrwyn. Q. wh. the same as Dirwyn.

Dirwyn and Dirynnu, to wind round, as they do thread or yarn upon a bottom, to wind up. Arm. Dieren, to unty.

Dirymmu, to make void, to render invalid, to abrogate, to disannul.

Dis, a dye.

Disalw, the privative of Salw, base; not vile or base.

Disas, vile, base, of the lowest sort.

Disathr, untrodden. Ffordd ddisathr, no beaten way.

Disberod, a wandering or going astray. Myned ar ddisperod, to go astray.

Disbinio, to spoil, to rob, to pillage.

Disbur, impure, unclean. From Di, and Pûr, f being put between.

Disbwyll, discretion, prudence. From

Di, and Pwyll, f being put between. Canwyll disbwyll a dosbarth. G. Ll.

Disbwylllo, (a verb transitive) to make sound and prudent, to heal or cure: also, to remember, to have in remembrance, to think of some one.

Disbyddu. Vid. Dyhysbyddu.

Disdain. Vid. Distain.

Diseml, Yn ddiseml, discreetly. W. S. Mark xii.

Diserth, a desert. From Dy and Serth.

Disgammar, spread abroad, scattered, dispersed.

† Disgar, hated. From Di and Câr.

Disgarad, idem.

Disgaru, to hate.

Disgethrin, rough, sour, sharp, harsh. From Dy, and Cethr, putting f between. Y du 'sgithrog disgethrin. T. P.

† Disgiar, Gwayw, V. a spear.

Disglair, bright, shining, light, clear, lightsome, glittering. From Dys, and Claer. Arm. Sclaer, i. e. Ys claer.

Disgleirio, to shine, to glitter, to look bright and gay. Arm. to declare, to clear or explain. Gr. Σελαγέω, Selageo. Arab. Zacal, splenduit, coruscavit. Dav.

Disgleirdeb, brightness, splendor.

† Disgogan, and Disgogant, the same as Darogan, to foretell, to divine.

† Disgoganaf. The same as Daroganaf.

Disgreth, a noise, a cry, wailing or crying out with pitiful lamentation.

Disgriaw, to cry out, to wail. From Dis, and Criaw.

Disgwyl, to look; to view or behold; to expect.

Disgwylfa, a prospect or view.

Disgwyliad, expectation.

Disgybl, a disciple. So in Arm.

Disgyblaeth, discipline.

Disgyfrith, *austere, rough, sharp, harsh, cruel, fierce.* Dywedyd yn ddisgyfrith. Edrych yn ddisgyfrith. Y geiriau disgyfrith hynny a gyffroes y brenhin ar lid. *Hist. Car. M.*

Disgyn, *to come down, to descend.* So in Arm. *It is used also actively for, to take down.* Josh. x. 27. Taliesin seems to have used the simple verb Cynnu, whence this is compounded, saith Davies. *Vid. Cynnu.*

Disgynfa, *a descent.*

† Disgyr. *Q. wh. from Dis and Gyr.*

Disgyrnu dannedd, *the same as Ysgyrnygu dannedd, to grin or gnash the teeth together.*

† Disgywen, *the same as Eglur, saith Ll. manifest; plain, clear, bright, excellent, renowned. Splendidus.* David Powel, D. D. Disgywen feirddion. C. Yd lethrynt lawr ar bennawr disgywen. *Tal.*

Dismythu, *to vanish away, to disappear. Q. wh. from Disymmwth, q. d. to vanish away on a sudden.*

Ac oddi yna y dismythws Joseph a Mair a Jesu, ac a ddaeth i Capernaum drwy'r arfordiredd. *N.*

Dison, *silent, that hath or makes no noise.* Lle dison dynion o daw. *D. G.*

Dispaidd, *one that is gelded.* Arm. Spaz.

Dispaddu, *to geld, to lib.*

Dispeilaw cledlyf, *to draw the sword.*—*The rest of the words beginning with Disp, see in Dysb.*

Disludd, Gwedi soddi neu suddo, *sunk, plunged over head and ears.* From Dys, and Suddo.

Dist, *a joist.* R. M.

Distadl, *base, contemptible, despicable, of the meanest sort.*

† Distain, Ystiwart, saith Ll. So in the W. Bible. A steward, steward of the household. K. H. He was

one of the great officers of the court, as appears by the W. Laws, and had the charge of providing all manner of provisions of meat and drink for the use of the court. Uwch yw braint y penteulu nâ'r distain, a mwy ei farháad a'i alanas. K. H. Swydd distain yw rhannu arian y gwestfáu. K. H. Also, a censor, an arbitrator or umpire. Distain yn Llan-eurgain yw, Dy maen fal Dewi Mynyw. Gutto'r Glynn i Gommissari. *Derivatur ab A. S. Discdegn vel Didden, Dapifer. Disc, Discus, Wall. Disgl. Angl. Dish. Den, Degen vel Thane; propriè minister. Wott.*

† Disteniaeth, *the office of the steward of the household.* K. H.

Distaw, *silent, calm.* From Dys and Taw.

Distewi, *to hold one's peace, to keep silence, to grow calm.*

Distawrwydd, *silence, quietness, stillness, calmness, tranquillity.*

Distell, Dafn, *a drop.*

Distreulio, *to reproach.* W. S. Luke vi. From Dys and Treulio.

Distrewi, *to sneeze.* From Dys and Trewi. Heb. זור, Zur, from whence זורר, Jezorer. 2 Kings iv. 35. *Dav.*

† Distrawch. *q.*

Distrych, *spume, froth.* It seems to be derived from Dys and Trochi, and to signify the same as Trochion. Distrych y donn, *spuma undæ.* T. W. Cyn wynned a distrych y donn. Pan welych lliw distrych llif. *D. G.*

Distryw, *destruction, ruin.*

Distrywio, *to destroy, to overthrow, to ruin.* Chald. Syr. סתר, Sathar, diruit, destruxit. Et præfixo Di sit Distrywio. *Dav.*

Distyll, *the ebb of the sea when the tide abateth.* Distyll fôr, *the sea distil-*

distilling or running down: also, a drop.

Dystyllo, *to drop, to trickle down, to fall by drops, to distil.*

Dyswydd, *private, without office, that dischargeth no office.*

Diswyddo, *to put one out of his commission, to deprive one of his office, to discharge one from his place.*

Disfydd, and Diswtta, *sudden, suddenly.*

Disymmud, *unmoveable, steady, steadfast, firm.* Gwaftad, ddisymmud, ddianwadal oedd. N.

Disymmwth, *sudden, upon a sudden, suddenly.* Vid. Dismythu.

Disyrch, Diserch, *unlovely, loveless.* From Di and Serch. *love*

Ditriwr. Vid. Didryfwr.

Diwad, and Dywad, *the same as Gwadu, to deny.* Vid. Coed.

Diwadnu, *to supplant, to trip up one's heels: also, to take his heels, to run away.*

Diwahan, *that cannot be dissolved, that cannot be separated or divided.* Vid. Da.

Diwair, *chaste, pure, undefiled: also, loyal and faithful, saith E. Lh.*

Diweirdeb, *chastity.* Wynebwarth a diweirdeb, K. H. *compensatio ob infamiam violatæ pudicitiae.* Wott.

Diwall, *duly provided for, abounding, wanting nothing.* From Di and Gwall.

Diwallu, *to provide duly for, to take care of; to satisfy, to fill.*

Diwallrwydd, *fulness, plenty, sufficiency, competency.*

Diwalltrain, *to spread abroad, to scatter, to disperse.* Vid. Difalltrain.

Diwanfa, *a wandering or going astray.* Myned ar ddiwanfa, *to go astray.*

† Diwarthu, *to carry.* Diwarthu i'r bêdd, *to carry to the grave.* Day.

Diwedd, *the end, the conclusion.*

Diweddaf, *the last, the hindmost; utmost.* So in Arm.

Diweddar, *late, slow, tardy.* So in Arm.

Diweddu, *to end, to finish, to conclude.*

Diweddgo, diweddglwm, *a conclusion.*

Diwedydd, *the evening.* Glamorg. q. d. Diwedd dydd, *the end of the day.* C. Dyhodzhÿdd. Y dydd hyd ddiwedydd hwyr. L. G.

† Diwellig. *The same as Gwellyg.*

Diwestl. Vid. Gwestl.

Diwg, *not angry, appeased.* From Di and Gwg. Also Diwg for Diwygia *the future of Diwygio.* Eisiau y fy fau y fy fawrddrwg i'm, ni'm dawr dim ni'm diwg. C.

Diwith. Vid. Dichwith.

Diwlith, and Diwlydd, *Adiantum.* H. S. *The herb maiden-hair.* Vid. Herbas.

Diwllio, *to plow.* Id. Vid. Diwyll.

Diwraidd, *a plucking up by the roots, a rooting out.* Also, *adject. without roots, rootless.*

Diwreiddio, *to pluck up by the roots, to root out, to stub or grub up.*

Diwrnod, and Diwarnod, *a day.* Diwyrnawd is also found used. Corn. Dzhyrna.

Diwryg, *weak, infirm, feeble.* From Di and Gwrygio.

Diwyd, *diligent, industrious.* Diwyttaf i fleiddan ei gennad ei human, P. *his own messenger is most diligent for the little wolf.*

Diwydrwydd, *diligence.*

Diwÿg, *not vicious, free from vice.* From Di and Gwÿg.

Diwygio, *to correct, to amend, to redress, to reform, to make better, to satisfy, to make amends for.* From Diwÿg. Diwygio bai, *to mend a fault, to make satisfaction for a fault.*

Diwyg,

Diwyg, and **Diwygad**, *habit, dress, attire; the form, state, fashion, or carriage of a person.*

Diwyll, and **Diwyllio**, *to till, labour or husband ground: also, to worship.* **Diwyllio Duw**, *to worship God.* **Diwyllio tir**, *to till the ground.*

† **Diwyll**, *worship.* **Diwyll Duw**, *divine worship.*

† **Diwylliawdr**, and **Diwylliwr**, *a tiller or dresser of land; a worshipper.* **Diwylliwr Duw**, *a worshipper of God.* **Diwylliawdr tir**, *a tiller or dresser of land, a husbandman.*

Diwyn, *satisfaction, amends making.* *Vid.* **Diswyn**. **Diwyno**, *vid.* **Diswyno**.

U15 **Diwyn**, *seems to have signified the first cutting of a youth's hair, which was usually done by one of the chief of the family, who at the same time gave the child a gift or granted him some request.* *E. Lh.* *Arthur y fydd gefynderw it'.* *Dos at Arthur i ddiwyn dy wallt, ac erchych hynny iddaw yn gyfarws it'.* — *Di wyn fy ngwallt a fynnaf. Ti a geffi hynny; Cymryd crib eur o Arthur, a gwelleu a doleu ariant iddaw, a chribaw ei ben a orug, a gofyn pwy oedd a orug Arthur; Mae fy nghalon yn tirioni wrthit; mi a wn dy hanfod o'm gwaed. Dywed i'm pwy wyt. Cwllwch mab Cilydd mab Cyleddon wledig o Oleuddydd merch Anlawdd wledig fy mam. Gwir yw hynny, heb yr Arthur; cefenderw wyt titheu i mi. Nôd a nottych, a thi a'i cefi.* *Hist. Kyll ab Kylydd.*

Diwyneb, *from Diswyno, to lay waste.* *Tri diwyneb gwlâd y fydd.* *K. H.* *Tria sunt quæ regionem vastant.* *Wott.* *There are three things which waste a country.*

Diymgel, *unbidden, that doth not hide himself.*

Diymfathr. *The same as Disathr.*

Diymwad, *certain, sure, manifest, plain, that cannot be denied.*

Diyltyr, *contemptible, despicable: also, inconsiderate.*

Diyltyru, *to despise.*

Diyltyrwch, *contempt.*

D L

Dlêd. *Vid.* **Dyled**, &c.

D O

Do, *yes, yea.* *It is an adverb used when one answers in the affirmative to him that asketh concerning what is past.*

Do. *Vid.* **To**.

Dodi, *to put or set to, to lay or to place, to set or plant, to appoint, to give.* *Uchelwr pendodi, nobilis creatus.* *Dav.* *One made a nobleman.*

Dodi ar, *is frequently used for naming, saith E. Lh.* *Also, to charge one with a crime.* *Dodi ar ddyn ai Llosg ai Anrhaith.* *K. H.* *Postulare aliquem vel incendii vel rapinae.* *Wott.* *Dodi ar y gyfraith, ibid. is to leave it to the law.*

Dodrefn, *household-stuff, furniture, implements; all things moveable within the house.* *Sing.* **Dodrefnyn**, *an utensil or implement.* *The poets use Dodren.* *J. D. R.* *would have it written Dyfodren.* *Dod rann hardd o'r dodren hyn.* *T. A.*

Dodwy, *to lay eggs.*

† **Doddoedd**, *for daethoedd, and daethai, he had come.*

† **Doddwy**, *the same as Daeth, came.* *A'm doddwy, i. e. Daeth i'm, came to me.* *Vid. ex. in Amdaw.*

Doe, *yesterday.*

† **Doer**. *q.* **Cawad a doer**, *a shower shall fall.*

Doeth,

Doeth, *wise, sage; discreet, prudent, judicious.* Y Doethion, *K. H. wise men, i. e. men skilful in the law, lawyers.* Also, Doeth, for Daeth.

Doethineb, and Doethder, *wisdom, prudence, discretion.*

Dôf, *tame, gentle, mild, that will come to hand.*

Dof, *to tame, or make tame.* So in Arm. Gr. Δομαῶ, Domaô.

† Dofaeth. Caeth gweinyddawl ydyw'r caeth a fo mab Uchelwr nid el nac i raw nac i freuan; A chaeth dofaeth yw dyn a dricco o ganiad, heb ei brynu, gyda mab Uchelwr. *K. H.*

† Dofraeth, and Dofreth, *a tribute, custom, toll or tax: also, lodging and entertainment.* Myned ar ddofreth ar daiogeu y Brenin, *K. H. Villanos regios adire ad commeatum accipiendum.* Wott. Gofod alltudion yn ddoofreth ar ei feibion eillon, *K. H. to send strangers to his tenants to be quartered.* Ir. Deóraidh, *a sojourner.*

Dofn, *feminine from Dwn.*

† Dofrethwyr, and Dofreithwyr, *K. H. strangers that were quartered by the farmers.*

Dofydd, *a tamer or one that maketh tame.* It is an epithet of God in the poets, Duw Dofydd.

† Dofft. It is the same as Dist, saith William Llyn. The beam of a building. T. J.

Dogn, *a due quantity, a rate or proportion, an allowance, a proportion of victuals or of something else, measure, task, sufficiency.* Dogn dydd yn ei ddydd. *Exod. v. 13.* Mae dogn ar bôb peth, *P. there is a due quantity of every thing.* Nid oes dogn ar gerdod, *P. i. e. alms have no measure.* The anti-ents used Dogn for Digon, enough.

† Dogyn fynag, or Dogn fanag, *K. H. a secret information or accusa-*

tion of theft, made by an eye-witness, being sworn before the priest alone. Dogn fynag cyfreithiol yw llw crefyddwr a dyngo ei weled lliw dydd goleu a'r lladrad ganthaw. *K. H. It seems to signify a sufficiently full and plain discovery of a thing.* q. d. Dogn o fanag.

Dognedd, *a quantity, rate or proportion, sufficiency.*

Dogni, *to give one his share or allowance; to proportion, to appoint.* Dogna dy gyflog arnaf, a mi a'i rhoddaf. *Gen. xxx. 28.*

Dognwâd, *K. A. a sufficient denial.*

Dognwaed, *K. H. blood that runs down from the head to the ground.* q. d. A full, i. e. manifest blood.

Dôl, and Dôldir, *a low, plain, fertile field, a fruitful, pleasant mead in a bottom or on a river's side.* Vandali Dol, Teutones Dall Vallem dicunt. Dav. Our Dôl is much the same with the Engl. Dale in the north of England and Scotland.

Dôl, *any thing crooked or bowed like a bow, the wooden band or collar wherewith a yoke is fastened to a beast's neck, or wherewith a beast is tied to a post in a cow-house.* Dôl and Dolen, *the ear or handle of a cup, or pot, or jug.* Dolen and Dylaith, *a staple, chain, or wyth fastened to yokes.* Ampron. Dav.

Dolennu, and Dolystummo, *to bend or bow, to wind round, to turn or wind in the form of a serpent.*

Dolef, *a cry, a shout, an outcry.*

Dolefain, *to cry out often, to cry aloud.*

† Doloch, *lamentation.*

Dolur, *grief, pain, ache, anguish, sickness.* Y Dolur gwaethaf, *the leprosy.* R. M.

Dolurio, *to grieve, to be in pain, to ache.* Gr. Δολέω, Deleo, *to hurt.*

Dolysteinio,

Dolysteinio, *to quaver.* H. S.

†Donwy, *the same as Donio, may be bestowed, may be endowed.* Duw a'm donwy, *i. e. a'm donio.*

Doodwf, Deodwf or Dyodwf: *Ariant doodwf, K. H. i. e. money by which the price of a cow was augmented the last time, that is, when she had calved a second time, which was eight pence. Pecunia quâ pretium vaccæ ultimò augetur, nempe cum secundo pepererit, viii scilicet denarii. Wott. It is otherwise called Ariant medowyt. Vid. Talbeinc. Doodwf, according to the analogy of the Welsh tongue, would be better written Dyodwf, from Dy, Go, and Twf, increase.*

Dôr, *a door.* So in Arm. Gr. Θύρα, Thyra.

†Dôs, *a drop.* Hence Diddos. Breuddwydiaw er bûn balchliw arien ddôs, Ys odidawg nôs neu i'm hepcyr. Gwalch. Gogwn—Pet paladr ynghâd, Pet dôs ynghawad. Tal. Bûm dôs ynghawad. Tal.

Dôs, *go thou.* The second person of the imper. mood of the verb anomal Myned.

†Doffawg, *dropping.* An *adject.* from Dôs, *a drop.* Vid. ex. in Dwnn.

Dosparth, *a distinguishing, a noting of difference, a separation or parting, a division, distribution or partition: also, a conclusion or close, a determination. Controversiæ Determinatio. Wott. The summing up of a cause.*

Dosparthu, *to divide, to distribute, to part, to discern or put a difference.* Dosparthu Cynhennu, K. H. *to put an end to law-suits.*

Dosparthiad, *a division, a distribution.*

Dosparthus, *discreet, prudent.*

†Dothyw. *the same as Daeth, he came.*

Dowcio, *to dive; diving.* H. S.

Dowciar, *a didapper.* H. S.

Dowydd, *the swelling of a cow's udder when she is near the time of calving; it is used also of mares, goats, ewes, &c. when they draw near the time of bringing forth and begin to have milk in their udders. I think it would be better written Dywydd, from Dy and Chwydd.*

Dowyddu, *to draw near the time of bringing forth, to have a swelling or to begin to have milk in their udders. It is used of cows, mares, goats, ewes, &c.*

D R

Dra. *The same as Tra.*

Drach, *behind.* Drach ei gefn, *behind his back.*

Drachefn, and Drachgefn, *again. q. d. Dra chefn, drach cefn. Leidr o'i chôf i'w le drachefn. D. G. Drach ynghefn drych anghyferth. D. G. Gofyn y mae drachgefn y medd. L. G.*

Draen, and Draenen, *a thorn, a prickle. So in Arm. Cor. Drên.*

Draenen wen, *the white-thorn or haw-thorn. Draenen ddu, the black-thorn or sloe-tree. Pl. Drain.*

Heb. דרדר, Dardar, *a kind of thorns. Dav.*

Draenllwyn, and Dreinllwyn, *a place where thorns and briars grow, a bush of thorns.*

Draenblu, *down, the down-feathers. From Draen, and Plu.*

Draenog, *an urchin or hedge-hog. q. d. Thorny, as the Gr. Ἀκανθοχοῖρος, Akanthochoiros. Draenog môr, a sea-urchin. Sargus piscis. Dav. Bass fish. R. M.*

Dragio, *to rend or tear in pieces. Drwy goed ydd â, dragied ddûr. D. Ll.*

Dragiog, *torn, rent. Llûn draig o feillion dragiog. Tudur Aled i Walch.*

†Dragon,

† Dragon, a lord. Pen dragon, a chief governor, saith V.
 Draig, a dragon.
 Dranoeth, the day following. Vid. Trannoeth,
 Draw, yonder, lo there. Draw gar-reg.
 Draws, Ar draws, across. Vid. Traws.
 Drefa, the number twenty-four. Drefa o yd, a thrave or twenty-four sheaves of corn. Drefa'n ddugi-aid a rifwyd. Lewis Glyn Cothi.
 Drèl, Drelun, a clown, a churl, a rude churlish fellow.
 Drèm, the sight of the eyes, the look, an aspect; a glance of the eye. Arm. Drem, the countenance, the visage. V. Trem. Dy ddrèm fal duedd yr ael. D. Ed. O roi fy nrèm ar fy nrÿch. G. D. F.
 Dreng, morose, peevish, froward, sour, sullen, surly, churlish.
 Drewg, darnel. H. S. Vid. Herbas.
 Drewi, to stink, to savour ill.
 Drewi, stink or ill savour.
 Drewiant, stink. And figuratively, a base or sorry fellow. Plant y ddau ddrewiant aeth yn ddrywod. L. G.
 † Dringc, the same as Dring, he will climb, climb thou, climbing. Llafn Faredudd llyw dringc, Llew ni âd Lloegr yn wnc. Br. B.
 Dringo, to climb or to go up to.
 Dringhedydd, a climber. So we call such little beasts as defend themselves by climbing; when they are pursued; as the marten, the ferret, the squirrel, &c.
 † Dringl, appendix. H. S.
 Dros, over. Vid. Tros.
 Drûd, dear, costly. Q. wh. metaphorically from the word following.
 Drûd, the same as Dewr, valiant, courageous; strong; stout; strenuous, bold. Marchawg drûd, &c.
 Drûd, mad. Sef yw Drûd, Dÿn ynfyd. K. H. Furiosi nomine mente captus intelligitur. Wott.

Drudaniaeth, dearth: also, valour, courage, boldness, stoutness.
 Drudwy, and Drudwen, a bird called a starling or stare. Vid. Adar.
 Morlo pen yw'r drudwennod. H. D.
 Drwg, evil, wicked, bad, naughty, mischievous. Heb. גר, Rang. Gr. Τῦξ, Tryx, Fæx. Dav.
 Drygioni, naughtiness, wickedness, viciousness, malice.
 Drygair, an ill-name, an ill-report.
 Dryganian, ill-nature.
 Dryganiaeth, maliciousness, mischievousness.
 Drygchwant, lust, concupiscence, an unlawful desire.
 Drygddamwain, misfortune.
 Drygddyn, a mischievous person, a wicked fellow.
 Drygfyd, affliction, adversity, evil. From Drwg and Byd.
 Dryghin or Drychin, bad weather, foul weather.
 Dryglam, mishap, misfortune, ill chance, an ill end.
 Drygnaws, frowardness, waywardness, peevishness, hardness to please: also a bad constitution of body.
 Drygnawfus, froward, peevish, one that is by his nature and temper hard to please.
 Drygu, to hurt, to endamage, to harm, to wrong.
 Drygwaith, a wicked action.
 Drygwynt, a stink or ill savour, a damp or strong smell, a noisom air.
 † Drygameth, malice, grudge. H. S.
 † Drygyrferth, or Drygerferth, sorrow, mourning, wailing.
 † Drygyrferthu, to lament, to cry, to wail.
 Drws, a door. *al door*
 Drysor, a porter, a door-keeper.
 Drylores, a woman porter.
 Drwy, by or through. Vid. Trwy. Arm, Dre.
 Drÿch, a looking-glass; also, sight or look. The same as Gwelediad.

- Also, a form, a state, a condition.*
 Drych i bawb ei gymmydog, P.
his neighbour is a looking-glass to every one.
 Drychiolaeth, a phantom, an apparition.
 Drychafu, and Drychafel, to raise up, to exalt. Vid. Dyrchafu, &c.
 Drylwyn. Vid. Trylwyn.
 Dryll, a piece or part, a fragment or broken piece, a gobbet. A fowling-piece.
 Dryllio, to rend or tear, to cut into pieces.
 Drylliog, torn, rent, shattered, ragged, all to pieces.
 †Drymyniawg. 2. wh. Trumyniawg.
 Dryntol, the ear or handle of a cup, or pot, or jug, &c. It should be read Dyrntol. q. d. Dyrnddol. i. e. Dôl ddwrn.
 Dryfi, briars, brambles. The same as Mieri. Sing. Dryfien.
 †Dryffiad, Drûd. V. q.
 Drythyll, lascivious, wanton, lecherous. Vid. Trythyll. Drythyll fûm yn ei drithai. G. F. G. Ed.
 Drythyll maen yn llaw esgud. P.
A stone is wanton in the hand of a nimble person.
 Drythyllwch, wantonness, lasciviousness, lustfulness, leachery, lust: also, daintiness, gallantry in diet or apparel.
 Dryw, a little bird called a wren.

D U

- Du, black, dark. So in Arm. And in Arm. Mis du, November. And thus they call December in some parts of Wales. In N. W. they call January, Mis du.
 Du, ink. Heb. יָדָה, Deio. Arab. Deia. Dav. Ysgrifennu â du'n dêg. D. N.
 Duawg, black, blackish.
 Duo, to wax black, to turn black: also, to blacken, to darken. So in Arm.

- Duedd, blackness. Arm. Duder.
 Duddraenen, the black thorn or sloe-tree.
 Dueg, the milt, the spleen. It is called also Cleddyf bleddyn, and Cleddyf biswail.
 Dûg, a duke. Arm. a leader.
 Dûg, the third person singular of the preterperfect tense of the verb Dwyn.
 Dûl, a stroke, a blow.
 Dûlio, to beat.
 Dulas, black inclining to blue, black and blue mixt, sky-colour. Hence Dulas, the name of a river in Denbighshire, and of another in Brecknockshire, and Douglas (of the same signification) in Scotland, so called from their dark greenish water. The antient and noble family of Douglass had its name from the castle of Douglas, and the castle received its name from the river, as being situate in Douglassdale, the valley through which it runs.
 Dulwyd, dusky, dun or dark brown, black and brown.
 Dull, a scheme, figure, shape, fashion, form, pattern; a manner, gesture, carriage: also, a plait or fold of a garment; but 2. wh. it should be written Dill, when used in this sense.
 Dull, K. H. opinion, sentence, advice. Ac na byddynt un dull, K. H. and if they dissent one from the other. Cadarnhau eu dull trwy dwng, ibid. to confirm their sentence with an oath. Rhoddi barn herwydd dull ei Ganonwyr, ibid. to pass judgment according to the opinion of his canons. Ir. Nuail, an opinion.
 Dullio, to form or make into plaits.
 Duno, for Dyuno, the same as Cytuno, to accord, to agree. Dunwch ar heddwch roddiad. J. Tew.
 Dûr, steel. Arm. Dir.

Durio, to edge or set an edge on (any tool or weapon) with steel.

Durawd, of steel.

Durfing, austere, rough, hard like steel.

Duryn, the bill or beak of a bird, the nose or snout of a beast or fish.

Duryn Elephant, the long snout of an elephant, his trunk. Aderyn hardd duryn hîr. Dasydd ap Gwilym i'r cyffyllog.

D U W, G O D. Arm. D O E. Fr. DIEU. Pl. Duwiau, and the antients writ Dwywau.

Duwies, a goddess. Arm. Does. The antients used Dwywes.

Duwdod, the Godhead. Arm. Doeledd.

Duwiol, godly, pious. Arm. Deol. The antients used Dwywol.

Duwioldeb, godliness, piety.

D W

Dwb, and Dwbin, daubing, cement. H. S.

Dwbl, two-fold, double: a thing doubled.

Dwbled, a doublet.

Dwbler, a doubler or large platter. Gr. Τεῦβλιον, Tryblion.

Dyblu, to double. Gr. διπλοῦν, Diployn.

Dwfn, deep. Arm. Doun. Gr. δῖναι, Dinai, aquarum vortices. Βύθος, Bythos, fundum. Heb. תְּהוֹם, Tehom. Dav.

Dyfinder, depth, deepness.

Dwfr, water. Dwfr Swyn, K. H. the same as Dwfr bendigaidd, holy water. Vid. Swyn. Arm. Dour. Gr. ὕδωρ, Hydôr.

Dyfrgi, an otter, q. d. a water-dog.

†Dyfrgymmlawdd, 2. wh. a flood of waters, an inundation. Vid. Blawdd.

Dyfrhau, to water cattle, to water ground: also, to sleep or lay in water.

Dyfrdwy, the river Dee in North Wales. From Dwfr and Dwy, which signifies the water of two rivers. Some write it Dourdwy, and interpret it, a roaring water, from Dwrdd, noise, and the antient word Gwy, water. In rupibus Merwiniaë maximè sonorus est hic Fluvius. E. Lh. Others would have it to be Dyfrdu, black water.

Dyfriar, a water-ben, a coot, a moor-ben or fen-duck. Arm. Dou-ryar.

Dyfrllyd, waterish, wet, plashy.

Dyfrlle, the channel of a river, a place through which water floweth.

Dŵl, blunt, dull, slow, blockish. 2. wh. Afrddwl be hence derived. Meddwl rhy ddwl a ddaliaf. J. Deul.

Dwnn, somewhat brown, dusky, swarthy, dun. Yr ych dwnn. D.G. A meirch mai meingrwnn dwnn a doffawg. Lly. ap Ll.

Dwnad, or Dwned, a grammar. From Donatus the grammarian.

Dwndwr, noise.

Dwndrio, or Dwndro, to make a noise, to babble or talk much. Gr. Τονθορίζειν, Tonthorizein.

Dwndriwr, a noisy fellow.

Dŵr, the same as Dwfr, water. Cor. Dowr.

Dwrdio, to chide with one. A hwy a'i dwrdiasant ef yn dôt. Judg. viii. 1. Vid. Nebem. v. 7.

Dwrdd, a sound, a noise, a stir, a crack, a clap. Hence Godwrdd, dadwrdd. Pan glybu'r meirch y dwrdd, ysgodigaw a wneynt. Hist. Car. M.

Dwrn, a fist. So in Irish. In Cor. and Arm. the hand. And Dyrnchwith is left-handed in Glamorganshire.

Dyrnaid, a handful.

D W

Dyrnod, a box or blow, properly
with the fist, a stroke.
Dyrnfol. *Vid.* in Dy.
Dwŷel, a cock or spout, a tap, a
spiggot.
Dwŷmel, a dulcimer. Llawer dwŷ-
mel a thelyn. L. G.
Dwthwn, a day. Y dwthwn hwnnw,
that day.
Dwy, two females. The feminine
gender of Dau.
Dwyoedd, both, twain. Fem. gend.
Nyni ein dwyoedd yn ty. i Kin.
iii. 18. Hwy a aethant allan ill
dwyoedd. *Judith* xiii. 10.
Dwyfol, and Dwywol, devout, pious,
godly.
Dwyfolder, and Dwywolder, devo-
tion, piety, godliness.
Dwyliw, and Dwylyw, both parties,
both government.
Dwyn, to carry, to bear, to take a-
way. Dwyn mab, K. H. to lay
or swear a child to one. Dwyn i'r
Dygn, *ibid.* to affirm upon oath.
Dwyn mechni, *ibid.* to assert a
suretyship: also, to defend, to con-
duct, to bring. Dwyn y dŷn a
wnel y cam hyd yn ddiogel, *ibid.*
to bring the guilty person to a safe
place. Arm. Doen.
Dwyndeb, union, confederacy. From
Dyundeb.
†Dwynfyg. q. *Vid.* an a Mŷg. D.
†Dwyre, to rise, to arise, to get up;
to grow or spring: also actively,
to raise, to lift up. Hence Ardd-
wyre, cynwyre. Dewr egin dwy-
reawdd yn ddâs. *Prydydd y moch*,
Dwyre wyneb dirionwawr. S.
Kyf. Heb. אור, Or, & Chald.
אור, Ur, lux, lumen. Et זרח,
Zarach, oriri; & Chald. ורסו
in ד, דרר, Derach. אוריא, U-
riah, lumen. Dav.
Dwyreawr, a mounter, he that as-
cendeth, he that lifteth up.
Dwyrain, the east.
Dwyreinwynt, the east-wind.

D Y

Dwys, heavy, weighty, pressed close;
also, grave.
Dwysedig, pressed down. Mesur da,
dwysedig. Luke vi. 38.
Dwyfder, heaviness, weightiness,
gravity.

D Y

Dy, thy, thine, for Tau.
Dy, a preposition in composition, aug-
menting and enhancing the signifi-
cation.
†Dyad, Ymddygiad, Ymarweddiad,
behaviour, conversation.
Dyadael gwaed, K. H. to let blood.
Dyall, to understand, perceive or
know.
Dyall, the understanding, the intel-
lect.
Dyallgar, and Dyallus, understand-
ing, perceiving, intelligent, pru-
dent, wise.
Dyallgarwch, understanding, aptness
to understand.
†Dyar, a noise, a sound: also, to
sound, to make a noise. Hence
Gorddyar.
†Dybi, for Dybydd, it will be. *Vid.*
Bi. Dybi i ti hynny, be it so.
Ie dybi, is to be sure. Glamorg.
Dyblyg, a fold, a plait. From
Plyg. Heb. כפל, Caphal, to
double. Dav.
Dyblyg, double.
Dyblygu, to fold up, or wrap toge-
ther.
†Dyborthi, to carry, to bear. *Vid.*
Porthi. Yspryd Duw a ddy-
borthid ar y dyfroedd, the spirit
of God was carried on the waters.
Pob llyfieuyn a ddybortho hâd,
bearing seed.
†Dybrunawg, and Dybrynawg, me-
ritorious. From Prynu.
Dybryd, ugly, ill-favour'd, mis-
shapen, foul, base. Delw ddy-
bryd, a deformed, ugly image.
Cy flafan,

Cyflafan ddybryd, *a base action.*

Dybryd sain, *a harsh sound.*

† Dybu, *the same as Daeth, he came.*

Dybuam, *the same as Daetham, we came.*

† Dybydd, *for Bydd, he will be, it will be; he will come, it will come.*

Cyd boed hirddydd dybydd ucher, *P. though the day be long, the evening will come.* Dybydd rhew i lyffant, *P. frost will come to a toad.*

Dychan, yw gogangerdd, *a satyr, a lampoon, a libel in verse, an invective poem.*

Dychanu, *to inveigh against one, or to libel one in verse.*

Dychlammu, *to pant, beat, leap, throb. From Llammu.*

Dychlud, *to carry together to some place, to convey. From Dy and Cludo.*

Dychludedd, *a carrying together.*

† Dychrain. *From Dy and Crain.*

Dychréu, *to croke like a crow.* Rhad gelyn Brynaich branches Dychré. *P. M. From Dy, and Creu.*

Dychryn, and Dychryndod, *trembling, great fear, dread, terror, horror, consternation. From Dy and Crynu.*

Dychrynu, *to tremble, to quake for fear, to be in great fear or dread, to be astonished or amazed.*

† Dychryfio, *from Dy and Cryfio, to hasten, to march, to go.*

Dychwedl, *a narrative, a story, a tale. The same as Chwedl. Chwedl yw a dychwedl dichwerw. D. G.*

Dychweliad, *a returning, a coming back again; conversion.*

Dychwelfa, *a returning or return. 1 Sam. vii. 17.*

Dychwelyd, *to turn back, to return. From Dy and Chwyl.*

Dychyfarfod, *to meet with. From Dy and Cyfarfod.*

Dychyfyd, *he will rise, he will arise or get up. From Dy and Cyfyd.*

Dychyffry, *he will move, he will disturb. From Dy and Cyffry.*

Dychymmell, *to press, to compell or force. From Dy and Cymmell.*

Dychymmyg, *an invention or device; a riddle, an intricate sentence, an obscure difficult question.*

Dychymmyg, and Dychymmygu, *to find out or invent, to devise, to conjecture, to guess, to feign.*

Dychymmysg, *a mixing or mingling together; to mix or mingle together. From Dy and Cymmysg.*

Dychynnau, *to kindle, to light; to be kindled or lighted. From Dy and Cynneu.*

Dychyrch, *an assault, onset or attack. From Dy and Cyrch.*

Dychyrchu, *to assault or attack often. A verb frequentative from Cyrchu.*

Dyd, *(interject.) wo's me! hoiday! well-a-day! Lat. Atat. Daw.*

Dydd, *a day. So in Cor. and Arm.*

Ir. Dia. Gr. Δαός. Daos, *light,*

Δαίς, Dais, *a torch of light. Pl.*

Dyddiau, and Dieuoedd. Dydd-

iau dyddon, yw y rhai ni ddyleir

cyffroi hawl ynddynt, *K. H. the*

vacation or time out of term, a

stop of proceedings at law, when

the courts do not sit. Hoedl Da-

fydd megis dydd dyddon. D. B.

Vid. Undydd Dyddon. Dydd

côll neu gaffael, K. H. a day to

lose or carry a trial at law. The

last day for judging causes, when

the judge passeth sentence either for

the plaintiff or defendant.

Dyddhau, *to dawn or wax day.*

Dyddio, *to compose or agree a difference by arbitrament.*

Dyddiwr, *a daysman, an arbitrator or umpire, a man indifferently chosen to be judge between two, a referee.*

Dydd-brawd, *the day of judgment, doomsday.*

Dydd-

Dyddgwaith, *a day.* Dyddgwaith a noswaith, *a day and a night.* Ar ddyddgwaith, *on a certain time, on a day.* From Dydd and Gwaith.

Dydd pennod, *an appointed day.* Pan ddyfo Dofydd yn nŷdd pennod. *M. Br.*

Dyddelwi, *to grow pale.* From Dy and Delwi.

†Dydderbi. *Vid. Bi.*

Dyddfu, *to faint, to wither, to be dried up.* Dyddfu o newin.

†Dyddoddyw. *P. M. The same as Doddyw.*

†Dyddwyn, *to carry or bear away, to convey.* From Dy and Dwyn.

†Dyddwyrin, *to arise.* From Dy and Dwyrein.

Dyddym, Dyddymmu. *Vid. Diddym.*

Dyfaïs, *an invention or device, a contrivance.*

Dyfeisio, *to invent, to devise.*

Dyfal, *diligent, industrious, painful, close at business: also, tedious, in Glamorganshire.*

Dyfalwch, and Dyfalrwydd, *diligence, industry, painfulness. Tediousness.*

Dyfal, *a riddle, a similitude, a scoff, a jeer, a mock, a jest, a laughing-stock,*

Dyfaļu, *to liken or compare, to conjecture or guess; to laugh to scorn, to mock, to sneer at. It seems to be contracted of Dyhafalhau, as Cyfalhau, from Cyhafalhau.*

Dyfed, *the name of the country written by the Romans Dimetæ. In the old Welsh MSS. Penbrokeshire is always understood by this name. E. Lh. From Defaid, sheep, Quasi regio ovibus pascendis apta. Baxter.*

Dyflōen, *a fragment, a broken piece, a splinter. From Dy and Fflaw. Dyflōen aerfen oerful, Difyn cam daufiniog cūl. Folo i'r tafod.*

Dyfneint, *the county of Devon.*

Gwenhwyfar Maer Cernyw a Dyfneint. *Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd. It was called Dyfneint from Dwfn, deep, and Nant, a valley, so that Dyfneint signifies, deep valleys, because they live every where here lowly in the bottoms, and hence the English name Devonshire.*

Dyfnu, *by contraction Dynu, to suck.*

O enau meibion a rhai yn dyfnu y gwnaethost foliant. *D. Ddu in Psal. viii. 3. Cig perchyll ac ŵyn tra fwynt yn dyfnu, i ddŷn ieuangc y mae da. Llyfr Medd. Porchell o'r pan el allan hyd pan atto dyfnu, z geiniog a dāl. K. H. Lat. Donec desinat fugere. Sef y dylu porchell fod yn dynu tri mis. K. H. Dyfnu is mark'd with an asterisk for an obsolete word in Dr. Davies's dictionary, but Dynu is still a very common word in Glamorganshire. Ir. Dinim. Arm. Dena. Cor. Ddo tena. Hence Diddyfnu, commonly, but corruptly, Diddwyn, to wean; and 2. rh. Deifniawg be hence derived.*

†Dyfniad, *a sucking; a suckling.*

Dyfod, *to come. Vid. Dyfu.*

Dyfodfa, *access or admittance.*

Dyfodiad, *a coming, an arrival: also, an out-comer, a foreigner.*

Dyfr, *waters. Pl. from Dwfr.*

Dyfrdonwy, and Dyfrdwy, *the river Dee. Vid. Dwfr.*

Dyfriar, &c. *Vid. Dwfr.*

Dyfrig, *a proper name of a man, latinized Dubricius. This was the name of the first bishop of Landaff.*

Dyfry, *above, upwards. Dyfry gwmmwl.*

Dyfyrd, *i. e. Anhyfyrd, unpleasant. Bardd difro dyfyrd heb arglwydd. C. Dyfyrd i'n feirdd byd bod daiar arnaw. P. M.*

Dyfrydaeth,

Dyfrydaeth, and Dyfrydedd, and Dyfrydwch, longing. The same as Hiraeth, saith Ll. unpleasantness rather, saith Davies.

Dyfrydio, to be hot, to wax hot. The same as Brydio. Vid. Brwd.

†Dyfrys, haste, speed. From Dy and Brÿs. I'r llÿs ar ddyfrys ydd âf. Jolo.

†Dyfryfio, to hasten, to make haste. From Dy and Bryfio. Angeu a ddyfrys, P. death hastens.

†Dyfu, and Dywu, the same as Daeth, he came. And hence Dyfod, and Dywod, to come.

Dyfundeb, and Dyundeb, union, agreement.

†Dyfydd, come thou, go thou. The same as Dôs and Dyred. Also, he will come. Dafydd hyd ei hystafell. D. G.

†Dyfyddi, the same as Deui, thou shalt or wilt come.

Dyfwyo, to multiply, to increase, to abound. From Dy and Mwy, more. Dyfwyo glaw.

Dyfyn, Dyfynnu, and Dywynnu, to summon to appear, to cite, to call in. A dosi serch a dyfyn. D. G.

Dyfyn, pl. Dyfynnau, citations, in the rubrick of the common-prayer.

†Dyfynwallaw, better Dyfnwallaw, from Dyfnu and Gwallaw.

Dyfry. Vid. Difyr.

Dyfyrriu, to shorten. Duw a ddyfyrriu y dieuoedd o achos ei ethol-edigion, G o d will shorten the days for the sake of his elect. Vid. Difyrriu.

†yDfysgi, tumult, confusion or disorder, a mixing or mingling together, a mingle-mangle; destruction, ruin. From Dy and Mÿsg.

Dyfysgu, to confound, to mingle or jumble together, to trouble, to disturb, to disorder.

†Dyffo, the same as Deuo, and Delo, when he comes, when he shall or will come.

†Dyffont, the third person pl. from Dyffo.

†Dyfferdd, a slaughter. H. S.

†Dyffestin. q.

†Dyfforthi, better written Dyphorthi. Vid.

†Dyffryd. the same as Diffryd.

Dyffryn, or Dyffrynt, a valley thro' which a river flows: the river itself. O derfydd bod ymryson am ynysoedd yn nyffrynt, K. H. if there arise a quarrel about islands situate in a river. From Dwfr, water, and Hynt, a course. Aquæ cursus. Wott.

Dyffryndir, valley-ground, land lying in a bottom.

†Dyffwn, the same as Deuwn, I would come.

Dygaboli, to beat unmercifully; to belabour one.

Dygam, crooked, perverse. W. S. Phil. ii.

Dygen, anger.

Dygludo, to carry. The same as Dychludo.

Dyglyw, hark thou, hear thou. The same as Clyw. Vid. Degle.

Dygn, grievous, irksome, painful. Yr hyn dygnaf yn y gyfraith oedd roi dŵr i'w yfed i'r hon y bai eiddigedd wrthi. Numb. v. Dygn yw adaw a garer, P. it is grievous to leave what is loved. Vid. Dwyn. Also, close at work, saith R. M.

Dygnedd, trouble, irksomeness, anguish, anxiety, utmost distress.

Dignu, to trouble or disquiet; to aggrrieve, molest.

Dyngoll cenedl, K. H. damnum grave quod cuilibet genti evenire possit. Wott. A Dygn, molestus, & Coll, damnum.

†Dygosel, an ambush, lying in wait, snares.

Dygrynhoi, the same as the simple verb Crynhoi, to gather, &c. also, to prosper, as some say.

Dygyfor,

Dygyfor, *a tumult, the rising of the sea in waves and surges, the noise of waters: also, to rise in waves and surges, to be boisterous and rough, to wave up and down as water doth, to make a tumult, stir or great noise.*

Dygymmod, *a league, a covenant, an agreement: also, reconciliation.*

Dygynnull, *to collect. Vid. Gorfedd.*

†Dygyrryddwch. *q.*

†Dyhaedd, *to reach. The same as Cyrhaedd.*

†Dyhedd, *the same as Hêdd, peace, truce. From Dy and Hêdd. And on the contrary it signifies, discord, war. From the privative Di and Hêdd. Ef digawn dyhedd a heddwch. P. M. Nid eiddun dedwydd dyhedd. P. i. e. War is not the desire of the happy.*

Dyhéu, and Dyhéad, *to breathe short and with difficulty, to pant or fetch his breath short.*

Dyhéad, *a panting.*

Dyhinedd, *a tempest or storm, boisterous weather, be it wind, hail or rain. From Dy and Hin. Allan dan y dyhinedd. D. G.*

Dyhiryn, &c. *Vid. Dih.*

Dyhol, *to expel. The same as Dehol.*

Dyhuddo, *to pacify, appease, quiet, content, reconcile. So in Arm. q. d.*

Dyheddu. *Eithr Morfudd ni'm dyhudd dyn. D. G.*

Dyhuddiant, *an appeasing or atoning.*

Dyhuddai, *he or she that appeaseth.*

†Dyhyn, *peaceably.*

Dyhynt, *a journey, a voyage. The same as Hynt.*

Dyhyfbyddu, *to empty, to evacuate, to drain a place of water, to empty a thing of water, or of any other liquid. Hence Distydd, empty'd, drain'd, dry'd up, void of water.*

Dyladau, *blotted. Dav.*

Dylafwch, *the itch. Caingc o ddy-lafwch, yr ymgrafu. Dav.*

†Dylain. *Vid. Dilain.*

Dylaith. *The same as Dolen. Vid. Dôl.*

†Dylaith, *death, violent death, destruction, ruin. The same as Llaith. It is written also Dilaith.*

†Dylan, *a proper name of a man from the appellative following.*

†Dylan, *the sea. From Dy and Glann, because it beats against the shore; or from Dy and Llanw; from its flowing and ebbing. Vid. ex. in Bann. Eiliw pysgod glâs gleifiad dylan. C.*

Dyle. *Vid. Tyle.*

Dyled, and Dylêd, and Dlêd, and Dylyed, *a debt: also, duty. Pa beth yw dy ddyled tu ag at Dduw? Catheism. Arm. Dle-out.*

Dylu, and Dyleu, and Dleu, *to owe. Mi a ddylwn, I ought or should. It is a middle verb. Ni ddylaf i ti ddim, I owe thee nothing, or, I claim nothing of thee. Rhown dâl i'r hwn a'i dylu. G. Gl. i Dduw. Arm. Dleu. Gr. 'Οφείλω, Opheilo.*

Dyledog, or Dylyedog, *noble, princely, high born, of noble race. One to whom government, primacy or an inheritance is given as his due.*

Dyledog, or Dyledawg, and Dylyedawg, *K. H. pl. Dyledogion, a proprietor, one that is heir at law to an estate. Proprietarius, is cui feodum jure hereditario competit. Wott. It is sometimes an adjective; as, Cymraes fonheddig ddyledawg, K. H. Walla ingenua cui terra competit. Wotton. A Welsh lady to whom an estate falls by law.*

Dyledogion, *noblemen, nobles, peers, men of the highest rank. Unfil ar ddêg o ferched dyledogion. Galf. 11000 daughters of noblemen.*

Dyledowgrwydd,

Dyledowgrwydd, nobility, nobleness of birth.
 Dyledowgryw, noble; high-born, of noble birth.
 Dyledswydd, duty.
 Dyledus, due.
 Dyledwr, a debtor. *Dau ddyledwr oedd i'r ūn Echwynwr. Luke vii. 41.*
 Dylyawdr, K. H. the same as Hawlwr, a creditor, a plaintiff. From Dylu.
 Dylyed, incumbent, obligatory. *Y mae'n ddilyed arnaf, it is incumbent on me, it is my duty.*
 Dylî, a good or bad habit of body, a good or bad constitution: also, shape. Generally the same as Diwyg. *Un ddylî dan newydd lenn, Yw dy liw a dail ywen. D. N.*
 Dylif, the woof in weaving.
 Dylifo, to warp thread or yarn for weaving. *Vid. Ystofi.*
 Dylifo, to flow, to flow together. From Dy and Llifo.
 Dilofi, from Llaw, to handle, to feel with the hand; to stroke; to make gentle, to appease or assuage, to be appeased. It is compounded of Dy and Llofi. *Vid. Llofi. Grawd i ddŷn ddylaw dylif ni we. P. M. i. e. it often happens that a man handles or prepares a woof which he doth not weave.*
 Dylofyn, and Dylwŷf, a handful, a lock of wool. *Dylofyn o wlaŷn.*
 Dylwyf, the same as Gosgymmon, K. H. small dry sticks, chips, or any matter which is easily set on fire, and wherewith fire is kindled, fuel.
 Dyludo, to follow after, to pursue. *A'm dylud o'r wydd lud lai. D. G.*
 Dylyfu gēn, to yawn, to gape.
 Dylysg, a drawing, an haling. Better written Dylusg. From Dy and llusgo. *Dylusg arnad i'r deil-lwyn. D. G.*

Dylusg, filth which the water casteth up to land, off-scouring, reets or weeds which the sea brings to the shore. This is rightly written Dylusg, as being what the water draws to the shore. Commonly Delysg.
 Dylŷn. From Dy and Glynu. *Vid. Dylŷn.*
 Dylu. *Vid. Dyled.*
 Dylluan, and Tylluan, an owl. *2. اول*
wh. from Tywyll, and Eden; or Edden [Ir. Ean] a bird; or from Dall, blind; and Huan, sun, because this bird sees little or nothing in the sun. Heb. הליל, Helil. D.
 Dym. *Vid. Dim.*
 Dymbi. *Vid. Bi.*
 Dymddwyn, to conceive seed. From Dy and Ymddwyn.
 Dyma, lo here. From Dy and Yma.
 Dymuno, to beseech, desire, or intreat earnestly. *Vid. Damuno.*
 Dymuniad, and Dymuniant, a desire or request, an intreaty, a wish.
 Dymunol, desirable, desirous.
 Dŷn; a man, a person: Cor. Dēn. A. Den. For the antients, and so the Cor. and Arm. writ E for Y. Pl. Dynion. The antients used Dyniadon, and D. G. bath onte Dynionau, saith Dav. Dŷn bach, an infant.
 Dynionach, little sorry fellows, pitiful mean persons.
 Dyna, lo there. From Dy and Yna. Chal. דנה, Denah, bæc, ea, ista. Dav.
 Dyno, and Dynyn, diminutives from Dyn, a little sorry fellow, and Dynan of the feminine gender. *Ni bu ddynan fechan fâch. D. G.*
 Dyndawd, Dyndid, and Dynoliaeth, humanity, manhood or human nature.
 Dynol, and Dyniadawl, human, belonging to man.
 Dynadl, and Dynad, nettles. Sing. Dynadlen.

†Dyndwyd, *an agreement.* V.
 Dynsseu, and Dyneſſâu, *to draw near, to approach.*
 Diniewed, *a calf of a year old, a yearling, a little steer or heifer.*
 Dynoethi, *to make bare or naked.* From Di and Noethi. Commonly Dinoethi, *to strip.*
 Dynu, *by contraction for Dyfnu, to suck.* Vid. Dyfnu.
 Dynwarded, *to imitate: also, to mock, in Glamorganshire.*
 Dyodwf. Vid. Doodwf.
 Dyphorthi. From Dy and Porthi.
 Dyrain, *to be or to play the wanton, to grow wanton: also, wantonness.* From Dyre. Dyrain mawr aderyn Mai. D. G.
 †Dyraith, and Dyreith, *fruitless.* 2. *wh. from Dy and Rhaith.*
 Dyrannu, *to part or divide.* From Dy and Rhannu.
 Dyrawr, *one that is wanton, that playeth the wanton, lascivious, riotous.*
 Dyrchaf a gosod, K. H. *an assault.*
 Dyrchafu, and Dyrchafael, *to ascend, to get up, to advance, to mount: also, to lift up, to rise, to increase.* Dyrchafael hwyl, *to hoise up sail.* Vid. Arddyrchafael. Heb. ארך, Arach, *elongare, and* רכס, Racas, *eleware, superbire.* Arab. Rafa, *leware.* Dav.
 Dyrchafad, Dyrchafael, and Dyrchafiad, *an ascending, going or getting up, a lifting up, a rising to honour or advancement.*
 Dyre, *come thou.* We say in S. W. Dyre and Dere; but in N. W. they say Dyred and Tyred. Gr. Δεῦρο, Deyro.
 Dyre, *wantonness, lust, leachery.* Videtur affine esse verbo Chware. Dav. Vid. Rhewydd. Gweryru y bu heb wedd, Gan ddyre neu gynddaredd. T. A. i amws.
 Dyri, and Dyrif, pl. Dyriau and Dyrifau, *verses when one answers*

another by course, in the same manner as the swains do in some of Virgil's eclogues.
 Dyrlydd. Vid. Derllydd.
 Dyrnaid. Vid. Dwrn.
 †Dyrnaw, *to agree.* V
 Dyrnfedd, Moelldyrnfedd, K. H. *a hand or hand-breadth, a measure four inches long. We use it still, and call it Dyrnfedd foel.*
 Dyrnfedd a'i fawd yn ei sefyll, K. H. *a hand with the thumb erect, i. e. a measure of six inches. It is commonly called Dyrnfedd bicca.* Vid. Moel.
 Dyrnfol, pl. Dyrnfyl, and Dyrnfolau, *mittens, winter-gloves; gauntlets or splints.* Vid. ex. in Curan. Darn fal haul dyrnfol heli. D. G. i'r wylan. Dyrnfolau'r drin o felan. L. G. i fenig dur.
 Dyrnod. Vid. Dwrn.
 Dyrnu, *to thresh.* A. Dornaff.
 Dyrnwr, *a thresher.*
 Dyro, *give thou.* Dyro i'th was galon ddyallus. 1 Kings iii. 9. *The same as Rho.*
 Dyrras, *wicked, naughty, lewd, mischievous.*
 Dyrraswch, *wickedness, naughtiness.*
 Dyrru, for Gyrru, *to drive.* S. W. q. d. Dy-yrriu. Dyrru o'i flaen deirw aflonydd. B. Ph. B.
 Dyrton, Y Ddyrton, *an ague.* A Lat. Tertiana.
 Dyrwest, *a fine.* V. *Rather the same as Dirwest, fasting.*
 †Dyrwyf, and Dyrrwyf. 2. *wh. from Dyre.*
 Dyrydd, *he will give.* The same as Rhydd.
 Dyrys, *intangled, snarled, twisted together, intricate.* Afrwydd pob dyrys, P. i. e. *every thing that is intricate is unexpeditious.*
 Dyrysi, and Dyrysiwch, and Dyrysi-ni, *intricacy, an entangling or intanglement, a place full of briars and thorns.*

Dyryfu,

Dyryfu, *to intangle. And sometimes*
Dryfu, *by syncope.*

Dysg, *learning, scholarship, erudi-
tion, literature.*

Dysgu, *to teach, and to learn. So*
in Arm. Gr. Διδάσκω, Didasko.

Dysgeidiaeth. *The same as Dysg.*

Dysgammarr. *Vid. Disgammarr.*

Dysgl, *a dish or platter for meat, a*
charger, a porringer. Chald. ܕܝܫܬܐ,
Daskar. Gr. Δίσκος, Diskos. Lat.
Discus.

Dysgogan. *Vid. Disgogan.*

†Dysgwedwn. *2. wh. Dysgwydd-*
wn, from Dys, and Gwyddwn.

†Dysgweinid. *From Dys and Gwei-*
ni.

†Dysgweyd. *From Dys and Gweu.*

†Dysgwrtheb, *to answer. From*
Dys and Gwrtheb.

Dyspaddu. *Vid. Disp.*

Dyspaid, *a ceasing, a breaking off,*
a giving off for a time, a cessation,
intermission, respite. From Dys,
and Paid.

Dyspeidio, *to leave or put off for a*
time, to discontinue, to cease.

Dyspelaw cleddyf. *Vid. Dispeilaw.*

Dystreulio, *to wash out, to rinse.*
Vid. Dis.

†Dytalaeth, Dal drws. *V. q.*

Dytdyt, (*interj.*) Dytdyt fachgen!
well-a-day! hoiday!

Dyuno, *to agree. Vid. Duno.*

Dyundeb, and Dundeb, *consent, ac-*
cord or agreement, union, concord.

†Dywal, *cruel, savage.*

†Dywalder, *cruelty.*

†Dywallaw, *to pour, to pour out.*
We say now Tywallt. From Dy
and Gwallaw.

†Dywanu, or Dywannu, *to happen*
into, to come by chance. Dywanu
wrth ladd Dŷn, K. H. to stand
by accidentally when a man is slain.
Siarlus a ddywanawdd ar Roland

Ile'r oedd wedi marw, *Hist. Car.*
M. Charles by chance found Row-
land dead.

Dywedyd, *to say, to tell, to speak.*

Dyweddi, *espousals, the contract or*
betrothing of a man and woman
before full marriage.

Dyweddio, *to yoke or couple together,*
to join or couple in marriage, to
give in marriage; to espouse. We-
di dyweddio Mair ei fam ef â Jo-
seph. Matt. i. 18. From Gwedd,
a yoke.

†Dywellling, *duly provided for. The*
same as Diwall.

†Dywenydd, *delight, pleasure. From*
Dy and Awenydd.

Dywod, *for Dyfod, to come. Ffriw*
ddiwyn a phraw ddywod. D. G.

†Dywrthred. *From Dy and Gwrth-*
red. Vid. Gwrthred.

†Dywu, *the same as Dyfu, he came.*
Dywydd, and Dywyddu. *Vid. Do-*
wydd, &c.

Dywyg, Dywygio, &c. *Vid. Di-*
wyg, &c.

†Dywyl, *K. H. black, of a black*
colour, or at least different from
white. For Gwynnion and Dy-
wylion are opposed as words of a
contrary meaning in the W. Laws.
Fortè a Gallico Deuil vel Dueil,
Luctus; nisi vox hibrida sit a
Wall. Dy vel Di particula ne-
gativa, & Hib. Geal, Albus.
Wott.

Dywylliauw, &c. *Vid. Diwylliauw,*
&c.

Dywynnu, *to summon, to cite. Vid.*
Dyfynd.

†Dywynnyg, *the same as Tywynnu,*
tywynnygu, ymddangos, to shine,
to appear. Vid. Gwynnygu. Mae
yn dywynnyg arno ei faeth. J.
D. R. it appeareth.



E B

E, *Is a particle used in composition. It was also used by the antients for Y, as E Tir-dy-wyllodron, the husbandmen, for Y Tir-dywyllodron.*

E, *adv. of affirming, as E ddywedodd y gwr.*

E, (*pron.*) *for Efe, he. E dyngodd.*

Eang, *large, wide, ample, not narrow: also, free, a free-man. Vid. Ang.*

Eb, *or Heb, say, saith, said. Eb y fi, di, efe, hi, pl. Ni, chwi, hwynt. The antients sometimes used Ep for Eb. Gr. ἔπω, Epô, to say. Heb. נִיב, Nib, speech. Davies. Hence the compounds, Atteb, gwr-theb, goheb, dihareb. Vid. Heb.*

Ebach, *a bay, a corner, a nook. From E and Bachiad.*

†**Eban**, *war, battle. Vid. Aban.*

Ebargof, *to forget.*

Ebediw, *a heriot. Vid. Abediw.*

†**Ebest**, **Ebystr**. *q.*

Ebestyl, **yr Ebestyl**, *the apostles. The pl. antiently of Apostol.*

†**Ebestyl**, *an embryo, saith H. S. q.*

Ebill, *a little augre, a gimlet, wimble or piercer; a pin or peg. Arm. Ebil, a cavil. Ebillion telyn, the pins or pegs of a harp to set the strings high or low. Q. wh. from E and Pill.*

Ebillio, *to bore or make a hole with a gimlet or wimble.*

Ebod, *or Ebodn, horse dung.*

Ebodni, *to dung. It is used of horses voiding their dung.*

Ebol, *a colt, a foal, a young horse. Arm. Ebewl. Gr. Πῶλον, Polos.*

Eboles, *a filly, a young mare.*

E Ch

Eboliawg, *K. H. fit for breeding or foaling. Fætibus edendis apta. Wott. Eboludd, even now, forthwith, presently, straight. i. e. Heb oludd, from lludd; without any let or hindrance, without delay.*

Ebr, *for Eb. Vid. Eb.*

Ebran, *provender for horses or labouring beasts. Hence the Engl. word Bran.*

Ebrannu meirch, *to give horses provender.*

Ebrill, *the month of April.*

Ebrwydd, *quick, nimble, swift, hasty, soon. A esgynno yn hwyr ebrwydd y disgyn. P. i. e. what ascends slowly descends swiftly. The first part of this proverb is spoken concerning a violent motion, and the latter concerning natural motion. Breuddwyd yw ebrwydded oes. D. G.*

Ebrwyddo, *to make haste, to hasten. Efe a ebrwyddodd ei hynt. Hist. Car. Mag.*

Ebryfygu, *to forget. Ebryfygais fwytta fy mara. D. Ddu in Psal. iii. Also, to corrupt, saith E. Lh.*

Ebwch, *a groan or sigh.*

Ebwn, *rectius Bwn, a bittern.*

†**Ebyr**, *the same as Aberoedd, pl. from Aber.*

†**Ebyri**, *surety, saith H. S. q.*

†**Ebystyl**, *pl. from Apostol.*

E Ch

Ech, *a particle used in composition.*

Echdoe, *the day before yesterday.*

Echdy-

E Ch

Echdywynnu, and Echdywynnygu, *to shine, to glister or glitter.*
 Echdywynnedig, *bright, shining, glittering.*
 †Echeilfaint. *q.*
 Echel, *an axle-tree about which the wheel turns.* Arm. Ahel. Gr. Ἀξὼν, Axôn.
 †Echen. *Q. wh. the same as Achen, a nation, a people.*
 †Echeiniaid. *q.*
 †Eching, *Q. wh. from Ech, and Ing, and whether it signifies narrow, strait.* Vid. Echyng.
 Echlys, and Echlysur, *a cause, a motive, occasion, opportunity.* Vid. Achlysur.
 Echnos, *the night before last night.*
 Echre, *rather, yea rather.*
 Echryn, and Echryd, *a trembling, quaking or shaking, great fear, a shivering or quaking for fear, horror, fright, dread.* From E and Crynu.
 Echrynedig, *trembling, shivering or quaking for fear.*
 Echrys, *hurt, harm, terror, misfortune, mischief, villany.*
 Echrys-haint, *a taking or numbing when one loses the use of his limbs, a benumbing, a blasting.*
 Echudd, *a hiding, a hiding place.* The same as Cûdd. From E and Cûdd. Mynaches wid mewn echudd. D. Ll.
 †Echur, *a disease.* Ll. and D. P. From E and Cûr.
 †Echwng, *the same as Wng, near.* From Ech and Wng.
 †Echyngu, *nessâu, to draw near.*
 Echwydd, *the evening, in the evening, late.*
 Echwyn, *a loan, that which is borrowed or lent.* Rhoddi echwyn, *to lend.* Cymmeryd echwyn, *to borrow.* Bydd yr un ffunydd i'r hwn a roddo ac i'r hwn a gymmero echwyn. Isa. xxiv. 2.
 Echwyna, *to lend, to borrow.* Ech-

E D

wyna i gymmydog, *to lend to a neighbour.* Echwyna gan gymmydog, *to borrow of a neighbour.*
 †Echwyrth, *foolish, sottish, nonsensical.* Vid. Lledewyrth.
 †Echyng, *compounded of Ech and Ing, and the same as Cyfyng, narrow.* Or the pl. of Echwng.

E D

Ed, *a particle used in composition.*
 Edau, *thread, yarn.* Pl. Edafedd. Sing. Edefyn, *one single thread.* Heb. טוה, Tauah, *to spin.* Arab. Hat, *thread.* Dav. Ni ddodwyd ynddi edau, Na llowion brâs, na llin brau. J. Ll. B. Aur a dÿf ar edafedd. D. G. i'r banadl a'u blodau.
 Edfryd, *to restore, to return.*
 †Edfyn, and Edfynt. *q.*
 †Edgyllaeth, *the same as Argyllaeth, mourning, &c.*
 †Edif. *The same as Edifar.*
 Edifar, *repenting himself, penitent.* Edifar gennyf, *it repents me, I am sorry.* Chald. תִּיבָא, Tiva, and תְּתוּבָא, Tetuvah, *repentance.* D. Edifaru, *to repent.*
 Edifeiriol, *penitent.*
 Edifeirwch, Edifeiriaint, and Edifarwch, *repentance.*
 †Edlaes, *from Ed and llaes, slack.* Vid. Diedlaes.
 †Edlid, *anger, wrath.* From Ed and Llid.
 Edling, and Edlin, *the heir royal, the heir apparent to a kingdom or principality.* Dr. Davies derives this word from the Brit. Ed and Llin. But Dr. Wotton says it is a Saxon word. Venit ab A. S. Ædlinge, quod filium viri inter suos principis significat. Ædele vir nobilis apud Germanos veteres, inde apud Batavos etiamnum Edelman pro Generoso. Terminatio ing Nominibus annexa Filium apud A. Saxones

Saxones denotat, cujus multa in Chronico Saxonico occurrunt exempla; Ælling, Ellae F. Godwulfing, Godwulfi F. (unde Godolphinorum Gens illustrissima nomen antiquum ducit) Manning, Hominis cujuscunque F. & Ætheling, Viri nobilis Filius. Anrhydeddusaf wedi'r brenhin a'r frenhines yw edling braint neu eni. K. H. Edliw, to upbraid, twit or cast in the teeth, to reproach.
 †Edlynu, *Q. wh. Eddlynu, to anoint or besmear; to dawb, to lay over or cover. Vid. ex. in Pluor.*
 †Edlym, *the same as Llym, sharp. From Ed and Llym.*
 †Edmyg, *is Urddas, Ll. honour, respect, commendation, credit or grace. It seems to be sometimes an adject. honoured. Clôd ac Edmyg. Hist. Bered. It is compounded of Mÿg. Diblyg mād edmyg yw'r mau. D. G.*
 †Edmygedd, *or Edmigedd, solemnity. H. S.*
 †Edmygu, *to commend, to praise, to honour.*
 Edn, *a bird, a fowl. Heb. אֵדָן, Daah, volavit; & אֵדָן, Ait, volatile, Dav. Arm. Eddn or Edden, a bird; and Eddnetaer, a fowler.*
 †Ednain, *and Ednaint, birds, fowls. Y gwr a oreu awyrawl ednaint, ac adnau daiarawl. El. S.*
 Ednogyn, *a gnat, a fly.*
 †Ednydd, *yw post lliidiart, the post of a gate.*
 †Edrifaw, *the same as Rhifo, to number. From Ed and Rhifo.*
 †Edrin. *The same as Trin.*
 †Edrinaw. *The same as Trino.*
 †Edrybedd, *and Edrybod, the same as Hanes, a history, a story. Vid. Adrybedd.*
 Edrych, *to behold, to look, to view, to see. Heb. תִּירָה, Tur, perlustravit, contemplatus est. Chald.*

אֵדָן, Adik. *Psal. xiv. and xxxiii. Gr. Δέσσω, Derko, to see, to behold.*
 Edryd, *and Edryf, a descent in blood, a stock or family, a kindred. Ach ac edryd, parentage. K. H. Agyrr y farph a'i gwrês oedd, O'r un edryd a'r nadroedd. T. A. Uchdryd un o'ch edryd oedd. T. A.*
 Edrydd, *the same as Adroddwr, a teller, he that declareth. Syr Dafydd hy edrydd hawl. G. Ll.*
 †Edryfedd, *the same as Rhyfedd, superfluity, excess; abundance. From Ed and Rhyfedd.*
 †Edrywan, *and Edrywant. From E and Trywanu.*
 Edrywedd. *Vid. Adrywedd.*
 Edwi, *to wither or fade away, to grow to decay, to consume or pine, to waste away, to wax faint or feeble, to wax sour. Dÿn fal corbedw yn edwi. D. G. Calan Hyddfref tympt dydd yn edwi. P. M.*
 Edwicca, *to buy corn or any thing else, to the end one may sell the same dearer. Niddaw i'r cybydd o'i dda Ond occr ac i edwicca. G. Gr.*
 Edwin, *rotten, corrupt, wasting, pining away, faint, fady.*
 Edwino, *to fade away, to decay. The same as Edwi.*
 Edyn, *a bird. Vid. Edn.*
 †Eddneifniad, *he that draweth or sucketh. From Dyfnu.*
 †Eddestr, *and Eddystr, March o ryfel, a war-horse, according to some. The same as Ebol, a colt, saith Dav. Addwyn eddystr ynghebystr lledrin. Tal. Vid. ex. in Cort. Peddestr o eddestr addwyn. G. Gl.*
 Eddi *from Edau, Top yr edafedd, thrums. And the same as Ridens, a fringe.*
 †Eddigor,

E F

- †Eddigor, yw Arglwydd. *Ll. a lord.*
Vid. Eiddigor.
- †Eddrin, *the same as Edrinaw, to handle, to fight.*
- †Eddwyd, *the same as Aethost, thou wentest.*
- †Eddyl, *I think it signifieth a nation, people, kinsmen, men, saith D.*
 Hyn a oeda gyfraith yn ddiodor, Angau, clefyd gorweiddiog, na bo hydrym iddo ei wlâd nac iw gennad, neu fod mordwy gweilgi rhyngtho a'i eddyl. *K. H. Y wawr eddyl wiw, ryddoeth. B. Br. Cyfarch dŷdd dae, gwae a'i gwyl, I ddŷn ddiffeithiaf eddyl. T. P. i'r gŵr o Faelor a'i wraig. Rhybuddiaw gorwlad rhag eddyl Arglwydd a'i genedl. K. H. 2. wh. Ceneddl be hence derived.*
- Eddystr. *Vid. Eddestr.*
- Eddyw, and Ethyw, *the same as Aeth, he went. Y dydd eddyw, the day past.*

E F

- Ef, efe, *he, him.* Arm. Eff, and eff ehunan, *himself.*
- †Efan, *fearless. Corruptly, I suppose, for Eofn.*
- Efengyl, *the gospel, good or glad tidings.*
- Efangylu, *to preach the gospel.*
- Efangylwr, *an evangelist.*
- Efelychu, *to imitate, to do the like, to resemble. Vid. Hefelychu.*
- †Efellgyr. 2. wh. *the same as Efyll, a twin.*
- †Efenys, and Efnys, *enemies. Ni throes ei gefn ar efnys. J. H. S.*
- Efer. *Vid. Efre.*
- Efo, *he, him.* Efo, *with, in N. W.*
- Efory, *to-morrow. Vid. Fory, and Yfory. Heb. מחר, Mahar, M pro more verso in F. Gr. Ἀύριον, Ayrion. Dav.*
- Efrai, or Efrei; Gwyr Efrei, *the Jews, Hebrews.*

E G

- Efrai, *the Hebrew tongue.*
- Efre, and Efer, *a weed growing among corn, called darnel, tares, ray or cockle; it is naught for the eyes, and will make the head giddy, if eaten in hot bread.*
- Efrewysion, *the Hebrews.*
- Efrifed, *numberless. Vid. Afrifed.*
- †Efrillid, *desert or merit. Cato Cymraeg. Pan roddo hun iw geredigion efrillid. D. Ddu in Ps. cxxvii. 2. Mynych ydd ymladdafant â mi o'm ieungctid, dyweded Israel yr awr hon yn eu hefrillid. D. Ddu in Ps. cxxix. 1.*
- Efrog, *Caer Efrog, York.*
- Efrydd, *maimed, lame, weak, disabled or defective in any limb or member.*
- Efydd, *a kind of brass, the best kind of brass; brass.*
- Efydden, *a cauldron, a kettle, a brass pot or pan.*
- Efyddyn. *The same as Efydden.*
- Efyrnig, *K. H. Gafr hesp, a barren goat. Capra sterilis. Wott.*
- Effaith, *effect.*
- Effeithiol, *effectual.*
- Effeiriad. *Vid. Offeiriad.*
- Effro, *the same as Dessro, awake, waking.*
- Effros, *the herb eye-bright. Saffrwm ar lysiau effros. D. Ed. i wallt merch.*

E G

- †Eg, *an acre. Whence Hannereg, half an acre, saith H. S. q.*
- Egalen, *a whet-stone. V. Vid. Agalen.*
- Egfan, *haw-thorn-berries. Vid. Ogfaen.*
- Egin, *sing. Eginyn, the young blades of corn or other vegetables, when they spring up.*
- Egino, *to spring, to come up young, to sprout forth, to shoot up.*
- Eglur, *clear, bright, plain, manifest, evident, visible.*

Eglurdeb,

Eglurdeb, and Eglurhâd, *manifestation.*

Egluro, *to manifest, to make apparent, to discover, to explain.*

†Eglwg, *bright, manifest. The same as Eglur. This seems to be derived from the same primitive word as Amlwg and Golwg. Da dywyllwg drem aneglwg. Tal.*

Eglwys, *a church. A. llys. Chald. קהלא, Kehala, cætus, congregatio. Heb. היכל, Hecal, templum, pallatium.*

Eglwyswr, *a church-man.*

Eglwysleidr, *R. N. a church-robber.*

Eglyn, *saxifrage. H. S.*

Egni, *force or endeavour to do a thing, vehement endeavour, an effort, strength, vigour.*

Egnius, and Egniol, *striving with all might, strong.*

Egnodyn, *a gnat. H. S. Corruptly for Ednogyn.*

Egori, *to open. So in Arm. Gr. Οίγω, Oigo. Heb. קרע, Karang. Dav.*

Egoriad, *a key.*

Egoredigaeth, *Arm. an opening.*

†Egr, *an acre. H. S.*

Egr, *sour, sharp, tart, biting, eager, poignant. Llynn gwin egr, llanw gwineugoch. D. G. i'r mownbwl.*

Egru, *to be musty or mouldy. H. S. to wax sharp or sour.*

Egriff, Aderyn egriff, *a griffon. E. Lh.*

Egroes, *the berries of the eglantine, sweet-brier or dog-brier. Sing.*

Egroesen. Grisial ynghylch e-groesen. I rûdd merch. *Arm. Agroasen, a shrub.*

Egrwydd, *mouldiness. H. S.*

†Egrygi, *is Drwg, saith Ll. Nid ef a archaf arch egrygi. En. Gwalch. Ar a fynnwy Duw nid egrygi. Idem.*

Egrygi, *hoarseness. H. S.*

†Egryn, *fear, trembling: also, idle, as some say.*

†Egrynedig, *trembling, quaking. Egrynedigion gammau. Galf.*

†Egwal, *a cot, a hut, saith H. S.*

Egwan, *weak. The same as Gwan.*

†Egweddi, *a dowry, a portion. Os gŵr a gwraig a ysgarant cyn pen y saith mlynedd, taler iddi ei hegweddi, a'i hargyffreu, a'i chowyll, os yn forwyn y daeth. Ond os cyn pen y 7 mlynedd yr ymâd hi a'i gŵr, hi a gyll y cwbl ond ei chowyll. K. H. Vid. Amobr. And vid. Argyffreu. It is sometimes written Agweddi.*

†Egwy, *a plague. H. S. q.*

Egwyd, *a fetlock, the small of the legs, the lock of the foot.*

Egwyddled, *the small of the legs.*

Egwyddor, *the criss-cross-row or alphabet, the A, B, C, the first teaching or instruction; a rudiment, a principle.*

Egwyl, *idem quod Amser cyfaddas. R. M.*

E H

Ehagr, *ugly, deformed. H. S. Vid. Hagr.*

Ehawn, *bold. E. Lh.*

Ehed, and Ehedeg, *to fly, as a bird does. Maen ehed, and Ehedfaen, the load-stone that hath the property to draw iron unto it. Llawn o hûd llûn ehedfaen. D. G. i'r drych.*

Ehedfan, *to fly often, to fly.*

Ehediad, *a flying creature, a bird, a fowl. Ehediaid y nefoedd, the fowls of the air. Vid. Hediad.*

Ehediad, *a flying or flight.*

Ehedydd, *a lark. Vid. Hedydd.*

†Ehegr, *swift, speedy; quickly, forthwith. Ni wyddost pa bryd y bydd hynny ai yn hwyr ai yn ehegr.*

Ehegr, *the staggers of a horse. The same as Dera. Anifail a'r ehegr arno,*

arno, K. H. a beast having the staggers. Hence the Engl. Haggard, as Wotton thinks.

Ehelaeth, large, wide, spacious, abundant. Vid. Helaeth.

Eheng, and Ehang, large, wide. The same as Eang.

Ehangder, largeness, wideness, spaciousness.

Ehengu, to inlarge, to amplify, to draw out in breadth or length.

†Ehóëg, 2. wh. a green colour. Llen lliw ehóëg. Tal. and H. O. Nid ymddug dillad na glâs, na gawr, na chôch, nac ehóëg Uyg mor llawr. Tal. Addwyn grûg pan fo ehóëg, Arall addwyn morfa i wartheg. Tal.

Ehofn. Vid. Eofn.

†Ehorth, diligent. Vid. Eorth.

Ehud, rash, unadvised, fool-hardy. Perhaps Hyhud, easy to be deceived, from Hy and Hûd. Buan barn pob ehud, P. the judgment of every rash person is hasty. Anwadal Barn pob ehud, P. the judgment of every rash man is unconstant.

Ehudrwydd, rashness.

E I

91 Ei, his, her. Ei Dâd, Ei-Thâd.

Ei, thou wilt go. The second person of the fut. tense of the verb Aeth.

Eich, your. Eich gwragedd.

†Eichiog, high.

Eidiog, the same as Bywiog, and Nwyfus, lusty, lively, mettlesome, full of life and mettle, brisk, vigorous, wanton. Bywiog ac eidiog ydyw. K. D. G. and T. A. i farch.

Eidion, a neat, whether bull, ox, cow, steer or heifer; for it is a name common to all sorts of neat.

Eidion moel, a beast having no horns. Vid. Moel. Cor. Udzheon.

†Eidwng, near. Vid. Eiddwng.

Eiddew, and Eiddiorwg, ivy, an ivy-bush. Cor. Iddio. Ar. Hieauen. Ir. Eidean.

Eiddig, jealous, one who is jealous.

Dewin pob eiddig, P. every jealous person is a wizzard.

Eiddigedd, jealousy; zeal. Oddirfawr eiddigedd daioni.

Eiddigeddu, to have a zeal, to be zealous, to bear great zeal.

Eiddigus, jealous.

†Eiddiganu, to hurt. K. Ll. a Llef.

†Eiddigor, a lord. Vid. Eddigor. And vid. ex. in Almari.

Eiddil, slender, small, weak. Heb. 57, Dhal. Dav.

Eiddilo, to make small or slender.

Eiddilwch, slenderness, smallness, weakness.

†Eiddiog, the same as Agos, Ll. near.

Eiddo, one's own. Eiddo Duw i Dduw, to God the things that are God's. Gr. ἰδίον, Idios.

†Eiddudd, the same as Eiddynt, their own.

Eiddun, and Eidduned, a vow; a desire, a request, a wish. Commonly Adduned. Eidduned herwr hirnos, P. i. e. the desire of an outlaw is a long night.

Eidduno, to vow; to desire, to wish.

†Eiddwng, nigh, near to; a neighbour. Un heb eiddwng neb iddo. K. D. G. It is compounded of Wng.

Eiddynt, their, theirs, their own.

Eigian, to sob. Vid. Igian.

Eigion, the ocean, the deep or abyss, the very bottom. Gr. Ὠκεανός, Okeanos, the ocean or main sea.

Wrth eu bôd mewn Eigiawn oddieithr y bôd yn preswylaw. Galf. in Cassiwellauno.

Eigreu, yw hosanau heb draed, stockings without feet. The same as Bacfeu.

Eilchwyl, again, the second turn. From Ail and Chwyl.

Eilfydd, very like, second. Vid. Eilfydd.

Eilio, plethu, to plait, to knit, to wattle rods together.

Y

†Eilier,

†Eilier, a butter-fly.

†Eilig, eilig pysg yn llyn.

Eiliw, an outward form, figure or shape, a colour. From Ail, and Lliw. Dwyn eu heiliw eu hun oddiarnynt, a doddi eilyw arall arnynt fal na adneppid. *Mabin.* Ac ef a'i gellyngodd i'w bryd ei hun o'r eilyw arall. *Ibid.* Eiry ei heiliw. *D. G.* Dyn wiw da eiliw dy ael. *Ibid.* It seems to signify also sometimes reproach, disgrace. From Lliwied, and Edliw.

†Eiliwed, and Eiliwoedd, a reproach or taunt, disgrace.

†Eiloes, again, saith H. S.

Eilon, a stag, a young hart. Arab. Ail, cervus. *Dav.*

Eilun, an image; a resemblance or representation of a thing, a form or figure; a picture, statue or portrait. *q. d.* Ail-lun. Y mae delw ac eilun Duw mewn dŷn. *N.* It is used by modern writers for an idol, and written corruptly Eilyn, *pl.* Eilynnod. *Gr.* Δευτερότυπον, Deuterotypon.

Eilwers, again, anew, afresh.

†Eilwydd, Oed dydd, an assignation of time, an adjourning.

Eilydd, the same as Ail, saith Ll. Second. *D. P.* Mâb cadr Cadwaladr ceidw eilydd, hael, &c. *Syppyn Kyfeiliog.*

Eill. *Vid.* Ill.

Eillio, to shave.

Eilliw, a false eye or paint. *Fucus.* H. S.

Ein, our. As Ein Tâd, our father.

Eingion, and Einion, a smith's anvil. *Gr.* ἄκμων, Acmon. *Cor.* Anwan. *Arm.* Anneff. *Ir.* Ineoin ghavanna.

Eingl, this word is used for strangers, foreigners, and enemies. It seems to signify the Saxons, who were for a long time spiteful and troublesome to the Britans, and thus cal-

led, because they dwelt at first in a corner of the island; for the Britans call a corner Ongl. *Dav.*

Einioes, and Einoes, an age, i. e. the whole time of a man's life.

Einiwo, &c. *Vid.* Eniwo, and Erniwo, &c.

Einom, and Einym, our, ours, our own. Einof, and Einwyf, my, mine, mine own.

†Einwyd, and Einod, thine.

Eira, snow, in S. W. *Vid.* Eiry.

Eiras. *Vid.* Eirias.

Eirchiad, a demander or seeker, he that asketh. From Arch.

†Eirf, and Yrf, *pl.* from Arf. Pan fu yrf am gyrf amgaled. *H. O.*

†Eirian, fair, beautiful.

Eiriach, to spare.

Eirias, and Eirias-dan, a great fire, a bon-fire: also, the great billet or log that sustains or bears up the rest of the pile of wood for fire.

Eiries, burning coals, as some say. But *Q.* wh. the same as Eirias.

†Eirif, number. Whence Aneirif, numberless. Ni ddodai eirif ar ra ddillad. *D. B.*

Eirin, sing. Eirinen, a plum, a prune or damson; a sloe or bullace. So in *Arm.* Also, a man's stones. Wedi yffligo ei eirin. *Deut.* xxiii. 1.

Eirinbren, a plum-tree.

†Eirioes, fair.

Eiriol, to intercede, to get by intreaty, to intreat or beg. From Gair and Ioli. Eiriol ni charer ni chyngan, *P.* it is not meet to intreat one that is not loved. Eiriol a garer hawddwaith. *P.* it is easy to intreat one that is loved.

Eirioled, intercession, an earnest intreaty.

Eiriolwr, a mediator, an intercessor.

Eirionyn, a border, end or edge, the selvage or list of cloth. Eirionyn tir, the side, end or extremity of land. Dau eirionyn tir, [*al.* yr erw,] *K. H.* the two sides, i. e. the

the extremities or ends of land, that lie breadthwise. It sometimes denotes the same as Ymmyleu, i. e. any unplow'd land, at the end or side of plow'd land that is inclosed; ridges or borders that have grass at the end of corn-fields. Wott. Limes terræ. Dav.

†Eirthiaw. *Vid. Yrthiaw.*

Eirw, or Eirwf, *a cataract or great fall of water from a high place, according to some; but the noise of waters, according to others. It is used in Glamorg. and Breck.*

Eiry, *snow. Arm. Erch. Cor. Er. In S. W. Eira. Dyred hên dw-red eira, Diddawn wyd, hên dyddyn ia. R. G. Er.*

Eiriog, *snowy, full of snow, cover'd with snow.*

Eirychu. *Vid. Eiriach.*

Eif-dorr. *From Ais and Torri.*

Eisen, *a rib. Vid. Ais.*

Eisiau, *want, need, lack, poverty, indigence. Arab. Uz, deesse.*

†Eisw, and Eisiwed, and Eisiwedd, and Eisywnedd, *want, poverty.*

†Eisiwedig, *needy, poor, indigent, in want.*

Eiffilling, eifillydd. *Vid. Eifillydd.*

Eisin, *bran, the peel or thin rind of grain, the husk of corn.*

Eisingrug, *a heap of bran or corn-husks. Gwâs ungroth ac eisingrug. D. G. i'r eiry.*

Eisoës, *nevertheless: also, likewise. It now signifies, already.*

†Eisor, *like, of the same sort, equal. Hence Cyfeisor. Eisor Medrawd. M. Br.*

Eistedd, *to sit. Cor. Ddo seadda. Arm. Afeddaf. Eistedd wrth, to besiege. A chan y fuddugoliaeth honno y daeth Beli hyd at Fran ei frawd a oedd yn eistedd wrth Rufain. Galf.*

Eisteddfa, and Eisteddle, *a seat or place to sit on. Heb. אִשְׁתָּא, Astuva. Dav.*

Eisteddfod, *a sitting, an assembly sitting together, a company or meeting; a session or sitting in commission.*

Eifus. *Vid. Eisoës.*

Eifyddyn, *a tenement. Vid. Syddyn.*

Eithaf, *the uttermost or outmost, the furthest. Eithaw hath been used also by some. Pl. Eithafon, the uttermost parts.*

Eithafed, *the end or extremity of any thing. Pl. Eithafoedd.*

Eithafigion, *borderers, marchers, those that live on the outmost skirts or borders of a country.*

Eithin, *furs or gors. Sing. Eithinen. From Aith. Pennau nodwyddau i'm diddwyn, Penfar o aith, pwn o frwyn. L. G. i'w farf.*

Eithinog, *overgrown with furs. Tir eithinog. Yr Eithinog fawr.*

Eithr, *without, besides, but, except. Hence Dieithr, strange, foreign. Gr. Ἀράς, Atar, and Ἀυράς, Autar, but.*

Eithrad, *a stranger, a foreigner.*

E L

Elach, *a little sorry fellow. H. S.*

Elain, *a fawn, a hind-calf, a young hind, a young deer. Heb. אֵילַן, Aieleth. Chald. אֵילַן, Aiela, a hart, pl. אֵילִין, Aialin. Gr. Ἐλαφός, Elaphos, Ἐλλός, Ellos, a hart. Dav.*

†Elaig, *a stroke. And Eleigio, to smite, saith H. S.*

†Elanedd, *the small guts. Lactes. H. S.*

†Elawch, *indulgence. Id.*

Elawr, *a bier. Vid. Elor.*

Elcys, *sing. Elcysen, a wild goose.*

Elech, *a slate, a tile, a broad flat stone, a grave stone. From E and Llêch. Joseph a droses elech fawr ar ddrws bêdd CHRIST. Aelwyd rhwng pedair elech. L. G.*

Eleni, and Yleni, *this present year, the year that is now going, this year.*

Elephant, *an elephant.*

Elestr, pl. †Elestron, *in Tal. the herb called flower-de-luce.*

Elfen, *an element, as fire, air, water, earth.* Arm. Eluen tân, *a spark of fire; and Eluennaff, to sparkle.*

Elfod, Elbodius *a bishop of St. Asaph.* Mal dyfod. Elfod elfydd Gelau. En. Gwalch. Elfydd Gelau, *land by the little river Gelau near St. Asaph; in Abergelau.*

Elfydd, *like, second to something. From Ail.*

Elfyddu, *to be like.*

Elfydd, *the element of earth, a land, a country.* Pl. Elfyddau, *regions, countries, lands.* Vid. ex. in Elfod. Ni'm dawr cyn dêl dros elfydd, Llanw o fôr, a llif o fynydd. Dan. A'i elfydd yn rhydd yn rhieddawg. G. B. am Ddewi.

Elfydden, *idem.*

†Elgeth, *the chin.* Vid. Aelgeth.

Eli, *a salve.* Gr. Ἀλοιφή, Aloiphe, and Ἐλαιον, Elaion, *oil.*

Elio, *to anoint with salve.* Gr. Ἀλείφειν, Aleiphein.

†Eliflu, Elifwl, *plague, grievance, annoyance.*

Elifri, *the proper name of a man.*

Elindys, *a vine-fretter, a canker-worm.* H. S. Vid. Lindys.

Eliniog gôch, *the herb arsemart.* Vid. Herbas.

Elor, and Gelor, *a bier.* Elor feirch, *a hearse.*

Elorwydd. *The same as Elor.*

†Els, Lib. Land. *a son-in-law or step-son, that is, a husband's son by a former wife, or a wife's son by a former husband.*

†Elses, Lib. Land. *a daughter-in-law or step-daughter.*

Elusen, and Eluseni, *alms or relief, charity to the poor.* Arm. Alusen.

From the Gr. Ἐλεος, Eleos, mercy. Elusen tam o garw, P. *even a morsel out of a stag is alms.*

Elusendod, *a deed of charity.*

Elw, *gain, lucre, profit, advantage.* Bêd ar helw un, *to be possessed by one.* Ni adawdd, i'n bu nawdd nês, Da i'm helw, Duw a'm holes. D. G.

Elwa, *to gain, to get advantage or profit.* Heb. יָצָא, Jaal, *prodesse.* Dav.

Elwant, *gain, saith H. S.*

†Elwch, *is Llawenydd, saith Ll. joy, gladness, comfort.* Sant Yfpryd elwch. D. Ddu in Te Deum.

Elwig, *a form, shape or figure.* Hence Anelwig, *shapeless.*

Elwig, *an instrument.*

Elwlen, and Eilwl, *a kidney.* H. S.

Elwyf, elit, elo, &c. *the fut. of the subj. of Myned, to go.*

Elydn, and Elydr, *brass, pewter, tin, a sort of mix'd metal.* Gr. ἤλεκτρον, Elektron. Heb. בְּדִיל, Bedil, *stannum.* Dav. Corph elydn caswydn ceiswer. R. G. Er. i'r llwynog.

†Elyf. *Thence Anelyf.*

†Elyff, and Elyfflu, *is Gormes, saith Ll. Vid. Eliflu.*

†Elystan, *is judge, saith D. P. and others. But q. saith Dav.*

†Elyw, Q. *wh. it be aloes.* A glud ac ystor, ac elyw tramor. Tal.

E L I

Ell, *a particle used in composition.*

†Ellacl, *the same as Ael, an eyebrow.* From Ell, and Ael. Ni mynnwn, pe gallwn gael, Dy dwyllaw, du dy ellacl. D. G.

Elldrewyn, Llysfam, *a step-mother or mother-in-law, a step-dame.*

Cor. Altrwan. Rhonwen oedd elldrewyn Gwerthefyr fendigaid.

Galf. lib. vi. 14. Vid. Alldraw.

Ni garo ei fam cared ei elldrewyn, P. i. e. *let him that loves not his mother*

mother love his step-mother. Y naill flwyddyn a fydd mam i ddyn, a'r llall fydd ei elldrewyn, P. i. e. one year will be a mother to a man, and another year will be a step-mother to him.

Ellmyn, the Germans, and it is used for any stranger. Dr. Davies derives it from the Brit. All, another. But see Allman. Lluman un o'r Ellmyn yw. L. G. i lenn gwely. Dôs a chymmell yr Ellmyn. J. R. J. Ll.

Ellwng. The same as Gellwng.

Ellyll, a ghost, a spectre, an apparition, a phantom; a hag; a hob-goblin. Q. wh. it be derived from Ell, and Hyll. Heb. *הילל*, Elil, Idolium. Chald. *לילין*, Lilin, spectra. Dav.

Ellydan, Tân ellyll, a will with a whisp, a jack in a lanthorn, an ignis fatuus.

Ellylles, feminine from Ellyll. Ai fud, ellylles adar. D. G. i'r dylluan.

Ell-liw, a proper name of a woman.

Ellyn, a razor. Not Ellym, as commonly pronounced. From Eillio, to shave. Heb. Ghillách.

Ellynedd, and Erlynedd, the last year.

E M

Em, a gem, a jewel; in construction for Gem.

†Emanno, three days since, saith H. S. Sed q.

†Emcyferbynnid, to oppose, saith E. Lh.

†Emcyscu, to join battle. Id.

Emchwelu, to return: also, to turn.

Ef a emchwelws, be translated.

Emendio, to amend, correct, make better. Est antiqua vox Britannica. Dav.

Emenyn, and Ymenyn, butter. Heb. *חמאה*, Hemah.

Emennydd, and Ymmennydd, the brain. Ymmennydd is derived

from Ym mhen [q. d. in the head] as the Gr. *Ἐγκεφαλος*, Engkephalos, and *Ἐνχαρ*, Enghar, which is evident from the Cornish name Empinion, and the Arm. Empen, and the Ir. Inchinn. D. Parr.

Emid, a hermit.

†Emig, Q. wh. a little child. Alaeth mammaeth am emig. D. G. in epit. Rydd.

Eminiog, which some call Enhyniog, others Hiniog, and Rhiniog, the threshold or sill of a door.

Emlyn, and Ymlyn, to follow after, to pursue.

Emlyniad. Vid. Ymlyniad.

†Emod, gesture or motion. H. S.

†Emodi, to move. Id.

Emrain. Vid. Ymrain.

Emreis, or Emrys, the proper name of a man, Ambrose.

†Emwrys, is Clôd, praise, saith Ll. and D. P. But it signifies rather, as Dr. Davies saith, strife, debate, contention; to strive together, to quarrel. For Ymwrys, from Gwrÿs.

†Emwydd, shame. V.

Emyl, a border. Better Ymyl.

Emyn, a hymn, a song. Cyfion mewn glÿn d'emyn di. D. G.

†Emys, stone-horses, pl. of Amws.

Emysgaroedd, bowels. Vid. Ymysgar.

†Emyth, to doubt, saith Ll. but he is mistaken. For Emyth and Emeith is the pl. of Amaeth, a husbandman, as Dr. Davies proves. Emeith yn diwylliaw tir. Hist. Car. M. husbandmen tilling the ground. Hence Diemyth. Nid emyth, nid llÿth, yn llwyth heiyrn. En. Gwalch.

E N

Enachaf, lo! behold! It is oftner written Nachaf.

†Enad, Q. wh. Ynad, a judge, or from Geni, a native.

Enaid

Enaid, *the soul*. Cor. Ena. Arm. Eneff. Heb. אָנָף, Anaph, *spiravit*, נֶשֶׁם, Nephesh, וְשֵׁמָּה, Neshemah. Gr. ἄνεμος, *ventus, spiramen*. Dav. Enaid faddeu, *K. H. a criminal worthy of death, one that deserves to suffer death for the crimes that he hath committed. Vid. Maddau. Perchen enaid, endued with a soul.*

Eneidiol, *endued with a soul and life, living, a living creature.*

Eneidrwydd, *the temples of the head. Vid. Neidrwydd.*

Ennaint, *an ointment, an unguent.* Ennaint twymyn, *hot baths.* A'r gwr hwnnw a adeilwys Caer Faddon, ac a wnaeth yno yr Ennaint twymyn, &c. *Galf. de Bladudo Rege.*

Enneinio, *to anoint.*

Enbyd, *dangerous, perillous.* From Pŷd.

Enbydrwydd, *danger, peril, jeopardy.*

Encil, *a flight, a retreat, a retiring.* From Cîl. Myned ar encil, *to abscond.*

Encilio, *to fly away, to withdraw or retire, to step aside, to retreat.*

Encyd, *space.* Dros encyd, *for a while.* Encyd o ffordd, *a good way off.*

Enderig, *a steer.* The same as Bustach. Hir y bydd enderig ŷch drygwr, *P. the ox of a wicked man will be a long steer.*

†Endewais, *I have heard; Endewis, he hath heard.* From Andaw, *to hear.*

Eneuddon, *the proper name of a woman.*

†Eneirchiawg, *Q. wh. from Arch, erchi.*

†Ener, *a prince, saith Ll. But it seems to signify born, native, natural, saith Dav. from Geni, as Têg ener, naturally fair, so born or framed by nature.* Arm. Ge-

ner, *est Genus: sed apud nostrates nunquam legi in isto sensu.* Dav. Rhoid y gwin, *rhydeg ener.* K. D. G. Rhwydd ener, *hoyw ei ddynion.* D. Ed.

†Enfil, *a beast or living creature, saith H. S. Q. an indè Anghenfil, monstrum.* Id.

Enfys, *the rain-bow.* Often Enfyfsg.

†Engfod, *a failing.* V.

†Enghwth, *sudden.* H. S.

†Engi, *to bring forth, to produce.* Dadleu mawr mynych ac engi ar lygoden, *P. i. e. a long and frequent disputing and to bring forth a mouse.*

†Engir, *strange, marvellous, intolerable, direful.*

†Engiriawl. *The same as Engir. Commonly Anguriol.*

Engyn. *Q. wh. the same as Dengyn. Ni wêl dyn, engyn angall, Y llûn y syrthiodd y llall.* N.

†Engyriolaeth, *cruelty, fierceness, terribleness, direfulness.* Parhau a wnaeth gwyr Rhufain trwy Engyriolaeth yn eu herbyn. *Galf.*

Englyn, *one of the three chief kinds of Welsh metres, and of this there are also various sorts, as Englyn Union, E. Crwcca, E. Cyrch, E. Cyfnewidiog, E. Cadwynog, &c. Vid. Joannis D. Rhaefi Gram. p. 153.*

Engyl, *an angel.* Minnau a'i gwyl, engyl wyf. D. G. I dynnu y ceir, ddiweirchwaen, I mi yr engyl o'r maen. R. G. Er. i'r gylllell hely.

Engyll, *pl. from Angell.*

Enhyniog. *Vid. Rhiniog.*

Enllibus, *slandorous.*

†Engyrth, *strange, terrible, direful.*

†Enig. *q. Hence Dienig, Diennig. Dienig yw dy anwyd, I daflu i'n aur, dislin wyd.* G. Gl.

†Enirein, *quiet.* V.

†Enilleg, *a hatchet.* H. S.

Eniwo.

Eniwo, to hurt, to endamage, to harm, to wrong. Whence Die-niwo, to keep one harmless or unhurt, to save harmless, to indemnify.

Eniwed, and Eniweid, hurt, harm, damage, wrong, prejudice. Vid. Erniwed, and Niweid. Twrf ac Eniwed. K. H.

Enlli, Ynys Enlli, Bardsey or Birdsey, an island in the Irish sea.

Enllib, slander, detraction, calumny, disparaging, reproach.

Enllibio, to slander, to detract, to disparage, to accuse or charge falsely.

Enllibus, slanderous.

Enllyn, any kind of victuals that is eaten with bread, as butter, cheese, &c. Apud scriptores infimæ Latinitatis vocatur Companagium. Wott.

Ennyd, space, leisure, spare time. Cael ennyd, to be at leisure to do a thing. Arab. Hin, tempus. Dav.

Ennyl. Vid. Annel.

Ennylu, to bend, to level at. Vid. Annelu.

Ennyn, and Ennynnu, to kindle, to set on fire, to inflame, to incense, to anger; to be incensed or moved to wrath. Vid. Ynnyn.

Ennynfa, a kindling, a burning, a burning heat.

Entrewi, and Taro entrew, to sneez. Vid. Intrewi.

Entyrch, and Entrych, the top, the summit, the height. Q. wh. from Drychafu. Yn myned, mewn lludded llwyr, A chywydd i entyrch awyr. Dafydd ap Gwilym i'r hedydd.

Enw, a name. Gr. ὄνομα, Onoma.

Enwi, to name, to call, to term or intitle.

Enwog, renowned, famous.

Enwogi, to make famous and well known.

Enwaedu, to circumcise.

Enwaediad, circumcision.

Enwir, wicked, ungodly, unjust.

†Enwerys, clod, praise. Ll.

Enwiredd, wickedness, ungodliness, iniquity, unrighteousness. Rather Anwired, from the privative An, and Gwiredd, justice.

Enwyn, butter-milk.

Enycha, behold. H. S. Vid. Nycha.

†Enyfed, strength. H. S.

Enynfa. Vid. Ennynfa.

EO

Eofn, the same as Hÿ, bold, hardy, confident, adventurous, daring. Eon is also used. Pawb achlân o'r lle yr hanwyf, A ofyn ym eofn wyf. D. G. Dy latteion eon ynt. Id.

Eofnder, boldness.

Eog, a salmon. Cor. Eoc. Arm. Eheug.

†Eorth is Astud, Ystig, saith Ll. studious. D. P. Diligent. Dav. Gweddio Duw, gwêdd eorth, Y bûm, canaf gerdd am borth. Jolo.

†Eorthedd, meditation, study. H. S.

Eos, a nightingale. Arm. Eawstig.

EP

Ep for Eb, inquit; Ep ef, said he.

Eppa, an ape or jackanapes.

Eppil, and Eppiledd, off-spring, issue, posterity. From Hil.

Eppilio, to increase and multiply, to increase stock or lineage.

ER

Er, (conj. and prep.) though, although; since, ago; for. Er dywedyd o hono. Er dechreuad y byd. Er ys blwyddyn. Er ys talm byd. Er ceiniog y dydd. Antiently Yr.

Er,

Er, an *asseveration* in S. W. for Ys used in N. W. *Daw.*
 Er, a *particle* used in composition, which *enhanceth* the sense, as the Gr. "Eg, Eri.
 êr, *fallow-ground.* *Rectius* âr.
 †Erbarch, *honour, reverence, respect.* The same as Parch.
 †Erbylu. The same as Pylu. *Vid.* Pwl.
 Erbyn, *against, towards, by, over-against.*
 Erbyn, and Erbyniaid, *to receive, to take; to entertain or welcome.* The same as Derbyn.
 Erbyniad, *a receiver or taker.* The same as Derbyniad.
 Erchwlf, *Hercules.* Doethant hyd yngholofneu Erchwlf. *Galf.*
 †Erch, *a dun or dark colour, dark-brown.* The same colour as Cethin.
 Erch-farch, *a horse of that colour.*
 Meirch erchlyfn. *Vid.* Arch. Lliaws llwyd a llai, lliaws erch erfai. *Gwalch.*
 †Erch, *horrible, dreadful, terrible.*
 Neintyrch, *pl. from Nant erch, a terrible brook or torrent.* Fy nghalon a grŷn rhag erchlais y frân. *Per. Cad.*
 Erch, *the proper name of a place.* The Orcades, *saith* E. Lh.
 Erchi, *to ask; to request.* Erchi, Eirchiad, &c. *Vid.* Arch.
 Erchlas. *q. a sort of blue.* E. Lh. *Dark-blue.*
 Erchwyn, and Erchwynn, *a bedstead or the side of a bed.* From the Ir. Airchion, *a side.* E. Lh.
 †Erchwys, *hunting dogs, hounds.*
 Gyrru ymmaith yr erchwys a laddasai'r carw, a llithiaw ei erchwys ei hŷn. *Mabin.*
 Erchyll, *horrible, dreadful, terrible.* *Q. wb. from Erch and Hyll.*
 Erchyllu, *to look fierce and vastly.*
 Erchyllod, *horror, fright, dread.*
 Erchyll, *is also the pl. of Archoll, a wound.*

†Erchyrfynu, *to darken.* V.
 †Erdrym. *Vid.* Erddrym.
 Erddigan, *harmony, singing, tuning; a squeak or cry.* *Q. wb.* Arddigan or Orddigan. Hoyw erddigan a ganai. D. G. i'r aderyn. Un dôn yw'r erddigan dau, Ac anadl y meginau. M. R. i'r gwynt.
 †Erddrym, *strong, lusty; fair.* O-ni'th gâf er cerdd erddrym. D. G. Llawen-fâb Gwilym erddrym wrddri. *Ibid.*
 †Erddrym, (*subst.*) *strength.* The same as Grymm.
 †Erddygnawd. From Er and Dygnawd. The same as Dygnedd.
 †Ereint, *a silver cup.* V.
 Ereinwg, *Herefordshire, saith* E. Lh.
 †Eres, *wonderful, marvellous, strange.* Eres yw gennyf, *I wonder.*
 †Eryfi, *wonderfulness.* Lle chwerw aferw o eryfi brŷd, Lle chwery esbyd bŷd heb oedi. D. G.
 †Erfai, *is* Difai, *saith* Ll. *blameless, faultless.*
 †Erfawr, *the same as Mawr.* Er doth enhance the signification. From Er and Mawr.
 Erfid, *seems to be the pl. of Arfod.*
 Erfin, *turneps.* So in Arm. Sing. Erfinen.
 Erfyn, *a diminutive from Arf, a weapon.*
 Erfyn, *a request, a petition.*
 Erfyn, and Erfynied, or Erfyneid, *to beseech, to intreat, to request, to beg, to desire: also, to expect, in Glamorganshire.*
 Erglywed, *to hear.* The same as Clywed.
 †Ergryd, *trembling, dread, horror.* From Er and Gryd.
 Ergyd, *a stroke, a blow, a throw, hurl or cast; a shot or discharging of a gun.* Also metaphorically, end or design.
 Ergydio, *to cast, to throw, to hurl, to shoot, to dart.*

†Ergryn,

ER

†Ergryn, *trembling, dread. The same as Ergryd. From Er and Crynu.*
 †Ergyr, *an instigation, a thrusting forward, an impulse. From Er and Gyrr. Also the same as Cyfergyr, against, over-against.*
 †Ergyrwayw, *a spear thrust at one, the thrust of a spear or lance.*
 Erioed, *when taken affirmatively signifies, ever, always; negatively, never. It is used always of the time past. It seems to be a compounded word. Er oed, a seculo, Dav. i. e. from the beginning of time. Or, Erioed is properly Er ei oed, in all his life. E. Lh.*
 †Erioed, *fair.*
 Erlid, *to persecute, to pursue, to follow after.*
 Erlidigaeth, *persecution.*
 Erlidiwr, *a persecutor.*
 Erlyn, *to pursue, to follow after.*
 †Erllen, *a lamp. V.*
 †Erlllyfasu, *to dare. The same as the simple Verb Llyfasu.*
 Ermid, *an hermit. From the Gr. Ἐρημῶς, Eremos, a desert.*
 Ermidedd, *an ascetick solitary life, the life of a hermit.*
 Ermideddawg, *living the life of a hermit.*
 †Ermilys, *wandering.*
 Ermoed, *in all my life time. The same as Erioed, Ermoed, i. e. Er mau oed, Er fy oed.*
 Ermyg, *an instrument, a tool.*
 Ern, and Ernes, *an earnest-penny, money given in earnest to confirm the bargain, as part of payment. Arm. Erres. Mae i'm llaw, o daw i dir, Geiniog ern, ac oen gorn-hir. G. Gl.*
 Erno, *to give earnest-money.*
 †Ernyw, Erniwed, ernywed, ernywiant, Ernywaf. *Vid. Niweid, &c. and Eniweid, &c.*
 †Ernych, *to insult. Os dyn llonydd y fydd fo, Fo ernych hwn iwch arno. F. Rys.*

ER

†Ernyd, *a mountain. H. S. Sed q. Erof, for me. So Erot, &c.*
 †Erres, *wonderful. Vid. Eres.*
 Ertrai, *the ebbing of the sea: the furthest place that the tide flows to and where it begins to ebb. Est meta extrema fluxus & prima refluxus. Dav. From Er and Trai. Celain yn dyfod gyda'r ertrai. Mabin. Ni hunai hoen ertrai hoyw. D. G. i ferch. Rhwng Menai a'i hertrai hi. R. G. Er. Gwyddfeirch tonn torrynt yn ertrai. C.*
 Erthwch, *a puffing and blowing, a breathing with great difficulty, a groaning.*
 Erthychain, *to puff and blow, to breathe out, to breathe fast and thick, to groan, to roar terribly.*
 Erthygl, *an article. Erthygleu'r ffydd, the articles of faith.*
 Erthyl, *an untimely birth, a miscarriage. Chald. שְׁלִילָה, Shelila, abortivum. Dav.*
 Erthylu, *to miscarry or bring forth before the time.*
 Erw, *an acre of land. Pl. Erwi, and Erwydd. Also, land, estate, inheritance. K. H. lib. ii. cap. 30.*
 Erw ddiffoddedig, *K. H. an escheat; an estate that falls to the king, because the proprietor had no heir.*
 Erw y Gwydd. *Vid. Cyfair Cawnadd.*
 Erw yr ych du, *K. H. the acre of the black ox, i. e. an acre granted to one of the partners in ploughing, that had an ox hurt or dead in ploughing. Ych du, the black ox, i. e. the dead ox. Hence perhaps that old and common English proverb, The black ox has never trod on his foot, which is said of one that hath not as yet suffer'd any heavy loss or misfortune.*
 Erwaint, *elm-weed. H. S.*

E S

- Erwan, *the same as Egwan, weak.*
From Er and Gwann.
- Erwân, *a prick, a pricking or stinging.* The same as Gwân. From Er and Gwân.
- †Erwydedd. *Q. wh. from Gwyd, vice.*
- Erwydd, *sing.* Erwydden, *a pole, a perch or long staff to mete with.*
- Erwydd, *the staves which coopers use in making hogsheads, &c.* Glamorg.
- †Erwyr, *the same as Gwyr, crooked.*
From Er and Gwyr.
- †Eryf, eryfoedd, erifain. *q.*
- †Eryl, *is Arail, saith Ll. Sed vid.*
Brenin a'i werin yn ei eryl. *L. G.*
Aruthr fu hyn o eryl. *Ith. Ddu.*
i'r celffaint.
- Eryr, *an eagle.* Cor. and Arm. Er.
Eryr, yr eryr, or Eryri or Eryrod, *a disease called the shingles.*
- Eryrai, *the eagle-stone.* H. S.
- Eryres, *a she-eagle.*
- Eryri, and Creigiau'r, Eryrau, *the mountains of Snowdon in Caernarvonshire. Creigiau'r Eryrau, signifies Eagle Rocks, which are generally understood by the inhabitants to be so called from the eagles that formerly bred here too plentifully, and do yet haunt these rocks some years. Others derive it from Eira, as if these rocks had been called Creigiau yr Yrau, which might be afterwards written Creigiau Eryrau. And indeed this derivation is not without good grounds, seeing the English call them Snowdon.* E. Lh.
- Erystalm, *i. e. Er ys talm, a good while ago.*
- †Erythiolaf. *Vid. Ioli.*

E S

- Es, *is a particle used in composition, signifying the same perhaps as Ys.*
- †Es, *is used once by P. M. for Ys, i. e. Ydys.* Dav.

E S

- †Esborthiaid, *they that breed or bring up.* From Porthi.
- †Esborthiant, and Esborth, *nourishment, food, fodder.*
- †Esbyd, *guests, strangers.*
- Esgair, *a leg.* Pl. Esgeiriau. Arm. Diuesgar, *legs; q. d. Dwy Esgair.* Also, *a long ridge of a hill.* E. Lh. Ir. Aisgeir, *a mountain.* Gr. Σκέλος, Skelos.
- †Esgar, *an enemy, an adversary.*
From Es and Câr. Hence Cyfesgar. Y frenhines a wnaeth i'r ddau fyned yn un-gar unesgar. *Galf. Cymmodi a wnaethant a myned un-gar unesgar. Ibid. Can câr fydd i ddyn a chan esgar, P. a man shall have a hundred friends and a hundred foes.*
- †Esgarant, Esgeraint, *pl. of Esgar.*
- †Esgemydd, *a bench.* E. Lh.
- Esgeulus, *negligent, careless.*
- Esgeulusder, and Esgeulusdra, *negligence, carelessness.*
- Esgeuluso, *to neglect.*
- Esgid, *a shoe.* Cor. Esgiz. Chald. מסגא, Masga, *calceamentum; אושכת, Uscath, calceorum sutor.* Heb. סכך, Sacach, *tegere.* Gr. Ἀσκέρα, Askera, *genus calceamenti; ἄσκος, Askos, vas, uter.* Arab. Sitan, *ocrea.* Dav.
- †Esglywyn, *to defend, to protect.*
Esgud angad i esglywyn gwlâd. *M. Br.*
- Esgob, *a bishop.* So in Arm. Cor. Ispac. Pl. Esgyb, and Esgobion.
- Esgobaeth, and Esgobawd, *a bishoprick.*
- Esgobty, *a cathedral church.* Ecclesia Cathedralis, Dav. *a bishop's house or palace.*
- Esgor, *to be delivered, to bring forth, to be brought to bed: also, to dismiss or let go, to quit or leave off.*
Chald. שגר, Shegar. Dav.
- Esgorwraig, *a midwife.*
- Esgud, *swift, quick, nimble, lusty, active, diligent.* Arm. Escuit.
- †Esguraw,

†Esguraw, *the same as Caruw, to beat. From Es and Curaw.*
 Esgus, and Esgusod, *an excuse. So in Arm. Pl. Escuson and Escufodion.*
 Esgusodi, *to excuse.*
 †Esgwn, and Esgwyn, and Ysgwn, *is Nerth, saith Ll. strength.*
 Esgynn, and Esgynnu, *to ascend, to get or go up. Heb. נסַק, Nasak, ascendere: literis transpositis, Escyn. Dav.*
 Esgynfa, *a getting up, a rise, an ascent.*
 †Esgyr, *an acre of ground. V.*
 Esgyrn, *bones. Pl. of Asegwrn.*
 Esgyrn or Esgryn, *an inflammation about the jaws, the mumps.*
 Esgyrnygu dannedd, *to gnash the teeth. Vid. Ysgyrnygu.*
 Espeid, *space. Vid. Yspaid.*
 †Essing. *From Ys and Ing. Vid. Ing.*
 Efill, and Efillydd, and Efilltydd, and Eifilltydd, *and by contraction Silltydd, issue, progeny, off-spring. These words are compounded of Es or Ys and Hil.*
 Esmwyth, *soft, easy, quiet. Q. wh. from Mwyth.*
 Esmwytho, and Esmwythau, *to soften, to make soft and easy, to grow soft and easy; to appease, to be appeased.*
 Esmwythdra, and Esmwythder, *quietness, rest.*
 Esmwythyd, *idem.*
 †Espeduriaeth, *hospitality, entertaining of friends or guests.*
 Esponi, *to expound, to explain.*
 Esponiad, *exposition, explication.*
 †Essewyddu, *to want. H. S.*
 †Estawr, and Hestawr, *a sort of large measure for corn, &c. E.Lh.*
 Estron, *a stranger, a foreigner. One that is not of the same kindred or family.*
 Estrones, (*f. g.*) *Onid yn estronefau y cyfrifodd efe nyni? Gen. xxxi. 15.*

Estyn, *to extend, stretch out, enlarge; to stretch, reach or hold out. Arm. Ascen. Heb. יָשַׁח, Jashat, extendere, porrigere. Chald. שִׁחַח, Oshit, & שִׁתַּח, Shetach, extendere, prostrare se. Dav.*
 Estyn, *a gift, a present, because it is reached out with the hand. Vid. Yfdyn.*

ET

Etcyr, *the pl. of Atcor. Vid. Atcor.*
 Etewyn, and Ytewyn, *a fire-brand. Arm. Eteau. Gwell y llŷsg dau etewyn nag un, P. two fire-brands will burn better than one.*
 Ethlyn, *a name of a place.*
 Ethol, and Dethol, *to choose.*
 †Ethrefig, *domestick. The same as Cartrefig. From Trêf.*
 †Ethrin, *from E and Trin. Vid. Trin.*
 Ethrod. *Vid. Athrod.*
 Ethryb, *cause, occasion. O ethryb, because.*
 Ethrylith. *Vid. Athrylith.*
 Ethrywyn. *Vid. Athrywyn.*
 †Ethy, *a spur. Ethy aur a than. An.*
 †Ethyw, *the same as Eddyw, and Ethwyf, I went. Ethwyf o wiwnwyf yn iach. D. G.*
 Etifedd, and Edifedd, *an heir: also, a son, and metaphorically, an infant, in K. H. We say commonly, Hi a fu farw yn ei Hetifedd gwely, of a woman dying in child-bed. And they call a woman that lieth in child-bed, Gwraig etifeddawg, in Meirionyddshire.*
 Etifeddog, or Etifyddog, *lying in child-bed. Rhai misglwyfus, a'r rhai etifyddog, menstruous women, and women in child-bed. Baruch vi. 29.*
 Etifeddawl, *hereditary. Nid etifeddawl neb i dalu dlyed dros ei rieni, K. H. i. e. none is liable to*

E U

pay his parents debts because he is the heir.

Etifeddiaeth, *an inheritance or estate by succession, an heritage.*

Etifeddu, *to inherit or possess by hereditary right.*

†Ettelys; Pan ettelys ê, *when he hir'd or employ'd.*

Etto, Etwa, and Etwaeth, *yet, still, again.* Gr. "Ετι, Eti, "Αυθις, Authis. Heb. עֵת, Ngod. Chald. אָדָר, Adar. Dav. Some have used Etton. Y gan hon etton at-teb. G. D. T.

E U

Eu, *their, them.* Eu tadau. Eu taro a wnaï.

†Euddunswn, *for Eiddunafwn. Ph. B. Vid. Eidduno.*

Euddon, *hand-worms; mites.*

Eugi, *to bawl out, to cry out, to strike.*

†Eugyriawl, *hideous.* Diaspad eugyriawl, *a hideous noise.* Kyfranc Llydd a Llefelys.

Eulon geifr, *goats dung.*

Eulyn, *corruptly for Eilun.*

Euod, *worms in the liver of sheep.*

Euog, *guilty, faulty, culpable.*

Euogrwydd, *guilt, guiltiness.*

†Eurdde, *gilt or gilded. Vid. De.*

†Eurgrawn, *a treasure. Vid. Crown.*

Eurin, and Eurinawl, *of gold, golden.*

Eurllid. *Vid. Efrllid.*

Euraid, Euro, Eurlliw. *Vid. Aur.*

Eurych, *a goldsmith, a brasier: also, a workman, an artist.*

Eurychaeth, *the art of a goldsmith, the art of working or making things artificially of metals; workmanship.*

E W

E W

†Ewaint, *youth, saith Ll. and D.P.*

†Ewais, *the same as Endewais, Andewais, I have heard.*

Ewig, *a hind.*

Ewin, *the nail of a finger or toe: also, a bird's claw or talon, the hoof of a beast that is cloven-footed.* Arm. Iwin. Gr. "Ονυξ, Onyx.

Ewinallt, *a precipice, a steep-down place, which one cannot get up without fixing his nails in it.*

Ewinor, *a sore at the root of the nail, a whitlow.*

Ewinrew, *hard sharp-pointed frost.*

Ewybr, *swift, quick, speedy; quickly, speedily. Vid. ex. in Habrswyn.*

†Ewydn, *tough, clammy, clingy. The same as Gwydn. Yn barawd ei wawd ewydn. D.G.*

Ewyllys, *will, desire, inclination.*

Ewyllysio, *to will, to desire.* Heb.

וָוָה, Hoil, וָוָה, Joel, *volut.*

Exod. ij. 21. Jud. xvii. 11. D.

Ewyllysgar, *willing.*

Ewyn, *foam or froth.*

Ewynnu, *to foam, to froth, to gather into foam, froth or scum.*

Ewyngant, *white foam, the whiteness of foam or froth.* Gar llaw y wengern gorlliw ewyngant. D.G.

Ewythr, *an uncle.* Gr. Θεῖος, Theios.

Ewythr yw brawd tâd neu fam,

neu hendad neu henfam, neu or-

hendad neu orhenfam. K. H. It

is also used as a word of respect,

when young persons address the old.

Plur. Ewythredd. Arm. Eoutr

braudr tâd, Ewythr brawd tâd;

Eoutr braudr mam, Ewythr brawd

mam.





F A

F is never the radical initial letter of any British word; but the mutable consonants B and M are changed into the soft F, when the words preceding have that effect on the subsequent words beginning with these letters; as, Bara, Dy Fara; Mam, Ei Fam, F: Nullam incipit radicem mere Britanicam. Dav.

Fa, The syllable Fa, at the end of the name of a hill or mountain, or of any other word, is but the same as Fan or Man, a place. So Gwyddfa (the name of the highest hill in the forest of Snowdon) imports nothing else but a conspicuous or high place; Perfwylfa, a place of tents or camp, an habitation; Gwylfa, a watch-place; Y Gellegfa, the orchard, &c.

Y Fâd felen. Vid. Mâd.

Y Fagddu, darkness, utter darkness. Yn y fagddu yr ydym yn rhodio. Is. lix. 9. Vid. Afagddu.

Fal, and Fel, as, like as. From Mal. Arm. Euel.

Fal hyn, or Fel hyn, and Fellyn, and Felly, so, thus, after this fashion. Arm. Euelhen.

Y Fâll, an evil, calamity, mischief. Hwyr feddyginiaeth a feddyliwyd i'r fall honno, to that evil, concerning a raging plague. Plant y fall, the sons of Belial.

Y Fam, the mother, a disease of women.

Y Fammog. Vid. Mammog.

A Fano; as Bendith Duw a fano it. 2. wh. the same as Ffynnu, to be prosperous, to prosper: and the same

F E

as Tycciò. Yn ail gerdd i'm rhwyf yn rhwydd yd fain. C. Bychan fûdd ei fedudd a fain. S. Bryf. 2. wh. Difant and Difanw be hence derived.

Y Fanwst, a sore mouth, the soreness of the mouth.

F E

Fe, for Efe, be. Fe gofia lais y truan. Also an adv. of affirming; as, Fe wnaeth y cleddyf ddifrod.

Fed, for Hyd, quite to, as far as.

Y Feisdon, Vid. Bais.

Fel. Vid. Fal.

Y Fernagl, the vernacle or picture of Christ's face upon a handkerchief. Duw yw'r Fernagl drwy farnwyr. L.G. Peris, ar liain purwyn. Fronig lwyd Fernagl y'n. R. L. Nid â'n gaeth enaid un gwr, Os y Fernagl sy farnwr. Idem.

Fi, I, me; in construction, from Mi.

Y Findag. Vid. Mindag.

Finnau, and I, me also; in construction, from Minnau.

F O

Fo, for Efo, be. Fo wnaeth gyflafan. Also an adv. of affirming. Foddwedid fy ngorchfygu. Vid. Fe.

Y Foel. Vid. Moel.

Yn Foreu, early. Vid. Bore.

Y Fory, to-morrow. Vid. Efory.

F R

Y Frêch, pimples, speckles or freckles, a pox. It is the fem. from Brÿch. Brêch

Ff A

Brêch yr Iuddewon, y gwahanglwyf, *the leprosy*. Y frêch fawr, *the French-pox*. Y frêch wenn, Y frêch fôlog, *the small-pox*. Y frêch gôch, *the measles*. Y Frêch lās, *the chicken-pox*.

Fry, *above*. Fry tywynnodd y Sêr.

Fu, *in construction for bu, he was*.

F Y

Fy, *my*. From Mau.

Fyg fâg, *in a huddle, confusedly*. Vid. Myg.

Fynu, i fynû, *up, upwards*.

Y Fynynglog, *squincancy in the throat*. Vid. Mynynglog.

Fyrr, *a fir-tree*. Ap Howel fain a'r pawl fyrr. L. G.

Ff A

Ffa, *sing*. Ffaen, *a bean*. Heb. פול, Phol. D. Ffa ffrengig, *kidney-beans*.

Ffacedd, *i. e.* Caws possel, *posset-curds*.

† Ffaeff, *a nephew, a sister's son, according to some*. q.

Ffael, *a failing or failure, an error, a mistake*. Vid. ex in Gwarae.

Ffaelu, *to mistake or misunderstand, to be mistaken or out, to fail in judgment*. Gr. Φηλοῦν, Pheloyn, *is to deceive*, Σφαλλεσθαι, *to be deceived, to mistake*. Heb. חָשַׁךְ, Aphal, *to be dark or dim*. D.

Ffaeth, *according to some*, Ffyeth, *mellow, ripe*. Tir gwydd a thir ffaeth. K. H.

Ffaethder, *ripeness, mellowness*.

Ffafor, *favour*.

Ffagl, *a blaze of fire, a flame*. Gr. φλόξ, Phlox, φλόγος, Phlogos.

Ffaglu, *to flame, to blaze, to be all in a flame*.

Ffaglawr, *he that sets on fire, or incenseth one against another*. Some

Ff A

will have it to signify a warrior. Ffagod, *sing*. Ffagoden, *a fagot or bavin, a knitch of wood or twigs*. So in Arm. Gr. Φάκελος, Phakelos. Coed mawr yn ffagodau mân. H. D.

† Ffai, *forgetfulness, saith H.S. q.*

Ffaig, *course, stead, place, turn, behalf*. Rhaff gadarn ryw ffaig ydoedd, Duw'n dôst am danad a oedd. J. H. K. Ll. *concerning Jesus Christ*.

Ffair, *a fair*. Gr. Φόριον, Phorion, *wares*. O daw i'r flair difa i'r dydd. D. G.

Ffal, *the heel of a shoe*.

Ffald, *a fold, a sheep-coat; also a pound for cattle*. Ei leferydd, wrth fugelydd, gwylwyr ffaldau. Br. F.

Ffaling, and Ffalling, *a cloak, a mantle*. Gutto wnaeth ffaling go-twm. G. Gl.

Ffalm, Gwynt ffalm, *a strong, violent wind, the west-wind*.

Ffals, *false, unfaithful*. So in Ar.

Ffalsder, and Ffalsedd, *falsehood or falseness*.

Ffalst, D. G. *false; also crafty, wily, cunning*.

Ffallach. Vid. Ffollach.

† Ffannugl, or Ffanwgl, *is Ffynniant, success, prosperity*.

† Ffaraon, *kings, as D. thinks*. Semel legi, *ubi fortè reges significat*. Dav.

Ffasgu, *fagots*. Gr. Φάκελος, Phakelos.

Ffatt, *a stripe, a stroke, a blow*.

Ffau, *a den, a cave, a hole or lurking-place of a wild beast*. Gr. Φωλεός, Phôleos.

† Ffaw, *is Arglwydd, saith Ll. But he is mistaken, saith D. It is honour, credit, reputation*. Gŵr a obryn ffaw heb ffo un droedfedd. Ll. Gwr. Gwyr ni obrynynt ffawer ffûg. Tal. Canys Rhydderch biau ffaw, A Cymru oll y danaw, Merdd.

Ffawd, *happiness, good-luck*. Ni ludd ammrant (*alias, anniweirdeb*) ffawd, *P. The want of liberty (alias, unchastness) doth not hinder good fortune*. Gweini ffawd hyd frawd ys dir, *P. Fortune must be served 'till the judgment, i. e. the last judgment*. Hence Anffawd, and Anffodiog. Anffawd i ddydd-brawd na ddaw. *G. S.*
Ffodiog, *happy, lucky, fortunate*. Llawenydd Duw'n eu mwnwgl ffodiawg. *D. Ddu. Ps. cxlix. 6.*
Ffawr. *The same as Ffafor. Pb. Br.*
Ffawydd, *sing. Ffawyddden, a beech-tree. From Ffaw and Gwydd, trees. Fr. Fau and Fou. Greek, Φηγος, Phegos. Lat. Fagus.*

Ff E

Ffei, and **Ffi**, *sie, fie*. *Gr. Φῆ, Phy. Arab. Foh, Fih, Oluir, redoluit. D.*
Ffedog, *for Arffedog, an apron.*
Ffel, *crafty, wily, cunning; wise. Eiry mynydd ffel cadno. Engl. yr Eiry.*
† Ffelaig, *a general, a captain, a leader. Ffelaig o eithrddraig u-thrddrud. Jolo.*
Ffenestr, *a window. So in C. and Arm. Gr. Φῶς, Luminare, fenestra: ut Latinis Lumen pro fenestrâ; & Brit. Goleu, pro fenestra. Heb. חלון, Chalon, fenestra. Heb. אשנב, Eshnav, literis transpositis. Dav.*
† Ffêr, *is Cadarn, saith Ll. strong. According to others, Arglwydd, a lord. His Substantivis adjunctum lego Gleifiad, gorwydd, clôd, ffelaig, ffwyr, llÿs, hwyl, march, llaw. Dav. Hence Lledffer. Nid muner na ffer na ffynnedig. N.*
Ffêr, *the ankle-bone of the foot, the small of the leg. Greek, Σφυρον, Sphyron.*
Fferr, and **Fferddod**, *a great cold, chilness.*

Fferru, *to be very cold, to starve for cold, to perish with cold.*
Fferis, *dân, steel to strike fire with. R. M.*
Fferm, *a manour or farm. Talwn fferm porth Abermaw. Dafydd ap Gwilym.*
Fferm, *a dish or mess of meat. Efe a ddyly ddechrau pôb fferm a gy-weirio, (al. o'r a ardymhero.) K. H. A. S. Feorm, Victus, cæna, prandium. Wott. Vide Anrheg & Golwyth quæ idem significant.*
Fferyll, and **Fferyllt**. **Fferyll fardd**. *Drychau o ffeiriau fferyll. D. G. Celfyddyd fferyll, chemistry, saith T. W. Fferylltiaid oedd ym trigo yn Rhydychen cyn gwneuthur o Alffred-ysgol ynddi. T. W. out of a British chronicle. O'r mynni wybod ardymmheru tir, a'i diwyllodraeth, dysg lyfr Pheryll yr hwn a elwir Virgil. Cato Cymraeg.*
† Ffesod, *cunning, subtilty. H. S.*
Ffêst, *quick, speedy, hasty, fast. Ffêst a glew y mae'n rhewi. D. G.*
† Ffestiniaw, *Q. wh. to make haste.*
Ffettan, *a sack, a bag.*
Ffettur, *wild oats. H. S.*
Ffettys, *subtil. ib.*
† Ffeutur, *tin, pewter.*

Ff I

Ffi, *sie. Vid. Ffei.*
Ffiaidd, *loathsome, abominable.*
Ffieidd-dra, *abomination, loathsomeness; disdain.*
Ffichteid, *the Piets.*
† Ffidonas, *a fan. H. S.*
Ffigys, *sing. Ffigysen, a fig. Gr. Σίκον, Heb. פֶּחַ, Phog, Ficus im-matura. D.*
Ffigysbren, *a fig-tree.*
Ffilcas, *old rags. H. S.*
Ffillog, *is Eboles, or Adain, Ll. a filly; also, a wing. Gan faint trwst grwydr ar lwydrew, Dwy fillog y tauogteu. D. G. i'r cy-ffilog.*

Ff L

- Fylog. *It is used for a whore, and a lewd woman.* Hebrew, פלגש, Phillegesh, Dav.
 †Fflor, *a fidler, a minstrel.* Lib. Land.
 †Ffilores, *a woman that plays on the fiddle.* ib.
 Ffiloreg, *vain babbling, trifling idle talk.* A ffôl eiriau ffiloreg. M. R.
 Ffin, *a boundary; a limit, a meer parting one man's lands from another's.*
 Ffin, *a fine or penalty.*
 Ffinio, *to fine or amerce, to set a fine; also, to border upon.*
 †Ffiogen, *a coney, a rabbit.* L. Land.
 Ffiol, *a vial: also, a dish or platter.* Gr. Φιάλη, Phialê. Chald. ܦܝܐ, Phiol, Phiala. D. Ffiol fresych, *a porringer or dish for supping broth.* Vid. Breych. Ffiol lynn, *a cup to drink out of.*
 †Ffion, *red, reddish, ruddy.* Gruddiau ffion. H. V. and D. G. Dail ffion ffrwyth. Vid. Herbas. Yftola gri o ffion. R. G. Er. i'r gwregys.
 †Ffionbren, ffionwydd. Tal. Vid. Herbas.
 Ffithell, *a young female salmon.* H. S.
 Ffithlen, q. Ffithlen fain a phoethlawn fo. W. Ll. i'r neidr.

Ff L

- Fflaced, *a flagon.* Fflacedau a phlucoedydd. D. G. i'r cnau.
 Ffladr, *talkative, foolish, sottish, oafish, witless.* Wyll fladr a gân i'r lladron. D. G. i'r dylluan.
 Fflaggio, *to flag, to grow faint or lank.*
 Fflaim, *an instrument to let blood with, a lancet, a fleam.*
 Fflair, *a foist or silent fart.* Arm. stink.
 Ffleirio, *to foist or let a silent fart.* Arm. to smell. Fflaeraf droug, *to smell ill: and Fflaeraf mād, to smell well.*

Ff O

- Fflaimgoed, *the herb Spurge.* H. S. Vid. Herbas.
 Fflam, *a flame.* Son in Arm.
 Fflamio, *to flame, to inflame, to be inflamed.*
 Fflamychedig, *inflamed.*
 Fflammeg, *bleer-eyedness.* H. S.
 Fflangell, *a whip or scourge.*
 Fflangellu, *to whip or scourge, to lash.*
 Fflaw, *the same as Dellten, a splinter, a flaw, a fragment, a sbred.* Gr. Φλάω, Phlaô, *to break or bruise small.* Hence perhaps Fflochen, *a fragment, a broken piece,* Dav. According to some, Fflaw is the same as Banner.
 †Ffled. P. M. q.
 †Fflemawr, K. H. *He that fleeth or is driven out of his country, a runagate, a fugitive, a run-away.* Ail dyn anrhaithoddef y fydd Fflemawr. K. H. Ab A. S. Fleam, *Fuga, exsilium.* Wott.
 †Ffles, dregs. H. S.
 †Ffloyw, *clear, bright.* The same as Gloyw. Ffloyw ei mynwair flaim unwedd. R. G. Er. i'r ddraig gôch.
 Fflur, yw Tegwch, D. *fair dealing.* E. Lh.
 Fflurreg, Lib. Land. *the fore-deck or castle of a ship, the prow.*
 Ffluwch, *a bush of hair, a full head of hair.*
 Fflwch, *bountiful, open-handed; plentiful, large; quick, lusty.* Fem. Ffloch.
 Fflwring, *a piece of coin, a noble, or rather a floren.* Aureus. D.
 Fflychio, *to stumble.* H. S.

Ff O

- Ffo, *flight, running away.*
 Ffo, and Ffoi, *to fly, escape, or run away.* Gr. Φεύγω, Pheugo, Φυγή, Phuge.
 Ffoadur, *a runagate, a fugitive.*
 †Ffoc,

Ff O

†Ffoc, *a forge, a furnace.* E. Lh.
 †Ffodiog. *Vid.* Ffawd.
 Ffol, *foolish, unwise, simple, silly.* So in Arm. Llafur ffol yw llyfr ei ffug. D. G. Ffol pob tlawd. P. Heb. אויל, Euil. D.
 Ffoledd, and Ffolineb, *folly, foolishness, silliness.* So in Arm. Heb. אויל, Jueleth. D.
 Ffolen, *a buttock, or haunch.* Heb. עפל, Apholim, anus. 1 Sam. vi. Dav.
 Ffolog, *a foolish female.*
 Ffollach, *a sort of high shoe, a buskin, a sock.* Ffollach wegilgrach gulgreg. D. G. i'r frân.
 Ffon, *a staff, a cudgel; a spear.*
 Ffonwayw, *a spear.*
 Fforch, *a fork.* So in Arm. Arab. Farc, Separatio, scissio; & Furig, scissus fuit. Dav.
 Fforchog, *forked, cloven-footed.*
 Fforchogi, *to divide or make forked.*
 Ffordd, *a way, a passage.* So in Corn. I ffordd, away.
 Fforddio, *to direct one in the way.*
 Fforddol, *a traveller, a way-faring man.*
 †Fforddrych, Hwylus, *fortunate, successful, ready in the way.* Ffordd yr aech chwi'n fforddrych iawn. T. A.
 Fforest, *a forest, a grove, wood.* Ac i fforest yn gestwng. D. G.
 Fforestu, or Fforeldu, K. H. Y gweingloddiau a fforestir rhag y môch bôb amser o'r flwyddyn, canys llygru y tir a wnânt. ib.
 Fforffed, *a forfeit, fine, or penalty.*
 Fforio, *to spy out, to scout, to search.*
 Fforiwr, *a scout, a spy or privy searcher.* Greek, Φῶρ, Phôr, and Φῶρ, Phôros, *a spy.*
 Ffornierwydd, *fornication.* W. S. 1 Thes. iv. 3.
 Ffortun, *fortune.*
 Ffortuniol, and Ffortunus, *fortunate.*
 Ffôs, *a ditch, a mote, a trench, a gutter.* So in Arm. Corn. a wall.

Ff R

Ffôs tshyi, *the wall of a house, &c.*
 †Ffofs, and Ffosswn, *a sword.*
 †Ffoslod, and Ffossawd, *a stroke or blow with a sword.* Er perygl pereiddwyr peri flossawd. M. Br.
 Ffothell, *a pust or blister, a wheal.*
 †Ffoure. Q. wh. from Ffo and Bre, *a mountain of refuge.*

Ff R

Ffrael, *a little vessel or jar to pickle herbs in.* H. S.
 Ffraeth, *sharp, eloquent, fluent.* Gr. Φράζω, Phrazô, *to speak.*
 Ffraethder, and Ffraethineb, *sharpness, eloquence.*
 Ffraethoneg, *a pamphlet.* D. An potiùs Eloquentia? E. Lh.
 Ffraingc, *France.* Ffraingc ddwyreiniawl, *Franconia: or, Frankland.*
 Ffrangc, *an aviary.* D.
 Ffrau. *Vid.* Ffreu.
 Ffrautur, *a monastery of friers.* O'r freutur dÿn eglur dâl. D. G.
 †Ffraw, is Têg, *saith Ll. fair.* Gŵr ffraw. Llÿs ffraw. Udd ffraw. Hence the river Ffraw in the isle of Anglesey had its name, nigh the mouth of which Aberffraw, the palace of the prince of North-Wales, was situate.
 Ffrawdd, and Ffrawd, *harm, hurt.* Ni wnaeth efe sawr ffrawd, *he did no much harm.* Gwnaeth drwy aingc ar Ffraingc ffrawdd annheilwng. En. M. R. Duw a'n gwnel gochel ffrawdd oerfel ffrau, Ffrôd uffern astrus ffrawddus ffrydiau. En. Gwalch.
 Ffrawddus, *hurtful.* *Vid.* ex. in Ffrawdd.
 Ffrawdduniaw, *to trespass, to hurt.*
 Ffrecc, *babbling, prating, gibberish, chattering.* Uchel ei ffrecc mewn deccoed. D. G. i'r dylluan.

Ff R

Ffregod, *the pl. of Ffrecc.* Och it ond tēg dy ffregod. *D. Llwyd.*
 Ffrengig, *French.* It is also sometimes added to appellatives when things are extraordinary large; as, Llygoden ffrengig, *a rat, q. d. a French mouse*; Cneuen ffrengig, *a wall-nut*; Eithin ffrengig, *great furs, &c.* So is Francach, *French, used in the Irish*; as, Caoileach Ffrangach, *a turkey, q. d. a French cock*; Luch Ffrancach, [*i. e. a French mouse*] *a rat*; Cnu Ffrancach, *a wall-nut*; Attin Ffrancach, *great furs or gors, &c.* *Vid. E. Lhwyd's Irish-Engl. Dict.*
 †Ffreu, *a flux or flowing, a gushing or streaming out.* Arm. *a jack-daw.* Lliaws twr twnn-ffriw, *a gwaed ffrau am ffriw.* *Gwalch.*
 †Ffreuo, *to run out, to flow, to stream, to spurt or gush out.* Gwaed yn ffreuo allan, *blood flowing out.*
 Ffreutur. *Vid. Ffrautur.*
 Ffrewyll, *a whip or scourge.*
 Ffrewyllio, *to whip, to scourge.*
 Ffringrys, *a surplice. q. d. Offerengrys.*
 Ffrio, *to fry.*
 Ffristial, and Ffristiol, *a dice-box to throw the dice out of.* Chwarae ffristiol a tholbwrdd. *D.G.* Gwerrin ffristiol a tholbwrdd, *Claer eu gwaith, clawr awyr gwrdd.* *D.G.* i'r fêr.
 Ffrith, and Ffridd. *D. q.*
 Ffriw, *a countenance.* *Vid. ex. in Ffreu.*
 Ffrochwyllt, *furious, saith R. M.* *Vid. Ffrychwyllt.*
 Ffroen, *a nostril.* In K. H. it is sometimes the same as Trwyn, *a nose.* Gosodaf fy mâch yn dy ffroen, *I will put my hook in thy nose,* 2 Kings xix. 28. Arm.
 Ffron, *a nostril*; Diffron, *q. d. Y ddwyffroen, nostrils, as we in Welsh Dwyllaw, for hands.* Arm.
 Ffri, *a nose.* Cor. Ffrigaw. *Gr.*

Ff R

‘Ply, Rhin, and ‘Pwŷwys, *Rhothones, ffroenau.*
 Ffroeni, and Froenio, *to blow or breathe out at the nostrils, to snort.* Ffroeni gan awch ffwyn a gny. *T. A. i farch.*
 Ffroenfol, *having wide nostrils.* March ffroenfol. *Vid. Mwl.*
 Ffromm, *angry, fretting, fuming, in a chafe.* A phoeri mellu yn ffromm iawn. *D. G.*
 Ffrommi, *to grow angry, to be displeased, to be in a fume, to fret or chafe.*
 Ffromwyllt, *furious.*
 Ffrongc, *is Cutt gwyddau, saith Ll. a goose-pen or coop, a hog-sty.*
 Ffroft, *glorying, bragging, boasting; pomp.* Hence Ymffroftio.
 Ffroftio, *to boast, to brag.*
 Ffrowyll. *Vid. Ffrewyll.*
 Ffrustial. *Vid. Ffristial.*
 Ffrwd, *a stream, a torrent.* *Vid. ex. in Gwawl.*
 Ffrydio, *to flow, run out or gush.*
 Ffrwt, *soon.* Dav.
 Ffrwst, *haste.* Ps. cxvi. 11.
 Ffryftio, *to make haste, to hasten.*
 Ffrwyn, *a bridle.*
 Ffrwynddof, *K. H. that is so tame as to bear quietly the bridle. It is a word used of colts, when they are first broke or tamed.*
 Ffrwyno, *to bridle, to refrain, to curb, to restrain.*
 Ffrwyth, *fruit.* So in Arm. *Also, the use or profit of a thing.* K. H. Heb. פרי, Peri. Rab. פירות, Piroth, *fructus.* Dav.
 Ffrwytho, *to fructify, to be fruitful, to bear fruit.* Heb. פרה, Parah. Dav.
 Ffrwythlawn, *fruitful.*
 Ffrwythloni, *to make fruitful.* Duw Holl-alluog a'th fendithio, ac a'th ffrwythlono. Gen. xxviii. 3.
 Ffrychwyllt, *to spout.* Dav.

Ffuant,

Ff U

Ff U

Ffuant, a counterfeiting, a dissembling, a colour, pretence or disguise, hypocrisy, dissimulation.

Ffuantus, counterfeiting, feigning, hypocritical.

Ffuantwr, a feigner or counterfeiter, a hypocrite, a dissembler.

Ffûg, disguise, guile, a lie.

Ffugiol, counterfeited, lying, blameable, guilty.

Ffûg sancteiddrwydd, hypocrisy.

Ffugwyr, hypocrites.

†Ffugl, wind, saith Ll.

†Ffuglogrwydd, windiness. H. S.

Ffull, haste, speed. Ar ffull, hastily, in haste.

Ffullio, to hasten, to make haste. Archaf a ffullaf ym na phalled. G. T.

Ffumer, a chimney, the tunnel of a chimney, a furnace.

Ffûn, breath, spirit; a gasp.

Ffûn, is also a bundle, a handful. A phan oedd i'm ffunoedd yd. B. Br.

†Ffunegl, is Cwys, saith Ll. a furrow.

Ffunell, a handful, a little bundle.

Ffunen, a swathe or swaddling-band. Arm. Funis. Also a fishing-line.

Ffunud, manner, figure or form.

†Ffuon, Q. wh. claret, saith E. Lh. Cochach oedd ei deurudd no'r Ffuon cochaf. Hist. K. ab Kilydd. Vid. Ffion.

†Ffûr, in Arm. wise, learned, wary. So in Lib. Land.

†Ffurnez, in Arm. wisdom, sagacity.

Ffured, a ferret. From the Arm. Ffur. Dav.

Ffurf, and Ffuruf, shape or form.

Ffurfeiddio, to form, frame or fashion.

Ffurfafen, and Furfafent, the firmament, sky or heaven.

Ff W

Ffûst, a flail to thresh with.

Ffustfel, idem.

Ffusto, to beat, to bang.

Ffustwial, wyths that bind the handle to the flail.

Ffustion, fustian.

Ff W

Ffwdan, haste, speed.

Ffwdanus, busy, full of business.

Ffwlbart, a fitchet or fitchow.

Ffwrch, m. g. the feminine of which is Fforch, a fork. It is the twist of a man or woman, or of a beast, where the thighs begin to be parted. Arab. Furug, pudendum muliebri. Dav.

Ffwrdd, away, get thee gone. As, Ffwrdd Ddiffeithwr. It is an interjection of shunning.

Ffwrn, an oven, a furnace. So in Arm. Gr. Φούρνος, Phournos. Arab. Forn. Dav.

†Ffwyr, is Gwasgar, or Brwydr, according to Ll. and G. T. But Dav. thinks it signifies harm, hurt, or something like. Gnawd ffrang rhag ffwyr drangc a ffo arnaw. D. B. Gwr a wyr yn nŷdd ffwyr na ffy. C.

Ff Y

Ffŷdd, saith. So in Arm. Ab Heb. פִּיטָה, Pittah, persuasio, est enim fides certa rei persuasio. Dav. But it is rather from the Lat. Fides.

Ffyddio, Arm. to trust.

Ffyddlon, faithful. From Ffŷdd and Llawn. Pl. Fyddloniaid, the faithful, believers.

Ffyddlondeb, faithfulness.

Ffylor, dust. The same as Pylor.

†Ffyll, rustick. H. S. Vid. Ffull.

Ffyn, pl. of Ffon.

†Ffynetr, a chimney.

Ffynnidwydd, sing. Fynnidwydden, a fir-tree. Cyn lased a dail y ffynnidwydd.

Ffynnu, *to prosper. So in Arm.*
 Ffynniant, *prosperity, good success.*
 Ffynnedig, and Ffynnadwy, *prosperous, fortunate, lucky, successful.*
 Ffynnon, *a fountain or spring, a well. Ffynnon signified also antiently the first or highest lakes of the greatest mountains, as we find by Ffynnon lân, Ffynnon felen, and Ffynnon frêch, near Llan Beris in Caernarvonshire. E. Lh.*
 Ffynnhonwys, and Ffynnhonws, *a fountain, a spring, a place full of springs. Y berwr gwynion a dÿf yngofer Ffynnhonws. Llyfr Medd.*
 Ffynnhonell, *a little well or spring.*
 †Ffyog, *a rabbit. H. S. Vid. Ffiogen.*
 Ffyrf, *firm, steady, strong. Also the same as Prâff, thick.*
 Ffyrfhau, *to stablsh. W. S. 2 Theff. ii.*
 Ffyrfder, *firmness, steadiness; thickness.*
 Ffyrlling, and Ffyrlling, *a farthing.*
 Ffyrnig, *crafty, wily, cunning: also, cruel, fierce, outrageous. Tri-dyn sy enaid faddeu, ac ni ellir eu prynu, Bradwr Arglwydd, 2. Dÿn a Eaddo arall yn Ffyrnig, 3. a lleidr cyfaddef am werth*

mwy na 4 ceiniog. Vid. ex. in Maddeu.

Ffyrnigrwydd, *fornication. Evang. Nic. Also, craftiness, wiliness, subtilty: also, cruelty, fierceness, outrageousness; mischievousness, doing mischief for mischief's sake. Sef yw Ffyrnigrwydd, Difwynaw y da iddaw ei hun ac i'r nêb bieuffo. K.H. Maleficium est, Bona alicujus corrumpere, sine ullo corrumpentis vel possessoris commodo. Wott. Sef yw Ffyrnigrwydd, Murnaw dyn, a llâdd dyn, heb weli, neu â gwenwyn; a difwynaw da iddaw ei hun, ac i'r berchennawg. K. H. Hence,*
 Ffyrnigwr, *a wicked person that commits such villanous deeds.*
 Ffyrnigo, *to play the fox, to deceive with crafty wiles: also, to be fierce and cruel, to wax fierce.*
 †Ffysg, *haste. Crair hy bron a ffy ar ffysg. D. G. i'r ysgyfarnog. Heb. צפזף, Chaphaz. Arab. Chalah, festinare, literis transpositis, Ffysc. Dav.*
 †Ffysgiad, *one that hasteneth, swift, lusty.*
 †Ffysgiolin, *is Drûd, hael, saith G. T. courageous, liberal.*
 †Ffyst, *Arglwydd llÿs. q.*



G A

† **G** A D, in Arm. a hare.
Gadael, and Gadaw, to leave, to forsake, to relinquish, to quit, to abandon, to give over. Gadaw y maes, K. H. to let the suit fall, not to appear. Heb. **לחל**, Chadal, to cease. Arab. Kadda, permission. Dav.
 †Gadaled, in Arm. lasciviousness.
 †Gadales, in Arm. a whore.
 †Gadalus, in Arm. lascivious.
 Gaddaw, and Gaddewid, corruptly for Addewid.
 †Gadwyn, is Ymladd, saith Ll. written uncorrectly for Cadwent.
 Gafael, a bolt, a laying hold on, an apprehending. Gafael swyddog, an arrest. Gafael a gynhalio ei nen, Pren a gynhalio ben y ty, K. H. a post or rafter that bears up the roof: also, a quantity of land consisting of four rhandirs. Pedair Rhandir ym mhôb Gafael. K. H. Vid. Rhandir. Heb. **קבל**, Kibbel, accepit. Chald. **כבל**, Covel, compes, catena. Dav.
 Gafael gyfreithawl, K. H. a lawful pawn or pledge, which was worth the thing due, and one third more.
 Gafaelu, to hold, to lay hold on, to arrest.
 Gafaelus, and Gafaelgar, that holdeth fast, tenacious.
 Gafaelgi, a mastiff.
 Gaf, the inside of the thighs within the twist. Gafgam, that hath his thighs crooked or bowed outward.
 Gaflach, the groin or share, the same as Gaf. Also, a hunting-pole, a little lance or spear, a dart, a javelin. Taslu gaflachau, to throw

G A

darts. Hist. Ber. Y Gwyddyl gaflachawg, the Irish armed with javelins or darts. Hist. Gr. Cyn. Gaflaw, a kind of salmon, a young salmon, a suin.
 Gafr, a goat, whether he or she. Sa in Arm. Lat. Caper, capra. Gr. **Καπρός**, Capros. Heb. **כר**, Car, a ram. **גדי**, Gedhi, a she-goat. Dav.
 Gafr y dŵr, a certain water-worm.
 †Gafrawy, to bear. q.
 †Gafllaw, is Gwiw, worthy, saith Ll. 2. wh. hence Affleu.
 Gagen, sometimes used for Agen, a cleft, a slit, a chink. Pl. Gagau, rifts, chaps and clefts in the hands or feet, &c. chilblains.
 Gagennu, to chap, chink or gape as the ground doth, &c. Vid. Agennu.
 Gagendor, rectius Agendor, a great gaping or opening of the earth or firmament.
 Gail, a sheep-fold. Tal. Vid. Cail.
 †Gail neu grany, an eye-lid. q.
 Gaing, Cûn, a wedge. Pôb ddryll ydd â'r aing yn y pren, P. by parts, i. e. by little and little the wedge goes into the wood.
 Gaint, Caer Gaint, Canterbury.
 Gair, a word, a saying; fame, report. Gair da, a good name. Also, an article. O bedwar gair a'i perthynafeu y holir, ac o dri gair yr atebir. K. H. Also, an order or command. A gair yw ei Air ef ar bawb. The preface to K. H. Cor. Gêr. Arm. Guer.
 Geirber, sweet and pleasant in speech, fair spoken, courteous.

Geiriog,

Geiriog, *an orator, a speaker; one full of words, talkative.*

†Gaith, *a stroke, saith Ll.*

Gâl, *a goal or mark to play at or to run at. And 2. wh. it sometimes signifies an enemy, whence the pl. Galon, and sing. Gelyn, Tyllon ei alon, ei âl a gedwis, o gadwent ac ynial. P. M.*

Galaeth, *falsly written for Alaeth.*

†Galaeth, *the via lactea, saith H. S. the milky way.*

†Galafon, *the midst. 2. A'i wân yn alafon ei ddwyfron. Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd.*

Galanas, *enmity; murther, manslaughter. It signifies also the price, satisfaction or compensation paid by the family of the murderer, to the family of the person that had been murdered. Galanas Bonheddig canhwynawl, a Allddud Brenin, tair buw a thri ugein-muw. K. H. Y mae Galanas y lladdedigion etto heb ddial. Hist. Car. M. This word is derived perhaps from Gâl, an enemy. Chald. Geal, Ulcisci. Dav.*

Galanastra, *enmity, slaughter, murder.*

Galar, *mourning, lamentation, sorrow.*

Galaru, *to mourn, to lament or wail.*

Galarus, *mournful, lamentable, sorrowful.*

Galarnad, *lamentation. From Galar, and Nâd.*

†Galon, *enemies, strangers. Vid. Alon, vid. ex. in Gâl.*

Galw, *to call, to name: also, to appeal. K. H. Galu barn, ib. to appeal to one about judgment that had been past. Galw ar y dosparth. Ib. In legibus aliquando Mugire & per hoc Parere significat. De vaccis enim dicitur partum edentibus, quia mugitus, cum parturiunt, vehementiores dant. Wott. In Arm. Galw, to call,*

Gr. Καλέω, Kaleô Heb. קול, Kol, *a voice; and Chald. קלא, Kala. Dav.*

Galw ychen, *to drive the oxen when they are plowing. N. W.*

Galwad, and Galwedigaeth, *a vocation, a calling: also, an appeal. Gwneuthur galwedigaeth am gamfarn, K. H. to appeal to one about an unjust judgment.*

Galwai, and Geilwad, and Geilwod, *a caller, a cryer; he that drives oxen, when they are ploughing, is thus called in N. W.*

Galwyn, *a gallon.*

Galwynaid, *a gallon full.*

†Galldwyn, *a plague. H. S.*

Gallu, and Gallael, and sometimes Gallel, *to be able, to may or can, to be of power. So in Arm. Heb. יכול, Jacol, posse. Dav.*

Gallu, and Galluedd, *power, might, ability, puissance.*

Galluog, and Galluus, *powerful, mighty, puissant. Arm. Galloudus.*

Gallmarw, Hanner marw, *half dead, ready to die. Ef a'i curodd ac a'i gadawodd yn allmarw. N.*

Gallt, *an ascent, a cliff, a wood. Vid. Allt.*

Gan, (conj.) *forasmuch as, whereas. Gan wneuthur o honot hyn o beth.*

Gan, (prep.) *with. Arm. Gant. Adnau cyhyryn gan gâth, P. i. e. a piece of raw flesh deposited with a cat.*

†Gangylchwy, *is Tarian, a shield, saith Ll.*

†Gannu, *to be laid hold on. H. S.*

†Ganthudd, and Ganthu, *the same as Ganthynt, with them.*

†Ganydoedd, *the same as Ganwyd, he was born. Y mab ydoedd, A anydoedd, dan ei nodau. Br. F. G. i Grist.*

Gâr, and Gër, (prep.) *by. Gër llaw, nigh,*

Gan or: - from - v. Nos.

nigh, near, hard by. Gèr bròn, before, in presence of.

Garr, the ham. Cor. and Arm. the leg. Gargam, one that bath his knees or shanks wrested, bent or bowed. In Arm. lame of a leg, cripple.

Garan, a crane. Gr. Γέρανος, Geranos. Fr. Gruan. In Arm. Garan is a whipsaw to saw timber.

Garawys, Y grawys, Lent. Arm. Hoarays.

Garbes, a skate, saith H. S.

Gardas, and Gardys, a garter. From Garr, a ham.

Gardio, to card wool. Fr. Garder.

Gardd, a garden. Heb. פֶּרֶדֶס, Pardes, and גַּן, Gan, hortus. And גִּדְרָה, Gadher, and גִּדְרָה, Gedher, paries vel sepes horti. Dav.

†Garddagl, the border of any thing. Godre. V.

Garddwy, the herb caraway.

Gared, Garedd, sin. Vid. Caredd.

Garm, by the antients written Garm, a shout, an outcry. So in Arm. Hence Ysgarm, and German.

Garmlais, a cry, a voice.

Garmon, St. German.

†Garmwyn, pl. Garmwynion, soldiers, horsemen, saith Ll.

Garth, a mountain or hill, a promontory or cape. Hence Lluarth, a place on a hill where an army hath rested or remained for some time; Pennarth, in N. W. Penardd; Gogarth, Llwydiarth. Bid lās lluarth, P. i. e. let the place be green where an army hath been.

†Garthan, a battle.

†Garthau, to have. V. q.

Gartho, to endure. Vid. Gortho.

†Garthon, a goad. H. S.

Garw, rough, rugged, uneven; sharp, harsh. So in Arm. Cor. Harw.

Gr. Χερρῶς, Cherrhos. Tywydd garw, bad weather. The Garum-

na, called la Garonne, a river in France, seems to be so called from the Celtic or Brit. Garw; as also Garw, a river in Glamorgan-shire.

Garw gychwedl gwâs y Cynghellawr. K. H. Servus Cancellarii ore aspero. Wott. The chancellor's servant with a rough voice. One of the three names of an apparitor in K. H.

Gâst, a bitch. Arm. a whore; whence that too common expression among their seamen, &c. Map y ghâst.

Gattau, to leave. V.

Gau, a lie, falsehood. Pan farno Dofydd, ddydd hîr, Towyll fydd gau, golau gwîr. Lly. Hên. Cor. Gow.

Gau, (adject.) lying, false.

Gauaf, winter. In K. H. it is used sometimes for Blwydd, a year; as Tarw trigauaf, K. H. a bull three years old. Hwch trigauaf. ibid. Cor. Gwâf. Arm. Goân. Ir. Geifreadh. Arab. Gayha, calamitas. Dav.

Gauafdy, K. H. a winter-house, a winter cot. Tugurium hibernum. Wott. Also the same as Hendref, houses where cattle are fodder'd in winter. Hiberna pecorum. Wott.

Gauafu, to winter, to take up his winter quarters.

Gaudy, an house of office, a privy.

Gaugrefydd, and Gaulith, heresy.

Gawci, a crow. Cornix. Dav. A daw, in Glamorgan-shire. Vid. Cawci.

Gawr, a kind of colour. Q. wh. azure or sky-colour. Vid. ex. in Ehoëg.

Gawr, a shout, a cry.

Gawri, to cry out, to cry aloud, to bawl. Heb. קָרָא, Kara, כָּרַא, Caraz. D. Hinc frequent. Gorriain. Vid.

Gawy, the name of a man.

Gefail,

GE

GE

Gefail, a pair of tongs. So in Arm.
Also, a pair of pincers or nippers.

Gefail gnau, a nut-cracker.

Gefail, **gefail gôf**, a smith's forge or shop.

Gefell, a twin. Not **Gefaill**, as some write it; for the pl. is **Gefelliaid**. Am Fadog farddlef efell, Benfras, ni bu owdl-was well. D. G.

Gefyn, a fetter, gyve or shackle, manacles.

Geir, or **Geyr**, the same as **Gêr**, by **Geir eu traed**, by their feet.

Geirlyfr, a dictionary. From **Gair** and **Llyfr**.

† **Geirw**, the same as **Tonnau**, waves, surges, billows. It seems to be the pl. of **Garw**, from the roughness of the waves. It is written also, **Gairw**. **Llif airw o wir**, **llif oer oed**, **Llai fu airw'r holl foroedd**. For. F.

Gêl, a leech, a horse-leech or blood-sucker. Pl. **Gelod**. Heb. גִּלְדָּה, **Ngalukah**. Arab. Alac. Dav.

Gele. The same as **Gêl**. I'r gele y mae dwy ferch. Prov. xxx. 15.

Gelor, a bier. The same as **Elor**. Arm. **Gueler**,

Gelau, the name of a river.

Gelyn, an enemy, a foe.

Gelyniaeth, enmity, hostility.

Gelynastra, enmity. Dav. **Glanaftra**, a slaughter.

† **Gell**, is **Gwinau**, saith Ll. bay-colour.

† **Gellawl**, a town. V. Sed q.

Gellast, femin. from **Gellgi**, a mastiff bitch. K. H.

Gellgi, a mastiff. **Molosius**. Dav. It is used also in K. H. for a kind of hunting dog. **Canis Graius Hibernicus**. Wott. Forsan a Gall & Ci, i. e. **Canis Gallicus**. Idem.

Gellwng. The same as **Gillwng** and **Gollwng**. Vid. **Gollwng**.

GE

Gellyg, sing. **Gellygen**, a pear.

Gellygbren, and **Gellygwydden**, a pear-tree.

Gem, a precious stone, a jewel, a stud. **Gwâeg sy 'ngem ei wregys**. T. A. **Rhuddemmau**, rubies; from **Rhudd** and **Gem**.

Gemmog, garnished with studs or brooches.

Gemwaith, embroidery, needle-work. **Gemwaith aur yw ei gwisg hi**, her clothing is of wrought gold. Ps. xlv. 13.

Gên, a chin. So in Arm.

Genau, the mouth. Pl. **Geneuau**.

In the names of places it is used sometimes for a pass betwixt hills; as, **Genau'r Glyn** in Glamorgan-shire and Cardiganshire, **Genau'r Dinlle** in Shropshire. E. Lb.

Genau goeg, a newt, an ewet or efft, a lizzard.

Geneth, or **Genaith**, a girl, a maid, a damsel.

Genfa, a snaffle or bit for an horse; a barnacle to set on a horse's nose. From **Gen**. Commonly **Gwenfa**.

Geni, to be born. Gr. Γίνομαι, **Ginomial**. Arm. **Ganet**, born.

Genedigaeth, birth, nativity. Gr. Γενετή, **Genetê**.

Genni, to be held or contained. **Uchenaid wedn aflednais**, A'm pair heb enni i'm pais, D. G. The antients seem to have said **Gengi**, saith Dav. Vid. Ang. **Nid engis Bendigeidran mewn ty erioed**. **Mabin**. **Pwy enw y ddeuair**, **Ni aing yn un pair**. Tal.

Gennym, **gennynt**, **ganddo** or **gantho**, **ganddi** or **ganthi**; **gennym**, **gennynt**, **ganddynt** or **ganthynt**, with me, thee, him, her, us, you, them.

Genwair, **Gwialen enwair**, an angling-rod.

Géol, a prison, a gaol, jail or hold. From Gr. Κοιλὴ, **Koilê**, or **Κάλιο**, **Kalios**. Heb. כְּלִי, **Cala**, clausit. Dav. Ger,

Gêr, *by. Vid. Gâr.*

Geran, *and Gerain, to cry, to wail, to squeak. Heb. גָּרַע, Ngarag; clamavit. Dav. Ai byw ai marw, garw ei gân, Ai gŵr a glywa 'n geran. G. D. i'r yspyd.*

†Gerddyn, *a custom. V.*

Gerfydd, *(preposit.) by. Gerfydd fy llaw.*

Geri, *choler, the yellow choler. T.W.*

Cyn chwerwed a'r geri. P. Geri yw i mi fy môd. D. G.

Germain, *to cry often, to wail. Verbum frequentativum a Garm. D.*

†Gern, Dyfnder; Uffern. V. Teulu Uffern. *The deep; hell; the devils.*

Gerwin, *rough, harsh, severe, rigorous.*

Gerwindeb, *roughness, ruggedness, harshness, severity.*

Gerwino, *to wax rough.*

Gestwng, *the same as Gistwng and Gostwng, to incline, bend or bow down. Vid. ex. in Fforest.*

Geudab, *deceit, falsehood. Ps. lxii. 9. From Gau, false.*

Geuog, *false, lying. Frau Gau.*

Gewyn, *a nerve, a sinew. pl. Giau, and Gewynnau. Perhaps we should say Gieuyn, from the pl. Giau, saith D. Heb. גִּידָה, Gidh, nervous.*

Gewai, *a glutton, a greedy-gut; also, a lean person, one that is nothing but sinews.*

G I

Giach, *a snipe, or snite. It is called Yfnid in N. W.*

Giau, *nerves or sinews. Vid. Gewyn,*

Gibws, *commonly Y Gibi, a kibe on the heel; kibed heels.*

Gigleu, *he (&c.) heard. Vid. Cigleu.*

†Gild, *peace, saith H. S. q.*

Gildio, *to pay the reckoning, to pay the scot of a company drinking to-*

gether. Gildiad, *nid chwittafad hallt, Gildwin ar fy nŷn gold-wallt.*

Gilydd, *one another; as, Cerwch bawb eu gilydd.*

Gillwng. *Vid. Gollwng.*

Gingroen, *a stinking thing (like a toad-stool) called toad-flax.*

GINIO, *the same as Hifio, to pluck or take off wool or hair; to make bare or smooth. Gwlân ginn, pluck'd wool.*

Girad, *terrible, dreadful: also, lean, piteous.*

†Girad, *mourning, saith H. S.*

Gist, *the same as Giftbridd and Priddgist, clay, earth. W.S. Rom. ix. 21.*

Gitten, *is Gafr, a goat. Arab. Gidi, boedus. D.*

Giwdan, *a sort of little fish. H.S.*

G L

Glafoerion, *drivel, slaver, the foam of the mouth, spittle. From Poeri. The Eng. Slaver seems to be derived from our Glafoerion. Arm. Glaouri, to foam. Glaoaren, foam, froth.*

†Glafr, *flattery, saith H. S.*

Glaiad, *sing. Glaiaden, cow's dung dried up.*

Glaif, *a bill, a bill-hook. Hence the Eng. Gleave. D.*

GLAIN, *a gem, a jewel. Glain y nadroedd, Gleini nadroedd, snake-stones, or old Druid amulets or rings, adder-beads, call'd in Scotland, adder-stones, though made of glass. From the Irish, Glaine or Gioine, glass. Mr. E. Lhwyd thinks they were used as charms or amulets by our Druids of Britain. They are call'd also Maen glain, and Maen magl, because accounted good for a web in the eye.*

Glain cefn, *the back-bone.*

Glân, *clean, pure; cleanly, neat:*

also, fair, handsome; as, Merch lân. Gr. Καλός, Kalós. Also, holy; as, Yr Yspryd Glân; the Holy Spirit. So in Arm.
Glanhau, to make clean, to cleanse, to purify. Also, the same as Di-heuraw, to clear one's self of a matter laid to his charge. Ac o-ni's glanhau ei berchenawg, difwyn llwgr. K. H.
Glendid, cleanness, cleanliness, neatness: also, beauty, comeliness: also, purity, holiness.
Glanhiadur, a pair of snuffers.
Glann, the bank of a river. Greek, Ἀγιαλός, Agialos. Glann y dŵr, the water's side. Glann y môr, the sea-side, the sea-shore. Glann is also used in some places for a hill. Cynt y cwrdd dau ddŷn na dwy Lann. P.
Glanastr, pro Llanastr. Vid Llanastr. Glanastira. Vid. Gelynastira.
Glâs, blue, pale: also, green; as, Gwellt glâs. So in Arm. Also, grey, in the colour of beasts; as, Casgeg lās, a grey mare, &c. Heb. תכלת, Lashadh, viridis. Gr. Χλωρός, Chloros. Dav.
Glâs y dorlan, a bird called a king's fisher. E. Lh.
Glesni, blueness, greenness. Ar. Glasder.
Glasu, to wax green, to grow pale. So in Arm.
Glasar, i. e. Glâs-âr, land newly plow'd. From Glâs and âr.
Glaschwerthin, to smile, to simper, to smirk.
Glasdwr, milk and water to drink.
Glasiad dydd, the dawning or breaking of the day, the morning twilight. Ar lasiad dydd. 2 Kings vii. 7.
†Glastennen, Arm. a kind of oak-tree call'd by some, Holm; a scarlet-oak.
Glastorch, a leveret, a young hare.
Glaswawd, encomiasticon, R. M. ex Tal.

Glaswenu, and Glasowenu, to smile. From Glâs and Gwên.
Glaw, rain. So in Cor. and Arm.
Glawog, rainy. Hence the pl. Glawogydd, rains.
Glawio, to rain. So in Arm.
†Gledd, land. Unde Argledd, a lord. V.
Gleindid for Glendid, purity, holiness. K. H. Sef achaws y doethant y Garawys, wrth ddylyu o bawb fôd yn lân yn yr amser Gleindid hwmw. K. H. From Glân, pure, clean, a being changed into ei, as in Gleisiad from Glâs, Dadgeiniad from Dadgan, and the like.
Gleisiad, a kind of Salmon, a suin. From Glâs.
Glew, strong, stout, valiant, courageous. Ym mhôb gwlad y megir glew. P. A brave man is bred in every country. Omne solum forti patria. D. Caledach glew na maen. P. A valiant man is harder than a stone.
Glewder, Glewddid, and Glewyd, courage, fortitude, valour.
Glin, a knee. So in Arm. Gr. Γονυ, Gony. Ir. Glun. Corn. Pedn glin, i. e. Pen glin, or, Pen lin.
Glinogai, coŵ-wheat. H. S.
Glo, sing. Gloyn. So in Cor. and Arm. Also, a black stone. Heb. להל, Gehal, pruna, carbo. D.
Globwll, a coal-pit.
Globyn, a globe, a little globe.
Gloddest, riot, revelling, riotous living.
Gloddest, and Gloddesta, to revel, to riot, to live riotously.
Gloen Duw, a butter-fly.
Gloes, a pang, or pain. Gloeson angau, the pangs of death: also, a fainting or swooning, a trance. Gloeson, what one vomiteth or spueth up. Y gloesion, and Y gloesion mawr, and y gloesion llewyg, the falling-sickness.

Gloesya.

Gloesfygu, *to faint or swoon*. W. S. Matt. xv. *Also, to ach or smart*.
 Gloesyndod, *a loathing of any thing*, *saith* H. S.
 Glofer, *a trunk*. H. S.
 Glofoerion. *Vid.* Glafoerion.
 Glowty, *a cow-house*.
 Gloyn Duw, *a butter-fly*. Gloyn-nau Duw gleiniau dail. D. G.
 Gloyw, *the name of a man*. Lat. Claudius.
 Gloyw, *clear, bright*. Gr. Ἀγλαός, Aglaos.
 Gloywder, *clearness, brightness; cleanliness*.
 Gloywi, *to wax clear or bright: also, to brighten or to make clear and bright*.
 Glûd, (*adj.*) *that holdeth fast, tenacious, stiff, patient, diligent*. D.
 Glûd, *glue, paste*. So in Arm. and Cor. Gr. κόλλα, Kolla.
 Glwth, *gluttonous; a great eater, a glutton or greedy-gut*. Dau brÿd newynog a wna'r trydydd yn lŵth, P. i. e. *two hungry meals will make the third gluttonous*.
 Glythni, and Glythineb, *gluttony, gormandizing, greedy eating*.
 Glythinebu, *to gormandize, to eat riotously, to waste one's substance in riotous living*. Eraill a lythinebant ei dda ef. Eccles. xiv. 4.
 Glwth, *a couch, a bed*.
 Glwys, *kind, pleasant, fair, comely, pure, holy*. Gr. Καλός, Kalos. I eglwys Duw ein glwys dâd. Jolo. Mam lwys garuaidd, *mater pulchra dilecta*. D. Ddu in Benedicite.
 †Glyd, *a lord*.
 Glynu, *to cleave or stick fast, to stick to, to cling, to adhere, to keep close to*. Arm. Englennaff.
 Glyniadur. *Vid.* Cliniadur.
 Glynn, *a valley, a narrow low vale thick set with woods*. Ir. Gleann.
 Glynn Wrthaf, *the name of a valley*. Yno yr ymladdawdd Goreu

fab Cystenyn heifor 'ab Dysnedig dros Arthur.
 †Glyw, *a governor, a ruler*. Llywydd, *saith* Ll. Glyw Prydain, *the governor of Britain*. Glyw Powys. *It seems to be an adjective, sometimes, and to signify powerful, puissant, strong*.

GN

Gnawd, *a thing accustomed, a wont or custom*. Arm. Gnou, *known*. Gr. γνώσις, Gnoston. Gnawd o'i ryw gnwd ar ei ôl. T. A.
 Gnodawl, *accustomed*. Gnottaf, *most accustomed*.
 †Gnottâu, *to use, practise or accustom*. Canys gnottaai, *in regard it is usual*.
 †Gnaws! 2. *wh. nature, whence* Naws, *which is now in use*.
 †Gne, is Lliw, *saith* G. T. *a colour, dye or hue*. Chald. גוּן, Gauan, *colour*. Dav. Gne gwawn; gne gwynn. Hence Ne in compounded words and without composition. Ne feren. D. G. Ne carregryd nant. D. G. i ferch. Es blwyddyn am ne 'sblennydd. For. F. Lliw geirw rhÿd o brÿd a wnaeth brâd im gne, gnawd ferchog ymlyniad. Gr. M. Da. Cydne gwin. D. G. i ruddiau merch. Deune'r hâf, Deune'r eiry. Gloyw ne gwawn, Gwiwne lleuad, Gorne gwendon; liw hoywne Mair. D. G. i ferch. *Vid. ex. in Bore*.
 †Gnif, and Gniff, *grief, trouble, toil, painful labour*. Yn llafur dy Ddwylo, *a gniff dy galon y bydd dy ymborth, saith* God to Adam. Hist. Car. M. *In the poets it seems to signify battle and conflict, because of the labour and trouble*. D. Nid ofer gnif ym hogi maen, Ll. Hen. i. e. 'tis no vain labour for me to whet a whet-stone. Cwyddynt yngnif seithrif ser. N. 2. *wh.*

wh. the Engl. word Grief be hence derived.

Gnottai, *a circle about the sun, moon or stars.*

Gnottau. *Vid. Gnawd.*

G O

Go, *a prep. used in composition and signifying, somewhat; as, Gode-neu, somewhat thin; Gofudr, somewhat foul; Goddrwg, somewhat wicked, &c. Go, when set before substantives, makes them diminutives; as, Gobant, a little valley; Gofron, a little hill; Goflew, soft and tender hairs, such as first appear on the face of young people. The antients writ it Gwo. Gor is sometimes used in the same signification; as, Gorwyn, somewhat white; Gorddu, somewhat black; Gorddor, a little door; &c. Vid. Gor.*

†Go, *a nail. Gewin. V. q.*

Gobaith, *hope.*

Gobeithio, *to hope.*

Gobant, *a little valley.*

Gobed, *an andiron or cob-iron on which the spit turns.*

Gobell, (*adj.*) *somewhat far.*

†Gobell, (*subst.*) *the same as Cyfrwy, a saddle. Vid. ex. in Sawell.*

Gobennydd, [*q. d. a headstead*] *a bolster of a bed. From Pen, a head; as the Lat. Cervical from Cervix; and as the Gr. Προκεφαλαιον, Proskephalaion. Also, a cushion whereon we sit; A'r gobennydd a ddotter danaw yn ei gadair. K. H. It is also the termination of words, from Pen, the end.*

Gobr, and Gwobr, and Gwabr in S. W. *a reward, a recompence, wages or hire, a fee; a bribe. So in Arm. Heb. Copher, pretium. Dav. Gobr or Gwobr Cyfraith,*

K. H. a legal fee, i. e. a fee due to the judges from the party that had carried the cause.

Gobr Gwarchadw, *K. H. the sum of ten shillings, which a man, after he had returned from banishment, was obliged to pay to his relations for keeping his land for him during his absence, if, on his return, they deliver'd it up to him quietly. Merces terræ custoditæ nomine debita, nempe cxx denarii quos homo longo jam liberatus ex filio gentilibus suis solvere tenebatur, si portionem suam fundi quem custodiebant, quietè illi tradiderint. Wott.*

Gobr manag, *K. H. a reward for informing against one. Managwr a gaiff obr manag, sef yw, y ddegfed geiniog a dalo y peth a fanacco. K. H.*

Gobr merch. *Vid. Amobr.*

Gobr ysdyn. *The same as Cynna-fedd. Vid.*

Gobrwyr, *a reward. The same as Gobr.*

Gobrwyo, *to reward, to requite, to recompence. Arm. Gopraat, to reward, and Gopra, to hire.*

Gobryn, *desert or merit.*

Gobrinu, *to deserve, to merit. A ail goelio ei dwyllwr a obryn ei dwyllo. Hist. Car. M. From Go and Prynu, to buy.*

†Gobwyllo, *to provide, to procure. Vid. Pwyllo.*

†Gochawn. *Q. wh. from Go and Cawn, from Cael.*

Gochel, and Gochelyd, *and by contraction Gochlyd, to avoid, shun or eschew; to beware or take heed. Arm. Gwichaf. Gochelffordd, a retreat. Yn gochlyd tywynbryd tês. G. A. D.*

Gochrwm, *somewhat crooked. From Go and Crwm. Enfys ac echrys gochrwm. D. G.*

Godard, *a cup.*

Godacawg,

Godaeawg, *K. H.* it seems to signify a man of a lower rank than Taeog or Mab Aillt, i. e. a farmer or out-comer. Deuddeg erw i'r Mâb uchelwr ac wyth i'r Mâb Aillt, a phedair i'r Godaeawg. *K. H.*

†Godeb, a cave. *V. 2. wh.* it signify also pride or adultery from Gott.

Godech, to lie hid, to lurk, to shelter and hide himself. From Go and Techu, to lie hid.

Godechwr, a lurker.

Godechwydd, evening. *Monm.*

†Godedi, Girad. *q. V.*

Godidog, excellent, singular, extraordinary, passing good; but properly rare, unusual, from Odid. Gwerthfawr pôb godidog, *P. i. e.* every thing that is rare is precious.

Godidowgrwydd, excellency.

Godiff, to cast. *E. Lh.*

Godineb, fornication, incontinency, adultery. Some think it should be written Gwydineb, as derived from Gwŷd, vice. But *2. wh.* it be derived from Gott. *Dav.*

†Gododin. *q.*

†Godor, a delay, a stop, let or hindrance, an interruption; the delaying of judgment 'till further trial and another hearing. *K. H.* Discontinuance. Hence Diodor, continual, without intermission. It is derived from Go, and Torri, to break. Os cyttirogion a hola dir o gyttundeb, a chymmeryd cydoed iddynt, o bydd un heb ddyfod i'r oed, ac nas lluddio angen cyfreithiol, godor yw hynny ar ei gymdeithion. *Pr. Yn.*

†Godorun, the same as Godwrdd, noise, stir, tumult, Clywed godorun gwyr yn dyfod. *Mabin.*

Godre, a skirt, border, end or edge, the lower part. *Plur.* Godreon.

Godreon y llenn, the skirts of the veil. Godre mynydd, the foot or bottom of an hill. Ni bydd aro-

drydd ar odre, Prydain prydyddion arwyre. *P. M.*

Godremmydd, sight, aspect, look; prospect or view. It is derived from Drem. Godremmydd gwyr ar drimeirch. *Itb. Ddu.* Nid air i ymwan a'i odremmydd. *T. A.*

Godrig, a delay, a staying or tarrying; a dwelling, abode or habitation. From Go and Trigo. Y mae godrig ar y lleuad. *Caerm.* Y mae taring ar y lleuad. *Glam.* Spoken of the moon when in her decrease, and not rising 'till after night.

Godro, to milk. So in *Arm.*

†Godrudd, is Arfog, saith Ll. armed.

†Godryd, idem. *V.*

Godwrf, and Godwrdd, noise, a great stir, a bustle. *Gr. Odygmōs, Odyrmōs, mourning.*

Gody, *pl.* Godai, out-houses, sheds. *K. H.*

Goddaith, a great fire, a burning flame. Tân goddaith, *K. H.* Fire kindled in the month of March in furz, heath, briars, &c. Llosgi goddeithieu, *K. H.* to set fire in places overgrown with heath, broom, furz, briars, and the like. Goddeithio, to set on fire, to burn, to consume. Y ffam a oddeithiodd holl brennau'r maes, *Joel i. 19.* Fel y goddeithia ffam fynyddoedd, *Pf. lxxxiii. 14.*

Goddef, to bear, to suffer, to endure. *Arm.* Gouzaff or Gouzân. Goddef brawd, *K. H.* to acquiesce or rest satisfied with a judgment.

Goddef, permission, sufferance. Trwy oddef ydd â Cogail ym mraint Paladr. *K. H.*

Goddefedd, patience, forbearance, Goddefus, patient.

Goddeg. *2. wh.* corruptly for Gofeg, mind. Iddew heb gael ei oddeg. *H. K. Ll.* It signifies speech or utterance in Glamorganshire. Y mae

Y mae gwedi colli ei oddeg, *he hath lost his speech.*

Goddau, *an intent or purpose, a design, an aim or end, a resolution.*

Yr wyf ar oddeu gwneuthur hyn neu hyn, *I have a mind, or I am resolv'd to do this or that.* Ni ddlyir dirwy am ddim er goddeu heb weithred. *K. i. e. no fine is due for any thing for the intent without the deed.* Dy fardd dothyw i'th oddeu. *C. Dyniaddon defnyddiaist i'th oddeu En. Gw.*

Ni ddaw o'i oddeu, er ofn un angau. *Tal. concerning the wind. It is also the proper name of a man.* Cad Goddeu. *Tal. Goddeu a Rheged. Tal.*

Goddiwedydd. *Vid. Diwedydd.*

Goddiwes, and Gorddiwes, and Goddiwedd, and Goddiweddyd, *to overtake.*

Goddoli, *to give a maid a portion, Better Gwaddoli. Vid. Gwaddol.*

†Goddwr, *the same as Cynghorwr, he that giveth counsel or advice.* Chweched yw, Bod yn Oddwr i'r lleidr. *K. H.*

Goer, *for Oer, cold. q. d. Go-oer.* Lle ger dwfr, lle goer difwg. *D. G. Heb. קרר, Karar, and קור, Kor, frigus. D.*

Gôf, *a smith. Pl. Gofaint. So in Arm.*

Gofail, *a smith's forge. V. Vid. Gefail.*

Gofaniaeth, *the craft or trade of a smith.*

Gofal, *care, solicitude, thought, regard; charge.*

Gofeilaint, *cares, solitudes.*

Gofalu, *to take care of, to attend, to mind, to regard.*

Gofalus, *careful.*

Gofeg, *the mind, thought, will, affection.* Fy neges oedd fynegi, Fy ngofeg ddyn teg i ti. *B. Br.*

Gofer, *a rivulet or stream that runs*

out of a well, the current flowing from a spring. Vid. Merydd, and Diferu.

Goferu, *to flow or run out.* Gwaed gwyr goferai, gwyr onnwydd. *M. Br.*

Gofid, *sorrow, grief, trouble, misery, affliction. Heb. כאב, Ceev. Dolor. D. It is written also, Gofyd, and Gofud. Mi af heb ddim o ofud, I dreiglo werf draw i Glûd. L. G.*

Gofidiaw, *to grieve, to lament, to take on sadly.*

Gofidus, *full of trouble and misery, miserable, wretched, distressed.*

Goflawd, *scatter'd meal, mill-dust.*

Goflodi, *to scatter or sprinkle meal.*

†Gofram, *a challenge. V.*

†Gofras, *vile, base, contemptible. id.*

Gofregedd, *vain talking.*

Gofron, *a little mountain or hill, From Bron.*

†Gofrwy, *q.*

Gofuned, *a vow or promise made to God: also, a petition, a request. The same as Eidduned. Rhoi gofuneid, to make a vow. Gofunaid huaid yw hi. D. G. i'r ysgyfarnog. Heb. אוה, Auah, votum, desiderium. D.*

†Gofwy, *a visitation.*

†Gofwyo, *to visit.*

†Cofyged. *Vid. Myged.*

Gofyn, *to ask, to demand, to enquire.*

Gofyn, *a petition, demand or request. Heb ofyn heb ganniad, K. H. no leave being obtain'd or granted, i. e. privily.*

Gofynag, and Gofynaig, *desire, hope, trust, confidence, affiance. Ef a ofodes ei obaith a'i ofynag ynghynhorthwy Duw. N.*

Gofyslaw, *K. H. to handle with the fingers. From Bys.*

†Gofri, *is Urddaw, anrhydeddu, faith Ll. and D. P. To honour, to shew respect. Heb. פאר, Pheer, deco-*

decorare. Habet Taliesinus sæpe in istâ, ut videtur, significatione. D.
Gogan, *dispraise. Among the ancients it signified to presage, to prophesy, divine or foretell. Whence*
Disgogan, Darogan.
Goganu, *to dispraise, to disparage, to inveigh or speak bitterly against one.*
Gogangerdd, *a satyr, a lampoon. a libel in verse, an invective or satyrical poem.*
†Gogawn, and **Gwogawn**. *This word seems to be derived from the same radix as Digawn, and to be of the same signification; a filling or satisfying, he that filleth or satisfieth: also, powerful, mighty, strong, manly: or from Cael, to get, to obtain. Hence Anogawn, anwogawn, feeble, weak, not manly. Hence Cadwogawn, a proper name of a man, signifying, strong in battle.*
Gogawr, *food for cattle, fodder, stover. I have observ'd this word used very commonly in this sense in Cardiganshire. Gogawr yw yd wedi y cychwynner oddiar y tyfo arno, a gwair fych, a bresych, a tho tŷ, &c. K. H. Hence Ymogawr seems to be derived.*
†Gogelu, *to protect. E. Lh.*
Gogelyd, *the same as Gochelyd, to avoid; shun or eschew.*
Goglais, *a tickling. Gr. Γίγλισμος, Ginglismos.*
Gogleisio, *to tickle. Gr. Γίγλιζειν, Gingleizein.*
Gogledd, *the North. From Clêdd, the left: as, Dehau, which properly signifies the right, is used for the South.*
Goglud, *trust, confidence, affiance.*
†Gogo, **Gweddio**, *saith Ll. to pray.*
Gogof, *a cavern or cave, a hole or dark place under ground, a den. 2. wh. better written Ogof. Arab. Kehf, antrum. D.*

Gogofawg, *full of caverns or holes.*
Gogoned, *glorious.*
Gogoneddu, *to glorify.*
Gogoneddus, and **Gogoniannus**, *glorious.*
Gogr, *a sieve or sieve. Gogr rhuwch. Vid. Rhuwch.*
Gogrisbin, *somewhat dry. From Crisbin.*
Gogrynu, *to sift or sieve, to bolt or range meal.*
Gogusa, *to follow some sport or pastime, to do things that are vain, trifling and ludicrous. Gwag wy 'geisfaw gogusa, Eithr o'th waith athrawiaith dda. G. J. H.*
Gogwydd, *an inclining or bowing downward, a bending. From Cwyddo.*
Gogwyddo, *to incline, to bend, to lean towards, to decline or bow down; to be inclining downward or bending.*
†Gogwys, for **Gwŷs**, *i. e. Gwyddys, it is known.*
†Gogyfaddaw, *to threaten; to compromise. Y llew a egores ei enau i ogyfaddaw ei lyngcu. N. Cyflychwr yn gogyfaddaw nos yn ddiannod. Hist. Car. M. Nilâda gogyfaddaw, P. i. e. threatening will not kill.*
Gogyfarch, *conspicuous, easy to be seen. Craith ogyfarch, K. H. a conspicuous scar, i. e. one that is left on the face, hand or foot.*
†Gogyfiaw. *Vid. Cyfiaw.*
Gogyfnos, *late.*
Gogyfoed, *of the same age, time or standing.*
Gogyfurdd, *peer or equal, of the same rank, degree or condition. Y 12 Gogyfurdd o Ffrainge, the 12 peers of France.*
Gogyhyd, and **Gogyd**, *of equal length.*
Gogyhydu, *to make a thing of equal length, to equal in length.*
Gogylch, *circumference.*

Gogymmeriad,

Gogymmeriad, gogymmaint, of equal authority, of the same state or condition.

Gogymmrâff, of equal thickness.

†Gogyrfan, and Gogyrfen, the proper name of a man.

†Gogywed. Vid. Cywed.

†Goheb, to fight against. V.

†Gohebu, to speak, to say, to utter. From Go and Heb, or Eb. Whence Atteb, &c. Nith glyw neb yn gohebu, Nith wyl llwfr yn y dwfr du. D. G. i'r gleisiad.

Gohen, and Gwohen, obliquity or going aslant.

Gohilion, the out-casts of any thing, the small corn and other things taken out of corn in winnowing, refuse, trash, rissraff. Commonly Gwehilion, Ys gohilion hyn, this is but trash. Vid. Gwehilion.

Gohir, a delay, stay, stop, a delaying or putting off from day to day.

Gohir dadl, a demurring in an action at law.

Gohirio, to delay, to prolong, to linger, to defer the time. Heb. אָהַר, Ahar, to delay. Dav.

Gohybu, to forbid, to hinder. Vid. Hybu.

†Golaith, the same as Llaith, death. Ni ellid ei olaith. Dan. Hence Anolaith, diolaith.

Golch, a washing; urine, piss or stale.

Golchion, filth washed off from any thing, dish-water or water that hath been used in washing dishes or other vessels.

Golchi, to wash. So in Arm. Chald. לָלַח, Chalal. Dav.

Golchwraig, and Golchyddes, and Golchuries, K. H. a landress, a washer-woman.

Golchbren, and Golchffon, a spattle or battoon to beat cloaths in washing, a batting-staff, a wash-beetle.

Gold, Gold mair, marygold. Vid. Herbas.

Goleu, and Goleuni, light. So in Arm. Vid. Llug, and Gwawl.

Goleu, (adj.) bright, light, clear; lightsom, manifest, evident. Chald. גָּלִי, Geli, manifest. Dav.

Goleuad, a light, any light body that gives light, a luminary.

Goleuo, to give light, to shine, to enlighten, to illuminate. Arm. to dart lightning.

Goleuddal, a candlestick.

†Goleurwydd, light. Vid. Lleu-rwydd.

Golfynhir, Vid. Gylfynhir.

†Golfan, Lib. Land. a sparrow. So in Arm.

Golinio, to beat with the elbow or knee. From Glin.

†Golo, and Gwolo, Cyfoeth, wealth, riches, saith D. P. But Dr. Davies thinks it signifies, profitable; profit, advantage, benefit; to be profitable, to profit, to avail; and derives it from the Heb. לָיַץ, Iangal. Arm. Gollo, to cover, a coverture; and Golo, void. Hence Diolo, goloi, goloed, and Anolo, unprofitable, a word used in Powys.

Golochwyd. Vid. Golychwyd.

Golochwydwr, a religious man, an hermit. E. Lh.

Golofof, spittle. Pl. Glofoerion. H. S. Vid. Glafoerion.

†Golofrydd, Dialed, V. vengeance.

Golosgi, to burn somewhat or a little, to singe.

Golosged, burning, singeing; wood somewhat burnt.

†Goluch. q.

Golud, riches, wealth. Golud Jo, the wealth of Job. Mae'n llêd olud y Bedo, A'i glôd ef nâ golud Jo. L. G.

Goludog, rich, wealthy.

†Golwch, is Gweddi, prayer, saith D. P. Hence Golychwyd.

Golwg.

Golwg, *sight, an aspect; a look, an appearance, a view: the eye. Pl. Golygon, the eyes. Vid. Llug, and Eglwg. Heb. גָּלַגַּל, Galah, to reveal. Dav. Gr. ὀφθαλμός, Iomicè, oculus.*

Golygawd, *the sight.*

Golygu, *to behold, to view, to look upon, to see.*

Golygwr, *an overseer.*

Golygus, *ightly, that looks well.*

Golwrch, *a box. So W. S. Matt. xxvi. Golyrchaid o eli gwerthfawr a dywalltodd Mair Fagda-len am ben Christ. N.*

†Golwst, *an interpreter, saith H. S.*

Golwyth, *a chop of flesh, a piece, a collop, a rasber; a joint of meat.*

Golwython cyfreithiawl, *K. H. legal pieces, i. e. twelve pieces into which a stag in season called Cyllaig was divided, and these only were then called Golwython: For a piece of common flesh, that is used to be bought in the shambles, was called Cyhyryn. Hence it is evident that huntsmen had even in former times terms peculiar to themselves, which (forsooth) were not to be debased by common use. Hinc liquet venatores sua sibi jam olim vindicasse vocabula, usu vulgari (si diis placet) non temeranda. Wott. Vide Cyllaig. Da y gwe-ddai'r bêr i'r golwyth. P. The spit well becomes the joint, i. e. like cover like cup.*

Golwyth, *y frân, the milt in small beasts. R. M.*

†Golychu, *is Gweddio, to pray, saith Ll. Goruchel Dduw golychir ym mhôb lle. Jonas.*

†Golychwyd, *is prayer, saith Ll. supplication. W. S. Eph. vi. 18. It seems also to signify a hiding-place, a lurking-hole, saith Dav. Amfer i fwyd ac amfer i olychwyd. P. i. e. There is time for meat and time for prayer. Cyd lownach, difyrrach fu, Coed ol-*

ychwyd, cyd lechu. D. G. Nllecha yngolychwyd. D. G. i'r cariad.

†Golychwydol, *devout, given to prayer, religious.*

†Golychwydwr. *Vid. Golochwydwr.*

†Golyn, *the hilt, haft or handle of a weapon or tool. H. S.*

†Golleichiawg, *devout, &c. The same as Golychwydol.*

Gollewin, *the West. Vid. Gorllewin.*

†Gollychu. *The same as Golychu.*

Gollwng, *to miss, to let go, to loose, slacken, untie, to redeem or ransom, to absolve, to release, to free, to let loose: also, to draw (drink). Gr. Χαλάω, laxo, remitto; λύω, solvo. Heb. גָּלַגַּל, Chalats, laxare; גָּאָל, Gaal, redimere. Arab. حَلَّال, Chalal, solvere. Dav.*

Gollyngdod, *a releasing, a setting at liberty, a discharge or dismissal, absolution.*

†Gomino, *to cross. V. q.*

Gommach, *the shank or leg. Clâf yw'r droed, clwyf yw i dri, Clâfach yw'r ommach i mi. Rys Llwyd Brydydd. Adeiniog, edn bywiog bach, Wyd i mi, main yw d'omach. D. G. i'r benloyn.*

Gommedd, *to deny, to refuse.*

†Gomynnei, *too much. V. q.*

Gonest, *honest, in N. W.*

Gonestrwydd, *honesty.*

Gôr, *Gwaed-grawn, matter coming out of a putrify'd sore, corruption, corrupt or filthy blood. Arm. an ulcer. Gr. ἰχὼρ, Ichôr. Chald. גֵּרָא, Geraia, an alcer, an imposthume. Dav.*

Gori, *to breed filth, as a sore doth, to matter, to suppurate, to rankle or fester.*

Gorllyd, *full of matter and corruption.*

Gor, *a preposition in composition signifying Above; as Goror, the upper coast; Gorthir, the higher ground.*

ground, &c. In some compound words it enhanceth the sense and answers to Very; as Gorthrwm, very heavy; Goruchel, exceeding high; &c. It is sometimes the same as Go, somewhat. *Vid.* Go.

†Goradain. *Q. wh. winged.* Llyw goradain, gwalch goradain, Gwr goradain gwir a gredai. *L. G.*

Gorafun; better Gwarafun, and by contraction Gwrafun, to forbid, to prohibit; to grudge.

Gorair, an adverb, a part of speech that goes commonly with the verb.

Goralw, to call often. Hence Ymor-alw.

Gorasgwrn, a disease in the eye call'd a barw. *E. Lh.*

Gorawen, joy, gladness.

†Gorchafarwy, the dusk of the evening. *Vid.* Gorchyfarwy.

Gorched, very hard. From Gor and Caled.

†Gorchan, a charm or incantment. From Gor and Cân.

†Gorcheiniad, *Lib. Land.* an inchanter or charmer, a magician, a diviner.

Gorchaw, the son or daughter of a grand-child's grand-son or grand-daughter.

Gorcheifn, *pl.* Gorcheifnaint, children in the fifth degree or generation.

Gorcheft, excellency, a great action, an exploit.

Gorchfanad, and Gorchfanau, and Gorcharfanau, the jaws, the chops or chops, the gums, the palate or roof of the mouth.

Gorchfygu, to overcome, to vanquish, to master. *Dr. Davies* thinks it should be written Goruchfygu, or Gorchyfygu, as it is sometimes found written. *Aliquando legitur.*

Goffeigiaw. *Idem.*

†Gorchoddion, lords, masters.

†Gorchorddion, are Dieithriaid, saith G. T. strangers, foreigners;

who are not of our (Gosgordd) retinue, clan or people. But *Q. wh.* the same as Gorchoddion, chiefs or rulers, governors, lords, masters. From Gor, above.

†Gorchrain. From Gor and Crain. Gorchuddio, to cover, to hide. *q. d.*

to cover above: from Gor and Cuddio. Some write it Gorchguddio, but not rightly. *Merch weddw heb ymorchuddiaw. T. A.* Och Dduw deg orchuddio ei dâl. *L. G.*

Gorchudd, a covering, the cover of a thing.

Gorchwirio, to attest, to verify.

†Gorchwy. *q.* Nid gorchwy elw medelwas. *D. G.* Neud bedd dewrwalch gwledd daiar dywarchen, neu'm gorchwy rhwy trugar. *P. B.*

†Gorchwydd, the same as Cwyp, a fall. From Gor and Cwyddo.

Gorchwyl, work, labour, business, imployment. From Chwyl.

Gorchyfan, the palate, *H. S.* *Vid.* Gorchfanad.

†Gorchyfarwy, the dusk of the evening, the evening twilight.

†Gorchyflug. *Q. wh.* from Llug.

Gorchymmyn, a commandment, a charge, an injunction; a precept: also, to command, to enjoin, to bid or charge, to give order. So in *Arm.* From Gor and Cymmynnu.

Gordd, a mallet or beetle. *Arm.* Ordd. Gordd buddai, a churn-staff.

Gorddod, the stroke or knock of a mallet or beetle; a push or thrust with a churn-staff.

†Gordden. *q.*

Gordderch, a concubine, a paramour, a mistress: also, an adulterer. *O derfydd geni mab i wraig o'i gwr priod, a geni mab arall o'i gordderch. K. H.* So the poet, Na chawn fod yn ordderch yt. *D. G.* Gor-

Gordderchu, *to court, to woo, to seek one's love and favour.* Prid fwydd gordderchu pryd sêr; Pridach wedi y prioder. N. Mi a âf i ordderchu drosod, ti, ebe'r forwyn wrth y Iarlles. *Hist. Owain ap Urien. But now this word hath a bad sense, and signifies, to play the whore-master.*

Gorddetholwyr, *the choicest men.*

†Gorddi, *too much.* V.

†Gorddifanw. *Vid. Difanw.*

†Gorddifer. *2. wh. to drop fast. From Gor and Diferu.*

†Gorddifynt. *q.*

†Gorddigor, *state, condition, habit.*

†Gorddillwng, *to loose, to let go. From Gôr, and Dillwng.*

†Gorddin, *a flux, issue or flowing, a pouring out. From Gor and Dineu.*

†Gorddineu, *to pour out, to shed, to cast. Gorddineu gwaed, to shed blood. Gorddineu delw, to cast an image.*

Gorddiwes, *to overtake. Vid. Gorddiwes.*

Gorddu, *somewhat black. From Gor and Du.*

Gordduo, *to become blackish or darkish.*

Gorddor, *a little door.*

Gorddrws, *a threshold, in Anglesey; a hatch. From Corr and drws.*

Gorddwfn, *deep; an abyss, the deep. From Dwfn.*

Gorddwr, *the highest water.*

†Gorddwy, *oppression, violence, a pressing. Trais a gorddwy, violence and oppression. Porth orddwy, assistance against oppression and violence. D. To give assistance to the oppressor. K. H. Bôd yn Borth orddwy. ib. to help a murderer. It is reckon'd among the ways, by which a man becometh accessory to murder. Seithfed Affaith galanas yw, Canhorthwyaw y dyn a laddo y llall; a honno a elwir Porth*

orddwy. ib. Py geidw'r gorddwr rhag pob gorddwy. P. M.

Gorddwy, *and Gorddwyo, to oppress, to trespass, to press sore; to suppress. Hist. Arthur. Gorddwyai Duw y gerdd dant. G. Ll.*

Gorddwyn, *a mallet to drive wood or stone into the ground, a rammer.*

†Gorddyar, *noise, sound, roaring. From Dyar. Gorddyar eos. Gorddyar tarw, the bellowing of a bull. Gorddyar môr, the roaring of the sea. Ef mûd ef llafar, ef yn gorddyar. Tal. concerning the wind.*

†Gorddyfn, *a custom, manner or fashion.*

†Gorddyfnu, *to suck out, to draw out: also, to be accustomed, wonted or used to a thing. Ni châr gwaith nis gorddyfno. P. i. e. he loveth not work that hath not been used to work.*

†Gorddyfnaid. *The same as Gorddyfnu. Gorddyfnaid gwaed, to let blood, to open a vein. M. M. Mwy poen yw coffâu cyfoeth a phrydferthwch gwedi eu coller, nag yw dioddef anghenoctid heb orddyfneid esmwythder cyn no hynny. Galf. Also, desire, custom.*

†Goreber, *husbandry. q.*

†Gorebr, *a night-raven. H. S.*

†Gored, *sin. Corruptly written perhaps for Caredd.*

Goreilid, *a heavy burden, a grievance, pressure. Bwrw oddi wrthyd oreilid y cnawd. Bu. Beuno. Gwr y sy'n goddef y goreilid. Ph. Br.*

Goreilittio, *and Goreilidiaw, to burden, to be a burden. Cês fydd a oreilittio. P. i. e. He is hated that is burdensome.*

†Gorescydd, *Esgynnydd. V. q.*

Goresgyn, *to over-run, conquer, subdue. In S. W. it signifieth, To enter on an estate, to take possession,*

to possess. An entring upon one's estate, possession. And in this sense it occurs in the W. Laws. From Gor, and Esgyn. Hence Camoresgyn, usurpation, unjust possession. Goresgynnwr, and Goresgynnydd, a conqueror, a vanquisher. Goresgynnydd, a grandchild's grandson or grand-daughter. Gores, and Gorest, and in construction Ores, and Orest; as, Tîr Ores, waste ground, land not well inclosed and fenced. Goreth, a tent for a wound. Goreu, best. Pl. Goreuon, the best things. O'r goreu, very well. Goreugwyr, the great men, those of highest rank. Lat. Optimates. †Goreu, the same as Gwnaeth, he made. Y gwr a'n goreu, ac a'n gweryd. El. S. Goreuro, to gild, to lay over with gold. Goreuraid, gilt, gilded. †Gorewydd. Vid. Rhewydd. Gorfedd, sometimes for Gorwedd, to lie down. †Gorfeddawd, 2. wh. from Bêdd, a grave. Gorferw, the froth of any liquid thing when it boils, or bubbles in seething, dross, the refuse of metal tried in the fire. From Gor, and Berw. Ar lan gorferw mor dylan. Tal. †Gorflawdd. Vid. Blawdd. †Gorflwch, a cup, from its likeness to a box. From Gor and Blwch. Gorflychaid, a cup-full. Gorflwng, austere, wayward, sullen, morose, peevish. From Gor, and Blwng. Gorfod, to vanquish, to overcome. From Gor, and Bod. q. d. To be above. Y llafur a orfydd ar bôb peth. P. Labor omnia vincit. Gorfod is also used impersonally for, To be fain or forc'd to do a thing; as, Gorfu arnynt ddywedyd y gwir, They were fain or forc'd to speak the truth. Gorfod is also the same

as Bod dan or dros, i. e. To answer for, to satisfy; as, Gorfod gweithred, K. H. To make amends for damage. Gorfod anifail rhag clefyd, K. H. To warrant a beast free from a distemper. Gorfod, Gorfodaeth, victory, conquest, the upper-hand. Gorfodawg, a conqueror, a vanquisher, and she that vanquisheth. A mediator or umpire betwixt two parties. Sequester. D. A keeper. Custos. Wott. Mâch gorfodawg, K. H. He that is surety for another man's appearance. Gorfodogi, to sequester, to put into another man's hand as indifferent. Gorfodoccer y tir hyd y dydd a'r dydd, Let the land be sequester'd, &c. Stat. Ruth. Also, to suspend an office or magistrate. Gorfodogaeth, custody; the prisoner or party that is kept; the office of a surety, keeper or guard to whom the person that is kept is committed; also, the surety, bail or keeper himself. Custodia apud Jurisconsultos & personam custoditam, & officium fidejussoris cui Persona ista committitur, & Fidejussorem ipsum significat. Idem quoque Gorfodogaeth valet. Wott. Sequestration, arbitrement, management, wardship. Sequestrum, curatura, tutela. D. Also a suspension from an office. Gorfodtref, the thirteenth part of a manour or lordship, which is assign'd to no certain farmers. Est portio decima tertia Manerii nullis certis Colonis assignata. Wott.—Gorfodtref yw rhandiredd a gynnuller o dref uchelwyr a gyfarfyddo eu terfynau a therfyn y dref y bo y ddadl ynddi. D. ex K. H. Gorfoledd, triumph, great rejoicing, joy, gladness. Gorfoleddu, to triumph, to rejoice greatly. †Gorfygu. The same as Gorchfygu. Vid. Myg. †Gor-

†Gorfyn, and Gorfynt, the same as Cynghorfynt, envy, spite. *Q. wh. from Gor, and Mynnu.*

†Gorfynnawg, envious. *If it be written Gorfynnawg, it is from Gor and Mynawg. Vid. Mynawg.*

†Gorffeigio. *Vid. Gorchfygu.*

†Gorffreis and Gorffoys. *Q. wh. some old fibula or clasp. E. Lh. Mantell o bali melyn a gorffoys llydan yn y fantell. Hist. Ow. ap Urien.*

Gorffwyll, rage, fury, madness, folly. *From Gor and Pwyll. Write it Gorphwyll.*

†Gorffwyr. *Vid. Ffwyr.*

Gorffwyfo. *Vid. Gorphwyfo.*

Gorhendad, the great-grandfather.

Gorhenfam, the great-grandmother.

Gorhoen, joy, gladness.

Gorhéwg, rude, saucy, malapert; softish, tender. *Y rhiaid ddiorhéwg, Ar ael ddu, urael a ddwg. D. G.*

Goriain, *Tal. to cry out often. Frequentativum a Gawr.*

†Gorigwr, a dragon. *q.*

†Gorimin, a cleft or chink.

†Gorint, strangers.

Goris, beneath, under. *Acts xxvii. 16.*

†Gorling, a lord. *V.*

Gorlwch, a little box, a cup from its likeness to a box, a gally-pot. *A chymmeryd llonaidd gorlwch o wylment gwerthfawr. Hist. Ow. ap Urien. Vid. Gorflwch.*

Gorllawes, a hanging-sleeve. *From Gor and Llawes.*

Gorllanw, Llawn-fôr, full sea, the flowing in of the tide.

Gorllenwi, to fill, to be filled; to flow in.

Gorllewin, and Gorllewydd, the West. *Gyda'r llew o'r gorllewydd, Yn lle ydd el, ynnill ei ddydd. M. D. T.*

Gorlludd. *From Gor and Lludd.*

Gorllwng. *From Gor and Llyngcu.*

Gorllwydd. *From Gor and Llwydd.*

Gorllwyn, to follow after, to pursue.

Gormail, oppression, overcoming.

Gormeilo, to overcome; to be predominant; to oppress. *Os gormail un o'r pedwar defnydd ei gilydd, yna y bydd clefyd. M. M.*

†Gormant, is Dieithriaid, saith Ll. and G. T. *But Q. wh. rather great, huge, vast, high, lofty. q. d. Gormaint. Dav. His nominibus adjectum invenio, Ariant, teyrn, draig, creiriau, fant, gwr. Dav.*

Gormes, an oppression, violence, an encroachment; a plague. *Y gwr fydd ormes arno, the man is his oppressor, an usurper. K. H. Gormes oedd y Saeson ar wir ddlyed y Brutaniaid. Galf. Lleuad ormes, embolismus, Day. pan fo i3 yn yr un flwyddyn. D. Ddu.*

Gormesu, to waste or destroy, to oppress, to be burthensome to. *From Gor, ym, and Esu for Ysu.*

Gormesol, burdensome, given to trespass, oppressive, encroaching, wasting.

Gormod, and Gormodd, too much, over-much; too great, abundance, superfluity, excess. *From Gor, and Modd. q. d. above measure, immoderate. Vid. ex. in Bychod.*

Gormodedd, excess.

Gormwyth, the pose or rheum in the head, the murr or stuffing of the head after catching a cold.

†Gorne, colour. *Vid. Gne.*

†Gorober. *Vid. Ober, and Anober.*

†Goromil, a valley, saith V. *q.*

Gorod, for Gorfod, to overcome.

Goror, the higher coast, the upper region, the border or coast of a country, a confine. *Gr. Χωραι, Chôrai, ὄρειαι, Oreiai, mountainous regions. Pl. Gororau.*

†Gororwy, Ynghylech, about.

Gorpo,

Gorpo, and Gorpho. *The same as Gorfyddo, from Gorfod.*
 Gorphell, *far off, at a great distance, From Gor, and Pell.*
 Gorphen, *a full finishing or ending : also, to finish, to compleat or make an end of.*
 Gorphenhaf, *the month July. From Gorphen, and Hâf. Arm. Gowhereff.*
 Gorpherchi, *to honour, to respect, to reverence. From Gor, and Perchi.*
 Gorpherygl, *dangerous, perillous, very dangerous. From Gor, and Perygl.*
 Gorphwyll, *madness, distraction. Vid. Gorffwyll.*
 Gorphwylo, *to be mad, out of his wits, or beside himself, to become distracted.*
 Gorphwyllog, *and in K. H. Gorbwyllog, mad, distracted, out of his wits, beside himself.*
 Gorphwyso, *to rest, to take rest, to repose himself, to leave off or desist. From Pwyso. Syr. פוש, Push, quievit. Dav.*
 Gorphwysfa, *rest, a resting-place.*
 Gorphwystra, *rest.*
 Gorsaf, *a station or standing-place. Gorsaf arf, K. H. a place fit for laying up arms.*
 Gorsaf, *which is also written Gwae-saf, and Gorsaf cyfraith, and Gorsaf cyfreithiawl, K. H. a lawful exception. Exceptio legitima. Wott.*
 Gorsefyll, *to subsist, to insist.*
 Gorsedd, *a seat, a judgment-seat, a tribunal, a court of judicature. Gorsedd ddygynnul, Llŷs ddygynnull, K. H. Curia extraordinaria. Wott. Tair gorsedd freiniawg fydd, gorsedd brenhin, gorsedd esgob, a gorsedd a bad : canys pob un o honynt a ddyly dal gorsedd wrtho ei hun. K. H. Also, an old Tumulus or barrow. E. Lh. Arm. Goursez, slowness.*

Arab. *Curfi, solium, sedes, ab Heb. כִּסֵּא, Kisse. Dav.*
 Gorseddu, *to sit, to dwell, to sit in court.*
 Gorseddawg, or Gorseddog, *K. H. the king or his vicegerent in court, the lord under whom a court is held. Tridyn gorseddog yw Es-gob, ac Abad, ac Ysbytty. K. K. Also, a magistrate.*
 Gorseddwr, *K. H. an officer that is a foreigner. Officialis alienigena. Wott.*
 Gorsin, and Gorsing, *the post of a door. Taro gapan y drŵs fel y figlo'r gorsingau. Amos ix. 1. Adwaen bob gorsin, yngogof gorllewin. Tal.*
 Gorthir, *the higher part of a country, the upland country, the higher land. From Gor, and Tir. Saith randir fydd ym mhôb maenawl ym mro gyfannedd, a theirtref ar ddêg ym maenol orthir. K. K.*
 Gortho, *a covering, the roof of a house. From Gor and To, q. d. the higher roof or covering. Gortho is also taken for patience, the reason of which signification is drawn from the burden or load which covers the person that bears it ; but it should be written rather Gorthaw, silence, taciturnity, saith Dav. From Gor and Taw. Gwr da ei ortho, a patient man, bearing adversity patiently and with silence.*
 Gorthoi, *to cover, to cover above. From Gor, and Toi.*
 Gorthorch, *a collar or wreath, a torquis. From Gor, and Torch. Gorthorch ni wnaf ei gwrthod. Jolo.*
 Gorthorri, *to cut, to break, to chop off. From Gor, and Torri.*
 Gorthorriant, *a breaking, a fraction.*
 Gorthrech, *oppression, violence, a pressing. From Gor, and Trechu. Gorthrechu,*

Gorthrechu, *to oppress, to overcome, to get the better of one.*
 Gorthrych, and Gorthrychiad, *falsely written for Gwrthrych, &c.*
 Gorthrwm, *heavy, very heavy. From Gor, and Trwm.*
 Gorthrymmu, *to burden, to load, to oppress, to afflict: also, to be burdened, to wax heavy.*
 Gorthrymder, *heaviness, affliction, oppression, trouble, sorrow.*
 Gorthrymmwr, *an oppressor.*
 †Gorthowys, *from Gor, and Tywys, ears of corn.*
 Goruch, *above, over; upper, higher: also, rule, sovereignty. Ti a fyddi tan oruch gwr, saith God to Eve.*
 Goruchel, *high, lofty.*
 Goruchelder, *height, highness, loftiness.*
 Goruchaf, *the highest, supreme.*
 Goruchafiaeth, *victory, conquest, when one is become superior to another, supremacy: also, promotion, preferment.*
 Goruchion, and Goruchelion, *appearances of the heavens, ingendered in the air, as snow, hail, rain, flashes of fire, &c. meteors.*
 Goruchwiliad, *to oversee, to take care of, to see to a business.*
 Goruchwiliwr, *one that hath the charge to oversee any business, an overseer, a steward.*
 Goruchwiliaeth, *a taking care for or looking to a thing, the oversight of workmen, &c. stewardship.*
 †Gorug, and Goruc, *the same as Gwnaeth, he did; he made. Ef a oruc Coron iddaw, he made him a crown. Gorugost rydost rediad. D. G. Vid. Orug.*
 †Gorugaw, *the same as Gorchfygu, to overcome.*
 †Gorun, *2. wb. upper, higher. From Gor, and Un.*
 Gorwaered, Gowaered, and Gwaered, *a descent, a down-hill. Heb. מורד, Moradh, a descent, a pre-*

cipice, a declivity. I wared, and I waered, below, beneath. Heb. ירד, Jarad, to descend. Dav.
 Gorwag, *vain, empty, frivolous.*
 Gorwagedd, and Gorwacder, *vanity, emptiness.*
 Gorwagclod, *vain glory.*
 †Gorwain, *the end or extremity of any thing. V.*
 Gorwedd, *to lie down. So in Arm. Heb. גהר, Gahar, prosterne se. Dav. Gorfedd is more seldom used in the poets.*
 Gorweddiad, *a lying down.*
 Gorwlad, *K. H. a foreign country, any country not subject to the prince of whom we are then speaking. Thus Powys was Gorwlad to the men of North Wales in the times of the princes of Powys. It is thus called perhaps as if Goror-wlad, a bordering country.*
 †Gorwu, *for Gorfu, he overcame.*
 †Gorwyd, *the same as Gorfuoſt, thou hast overcome.*
 Gorwyd, and Gorchwyd, *a reaching or vomiting.*
 †Gorwydr, *a hoar-frost. V.*
 †Gorwydd, *a stately horse; a steed, a palfrey.*
 †Gorwyddawd. *The same as Gorwydd. Ar orwyddawd berth ydd ymborthaf, Ll. F. I shall be carried on a beautiful horse. For Ymborthaf is here from Porthi, to carry.*
 Gorwyllt, *very wild.*
 Gorwynn, *somewhat white, a little whitish.*
 Gorwyr, *a great-grandchild. From Gor, and Wyr.*
 †Gorwyrain. *Vid. Arwyrain.*
 †Gorwyſo, *to call out. V.*
 †Gorwythawg, *angry, in a chafe. From Gor, and Gwythawg. Vid. Gwyth.*
 Gorychion, *meteors. Vid. Goruchion.*
 Gorymdaith, *to walk, to walk abroad, to travel.*
 Gorymddwyn,

Gorymddwyn, *comprehension, to comprehend, to conceive: also, the adding or putting in of a day in a leap-year. Embolismus. Dav. Dieu gorymddwyn, the odd days of leap-years, intercalary days.*

Goryn, *a push, a pimple, a little wheal or blain. From Gôr.*

†Gorysgalawg, *in large bowls, saith E. Lh.*

†Gorysgwr, gwasgfa, *a pressing, a pressure. From Gor and Ysgwr.*

Ni ddyly neb roddi gorysgwr ar ych ei gilydd heb ei gennad. *K.H.*

†Goryw, *the same as Gorfu, he [Gc.] overcame. As, Deryw for Darfu. Serch ar Ifor a'm goryw. D. G.*

†Goryw, *the same as Gwnaeth, he did. Galw ar JESU, dra fu fyw, Ac ar y grôg a oryw. L. G.*

Gosail, *an under-pinning or ground-filling, the foundation or groundwork. Gosail carr, a piece of timber pinned to the beam of a dray or sledge, when it is worn out.*

Goseilio, *to under-pin, to make a foundation underneath, to lay the foundation, to prop. Goscilio carr, to under-pin a piece of timber to the beam of a dray or sledge, when it is too short.*

†Gosbaith. *Q. wh. from Paith.*

Gosdeg. *Vid. Gosteg.*

†Goseb, and Gwoseb, *a gift or present, a hansel.*

Gosgedd, *a shape, form or figure. Yn y Sacrament y gwelir gosgedd y bara a'r gwin yn ei heilun eu hunain. N. Y dieifl a ymrithiant yngosgedd angylion da, i dwyllo dynion. N. It is sometimes written Gosgeth. Diameth osgeth o wisg eurdde. P. M.*

Gosgeddig, *goodly to see, beautiful, fightly. Whence Anosgeddig, deformed, mis-shapen.*

Gosgo, and Gwosgo, *oblique. Vid. Osgo.*

†Gosgordd, *a train or retinue of attendants and followers, a multitude of clients; a guard; a tribe or family. Vid. Cosgordd. Ir. Tascor. Cor. Kosgar, lads, youth. E. Lh. Gosgordd brenhin yw 36 o wyr, sef 24 fwyddog, a 12 gwestai, heb law ei deulu a'i wyrda a'i gerddorion. K. H. Pan welodd Lly'r nad oedd gantho nemawr wrth ei osgordd, ond ei fod ar ei drydydd, cywilyddio a wnaeth. A'i ferch Cordeila a ddanfonodd iddo aur ac arian yn y allai gynnal deugain marchog wrth ei osgordd. Galf. Dŷn gosgordd, Lib. Land. a client, retainer or dependent. Cochwisg ei osgordd. C. Vid. Trefgordd, in Tref.*

†Gosgryn, and Gwosgryn. *From Go, ys, and Crynu. Whence Ymosgryn, ymosgreinio, commonly Ymysgrwynio, ymosgrain, Gwosgryn is also the same.*

†Gosgymmon, *fewel, any matter which is easily set on fire, or where-with fire is kindled or kept burning. Wedi cassael gosgymmon o'r tân, ni ddiffoddes nes llosgi'r Castell a Gwrtheyrn ynddo. Galf. Un o naw affaith tân yw ceisio gosgymmon. K. H. Vid. Dylofyn.*

†Gosgymyan, *to scatter or disperse. V.*

†Gosgynnen, *scatter'd.*

Gosle, and Goslef, *a voice. Vid. Oslef. Also, the throat. Gafael yn ffyrnig ufydd, Ac islaw rhwng gosle'r hydd. G. J. H. i filgi.*

Gosod, *to put or set, to lay or place. Hebrew, יצא, Jatzag; and שות, Shath, ponere. D.*

Gosod, *a statute, a constitution, a decree or ordinance. Gosodau dynion, human ordinances. Arab. Gazam, Statutum. Dav.*

Gosod, *an assault or onset: also, to set upon, to assault, to attack. Gochel*

chel gosod Frolo a orug Arthur.
N. Torri ei phen, Ag isarn ar
un gosod. D. G.

Gosod, and Gosodiad, a site or sit-
uation, position; posture. Un osod
wyf a'r nodwydd, yn y blwch.
L. G.

Gosodedigaeth, an axiom, a maxim,
a principle. K. H. Gosodediga-
ethau, constitutions, ordinances.

Gosog, a goss-hawk. Rhoi 'ddwyf
it' foliant yr hawg, A deisyf ar-
nad osawg. H. D.

Gosper, the evening: also, evening
prayer. So in Arm.

Gosson. From Go, and Sôn.

Gosteg, silence; hearing, attention.
Gosteg mewn cerdd, The assay,
trial or proof that musicians use to
make, before their instruments or
voices fall in tune. Gosteg ar y
maes, K. H. Silence in court, li-
terally, silence in the field, because
the greater causes, pertaining to in-
heritances, used to be tried in the
open air, on the land that was in
debate. Ar osteg, K. H. Pub-
lickly, after having proclaim'd si-
lence. Vid. Osteg.

Gosteg, pl. Gostegion, banns of mar-
riage.

Gostegu, to keep silence, to command
silence; to become quiet, still or
calm. Heb. שָׁתַק, Shathak, and
הִשָּׁח, Hashach, filere, tacere. Gr.
Σιγᾶω, taceo, fileo. Arab. Shit-
tuck, silentium. Chal. שָׁדַק, She-
dac, quiescere. שְׁדוּכָא, Sheduca,
quies. Dav.

Gostegwr, the cryer of a court who
commands silence.

Gostwng, to descend, to come down;
to alight or light off; to humble,
abase or bring down; to be hum-
bled or abased. Arab. Tanga,
obedire; & in alia conjugatione,
Istatanga. Item Wadanga, Sub-
jicere. Et Chald. Syr. Arab. سَدَّ,
Sagad, se prosternere, ingeniculare,
flectere se. D.

Gostyngiad, a humbling or abasing,
humiliation.

†Gosymddaith, and Gosymmaith,
provisions, victuals, a Viaticum.
Perhaps from the obsolete Ir. Goth
or Gos, meat, victuals, and the
Brit. Ymdaith, Siommwyd fi am
osymmaith. D. G. i ddrwg gyn-
hauaf.

†Gosymddeithio, and Gosymmei-
thio, and Gosmeithio, to give one
victuals, to supply one with provi-
sions. Rhefrau, was mwythau,
a'th osmeithia. D. G. i R. Meigen.

†Gosymmerth. q.

†Got, and Goth, pride. Lib. Land.
Heb. גָּאוֹן, Geuth. D. But 2,
whether it signifies also an adul-
terer, a fornicator, whence Godi-
neb. D. Tynghedfen gwraig ott.
P. i. e. The fate of an adulterous
(or of a proud) woman. Gwell
cynnwys gott nag un lleidr. P. i.
e. It is better to bear an adulterer
than a thief. Gott gyda gott a
boenir. Br. Paul. An adulterer
with an adulterer (or a proud man
with a proud man) shall be tor-
mented. Gwae ot o'i drafod yn
y dyddiau. Gr. Yn. and 2, wh.
hence Godeb.

†Gothus, Lib. Land. proud.

Gotiar, a coot, a moor-ben. Vid.
Cotiar.

†Gottoyw, a spur. Arm. Quentr.
Gr. Κέντρον, Kentron. A wisg o
aur ei ottoyw. Lly. hén. Aro etto
aur ottoyw. Jolo i'r Mortimer.
A gottoyw aur a gait ti. O. Ll.
M.

Gowci, a jack-daw.

†Gowhereff, Arm. the month July.
Gowenu, to smile. From Go, and
Gwenu.

Gowni, a basting stitch. i. e. Go-
wni. From Go and Gwni, a seam.

Gowni ar gwrr y genau. D. G.

†Gowrni, Arm. a great grand-child.

†Goygwy. q.

D d

†Gra,

† Gra, Yw ysgarlad gwynn, *saith* Ll. *A sort of fine cloth.*

Gradell, *an iron plate to bake cakes upon, a bake-stone; a grate.* Crates. D.

† Gradur, is Iôr, *saith* Ll. *lord.* Nunquam legi, *saith* D.

Grâdd, *a degree, a rank or quality; a pace, gate or manner of going.*

Dysgu grâdd i henfarch. P. Ab Heb. דָּרַג, Darag, *incedere.* Chal.

דָּרַג, Dargan, *gradus.* Arab. Darag, and Darga, *gradus.* D.

Graddwr, *a graduate.* Graddwr Eglwys, K. H. *a clergyman.*

† Graen, *lamentable, mournful.*

† Graendde. *idem.* Vid. De.

Graesaw. *The same as Croesaw.*

† Grafais, *a chink, a crevice.*

Grafil, *a barrow.*

Grafol, or Graffol, *a writing-pen, a graver.*

Graian, *gravel, gross coarse sand.* Arm. Grouan, *sand; Grouanen,*

a pebble. Heb. עָפָר, Ngnepher, *dust.* Dav.

† Graid, is Llosg, *saith* G. T. *According to others the same as Gwayw.* Hence Digraid, *greidiawl.*

† Graiff, is Trugar, *merciful, pious, saith* Ll. *According to others, Buchedd, a life.* Vid. Craiff.

† Graiff, Cerydd, *correction, reproof, chastisement.* Hence Angraiiff.

† Grain, is Gorwedd, *saith* Ll. *to lie down.* Rather Crain. D.

† Grain-fys, *the ring-finger.* H. S.

Gramadeg, *a grammar.*

Gramadegwr, *a grammarian.*

Grân, *a gloss or lustre, as of cloth; the grain of wood, leather, &c.*

Garwino grân gên a grûdd, *Fallledr dan y llwydwydd.* Rhydderch S. Llewelyn.

† Grann, *the eye-lid or cover of the eye.* Hence Amrant.—Gnawd mann ar rann cynnifiad. P. A

mark is used to be on the eye-lid of a warrior. Tros fy fy ngrann, *bedchwelan lif, Try deigr am wr tra digrif.* D. G.

Grâs, *grace.* Ac o ras y gwir JESU. D. G. Vid. ex in Gre. Gr. Χαρις, Charis.

Grafol, Grasus, and Grasufol, *gracious.*

Grau. Vid. Crau.

Grawn, *grain; berries.* Sing. Grownyn, *a grain.*

Grawn, *the hard row of a fish.*

Grawnt, Caer Grawnt, *Cambridge.*

Grawnwin, *grapes.* Est vox a peo-
tericis minus peritè composita. Ad
rectas compositionem regulas dici de-
buit Gwinrawn; sed quia ista vox
non est pronunciata facilis, ob nō
concurrentes, antiqui istam com-
positionem numquam admiserunt, sed
dixerunt, Grawn gwin. Dav.

Grawys. Vid. Garawys.

† Gre, *a herd, properly of mares, a stud of mares for breeding.* Gre gyfreithawl, *dêg caseg a deugaint ac ysdalwyn.* K. H. Caseg re, *caseg rewys, ibid. a mare kept for breeding.* Equa gregalis. Wott. Gre in Arm. *signifies the same as Bagad, several, a troop, a herd.* Gre fyngawg, *the herd that has a mane.* M. Br. Gre sy iddo, *gras eiddun, A meirch pa'm na rydd i'm un.* Jolo.

† Greawr, *a herdsman or keeper of such a herd.* Pl. Greorion. Cylch greorion, *a tribute or tax paid yearly by vassals or tenants towards maintaining such herdsmen.* Vestigal a Vassallis annuatim pensitandum ad sustentandos horum gregum Custodes, quod in Libro Censuali Arvonensi sæpius memoratur. Wott.

† Greon. 2. wh. pl. of Gre.

Greal, *a certain historical book containing various histories.* Rhodi-
ais i'th geisio iaith ddigasog, *Mal y greâl*

y greâl myn y grôg. D. G. An-hawdd oedd gael y llyfr rhag an-amled oedd. D. A fu i Emrys o femrwn, Ni chaid le i holl chwedlau hwn, Sain Greal yn Iâl yn oedd, &c. L. M. i Elisse ap Gr. ap Einion yr hwn a wyddai lawer o Ystoriâu.

Greddf, *nature, disposition.*

Greddf, *to be born with or bred in one, to be in one's nature. To become so customary as to seem to be innate, inbred or connatural.*

†Gregar, *Engl. Duad, to cackle as a hen.*

Greilidiaw, *is Gormeilo, gorchfygu, saith Ll. and D. P. to overcome. Vid. Goreilid.*

†Grel, *Lib. Land. a lake or standing pool, a pool for watering herds. From Gre and Llyn.*

Grem, *a murmuring, the crashing or gnashing of the teeth of a beast in eating or chewing the cud.*

Gremial. *Vid. Grymial.*

†Gresi. *q. Gwae a'i gweles yngresi, Gŵr diwael mewn trafael tri. Jolo.*

Gresyn, *miserable, lamentable, doleful. Grief, pain.*

Gresyndod, *compassion, pitifulness.*

Gresynol, *miserable, wretched.*

Gresynu, *to take pity or compassion upon, to pity, to be sorry for one, to grieve.*

Greu, *Caer Greu, a city somewhere in the North of England mention'd in W. MSS.*

Gridyll, *a grid-iron.*

Griddfan, *to groan, to make a lamentable noise, to mourn, to grieve: also, groaning, sighing, lamentation.*

†Griff, *or Griff, yw Arglwydd, saith G. T. Gruffudd griff gwa-ywrudd gwiwryw. Ll. B. H.*

Griff, *a tad-pole, a young frog.*

Griffwn, *Aderyn egriff, a griffon.*

Grill, *a noise, a crashing, a gnash-*

ing, the creaking of a door. Arm.

Grill, *an iron grate.*

Grillian, *to crash, to creek, to screek.*

Gris, *a step, a stair. Pl. Grisiau.*

†Gris, *a skirmish, a battle.*

Grisial, *crystal: a kind of glass or precious stone, frozen (as is thought) into that bright substance. Hoedl y grisial i'th dâl du. L. G.*

Grifiant, *idem. Bliant yn y grifiant grys. D. G. Vid. Crifiant.*

Gro, *gravel, gross coarse sand.*

Groeg, *Greece.*

Groeg fawr, *Græcia Magna, part of Italy inhabited by the Greeks, used in W. MSS. for Italy.*

Gronan, *to groan, to complain.*

Gronyn, *a grain. The singular of Grawn. Arm. Greunen.*

Grûdd, *a cheek.*

Grûg, *heath or ling. Heb. ערער.*

Gnergar, *verso y in G pro more & abjecto finali. Dav.*

Grugiar, *a beath-ben. Pl. Grugiair, beath-fowl.*

Grugionyn, *an emmet, ant or pismire.*

Drut, *grit, gravel. Grut oer yw, gweryd tir âr. D. G. i'r eiry.*

Grwgach, *and Grwgnach, a murmuring, and to murmur. Gr.*

Γογγυσμός, Gongysmos, *a whispering, a murmur. Heb. רגן, Ragan, to mutter, to whisper. D.*

Grwnn, *a ridge or land between two furrows. Mîl o rynneu o wna filldir, K. H. a thousand ridges make a mile.*

Grŵn, *the groaning or cooing of doves. Hence Grwnach, the same as Grwgach.*

Grwndwal, *a foundation or ground-work.*

Grwyth, *a murmuring: and Grwytho, to murmur. W. S. and J. D. R. Whence Dirwyth, without murmuring. W. S. Phil. ii.*

†Gryd, *a battle, a fight, an engagement.*

Grydian, *to grunt*. Gr. Γρυζειν, Gry-
zein, *from* Γρυ. *Also, to murmur*.
W. S. Luke v.

Grydwst, *to murmur*. W. S. *ibid*.
Vid. Crydwst.

†Grygnant, *strength*.

Grym, *strength, force*. *It is used al-
so adjectively, strong, mighty*. Gei-
rieu grym, K. H. *important words,
words of moment*. Heb. גִּרְיָם,
Gerem, *os, offis, est enim forte*.

Grymio, Grymmiaw, and Grym-
mio, *to be able, to avail*.

Grymiol, and Grymmus, *strong*.

Grymmusdra, *strength, mightiness*.

Grymial, *to brawl, to scold, to mur-
mure at, to mutter and grumble*.
From Grem. A grymial o'm
gwal a'm gwâs. S. Kyf.

Grymialog, and Grymialus, *scold-
ing, murmuring, grumbling*. Tri-
pheth ni bydd eu heilrhyw, Gry-
mialog a ferchog fyw. D. G.

†Grymseirch, *horse-trappings*. *Vid.*
Gwrymseirch.

Gryngian, *to mutter, to grunt*. Gryn-
gian y bydd gwrengyn bâch. L.
Mon. i'r dylluan.

Grÿr, *a bird called a heron or hern*.
Vid. Crÿr.

Gryw, *the Greek tongue*. Gwir fu
'ngryw ac Ebryw gael. L. G.

G W

Gwaſty, K. H. *a vacant house, a
house not inhabited; the contrary
to which is, Ty cyfannedd, a
house inhabited*.

Gwachelyd. *The same as* Gochelyd.

Gwachul, *lean, thin, for* Go-achul.

Gwâd, *a denial*.

Gwadu, *to deny*. Chald. כַּדִּיב, Cad-
div, *he lied, he deny'd*. Arab.
Gahad. Dav.

Gwadn, *the sole of the foot: also,
the ground-work or foundation, a
base, a pedestal*.

Gwadnu, *to sole, to set soles*. Gwad-

nu hofanau, *to sole stockings*. *Also,
to lay a base or foundation*.

†Gwadwynt, *to fight*.

Gwâdd, *a mole or wont*. Arm.

Goz. Cor. Gwddâr. *An quasi
Gwâdd y ddaear? E. Lbwyd*.

Gwaddeg melin, *that thro' which
the meal falls from the mill-stones
to the meal-trough*.

Gwaddog, *grounds, lees, dregs, the
sediment of liquor*.

Gwaddol, *a portion or dowry, money,
goods or lands given with a wife
in marriage*.

Gwaddoly, *to portion or to give a
maid a portion*.

Gwae, *wo to*. So in Arm. Chald.
וַי, Uvai. Gr. Οὐαί, Oyai.

Gwaed, *blood*. So in Arm. Gwaed
cyn delwad, K. H. *the embryo in
the womb, before its parts are
formed*. Fœtus qui sanguine tan-
tum constat; ad literam, Sanguis
ante lineamentum, seu formationem
membrorum. Wott. Gwaed ddi-
llad. *Vid.* Creulyd.

Gwaedu, *to bleed, to run with blood*.
So in Arm. *Also, to blood, to
draw blood; to let blood*. Os ar
draed, ar ddewr gwaedu. L. G.

†Gwaedffreu, *a battle*. E. Lh.

Gwaedlyd, *bloody*.

Gwaedlydiaw, and Gwaedlydu, K.
H. *to make bloody, to imbrue or
sprinkle with blood*.

Gwaedling, and Gwaedlif, *a flux or
issue of blood*.

Gwaedogen, *a black-pudding, a blud-
ding*. So in Arm. Cor. Gwdz-
hygan.

Gwaederw, Erw'r gwaed, *the acre
of blood or the bloody acre, the field
of blood*. *It is the name of a place
in the MS. hist. of Gr. ap Cynan*.

†Gwaedraidd, *2. wh. a bloody spear*.
From Gwaed and Rhaidd.

†Gwaedtyar. q.

Gwaedd, *a cry or shout*. Gr. Γόε,
Goos, *mourning*.

Gwaedd,

G W

Gwaedd gwlâd, K. H. *the cry of the country: one of the three names of an apparitor.*

Gwaeddi, *to cry out aloud, to bawl, to shout or make a shout.* Gr. Γοάω, *to groan, to deplore.*

Gwaeddan, *the proper name of a man.* Vid. ex. in Cerrynt. Gwiwddyn wyd Gwaeddan ydwyf. D. G.

Gwaeddolef, *to cry out, to cry often: also, a noise, an out-cry, a shout, a cry, a crying out.*

Gwæg, *a buckle or clasp.* 'Tis a word of two syllables, Gwa-eg. 2. wh. from Gwau. Vid. ex. in Gem.

Gwael, *base, vile, ignoble, coarse, of no value or account.* Gr. Φαῦλος, *vilis.* Heb. קלל Kalal, & קלה, Kala, *vilis, spretus, vilipensus fuit.* Dav.

Gwaelbeth, *a trifle, a thing of no value.*

†Gwaeleddawg. q.

Gwaelu, *to wax faint.* Glam.

Gwaelod, *a bottom: also, dregs or lees.* So in Arm. It is derived perhaps from Gwael, *vile, because dregs are in the bottom.* Also, Gwaelod and Gwaelodion, *the grounds, settlement or sediment of any liquor.*

Gwaelodi, *to settle, sink or go to the bottom.*

Gwaell, pl. Gweyll, and Gwehyll, *from Gwau, a knitting-pin or knitting-needle, a crisping-pin, a bodkin, a skewer.*

Gwaëllu, and Gwahellu.

Gwaell neidr, *a horse-jy.* In Anglesey, Gwas neidr. R. M. *A water-spider in Caermarthenshire.*

Gwaeolin, Llefrin. q. V.

Gwaer, *simple.* H. S. Vid. Gwâr.

Gwaered, *a descent, a down-hill.* The same as Gorwaered. Heb.

יָרַד, Jarad; Arab. Ward, *to descend.* Dav. Trwy geurydd neitio'r gwaered. H. K. i farch.

G W

†Gwaes, *to affright, saith H. S.*

†Gwaefaf, yw Warant, *saith Ll.* Vid. Arwaefaf. *Also the same as Gorfaf.* Vid. Gorfaf. *It is taken also in a wider sense for an answer.* Tri Gwaefaf y fydd. K. H. Tria sunt Responsum genera. Wott.

†Gwaefafwr, K. H. Nawddwr Brenin, *a man under the king's patronage.* Vid. Cledren Gwaefafwr.

Gwaeth, *worse.*

Gwaethaf, *the worst.*

Gwaethu, Gwaetháu, and Gwaethygu, *to impair or make worse: also, to be impaired or made worse.* So in Arm.

†Gwaethl, *strife, contention, debate.* Whence Cywaethl.

†Gwaethlfan. q.

Gwaettir, K. H. *land of blood.* So were the lands call'd, that were alienated for to make compensation for murder and man-slaughter.

Gwâg, *empty, void of; vain, frivolous.* Heb. בָּקָק, Bakak, *to evacuate, to empty.* Dav.

Gwagedd, *emptiness; vanity, uselessness.*

Gwaghau, *to empty, to make void or empty.*

Gwagelyd, *the same as Gochelyd, to avoid, to shun.*

Gwagelawg, *wary, cautious, heedful, circumspect.*

Gwaglwyf, sing. Gwaglwyfen, *a linden or teil tree, called in some counties of England Bast, because they make ropes of the bark of it.*

Gwagoned, and Gwagonedd, *vanity.*

Gwagr, *the same as Gogr, a sieve.*

Gwagsaw, *immodest, vain, light, wanton, fluttering.* From Gwâg and Sâf, *a standing.*

Gwagsawrwydd, *levity, vanity, immodesty, wantonness.*

Gwahan, and Gwahaniaeth, *distinction, difference, diversity; a separating,*

rating, separation, setting apart.
 Ar wahan, *apart, asunder, one from another: also, dispersed.*

Gwahanu, *to sever, separate, part, divide, put asunder, or one from another, to distinguish or put a difference. From Go, and Hân.*
 Arab. Ganah, *separare, discernere.*
 Dav.

Gwahanedig, *that may be divided or separated.* Vid. Da.

Gwahanrhedol, *distinct, separated.*

Gwahanglwyf, *the leprosy.*

Gwahardd, *to forbid, to prohibit.*
 Heb wahardd heb erbynddywed-
 yd, K. H. *nemine contradicente,*
none gainsaying. Also, to check or
chide. E. Lh. Heb. גָּרַע, Ga-
 rang, *to forbid.* Dav.

Gwaharddedig, *forbidden.*

Gwahell. Vid. Gwâell.

Gwahennu, *to cast out, to pour out,*
to empty. Vid. Gwehynnu.

Gwahennydd, *he that poureth out.*
 O gymynydd dy goed hyd wa-
 hennydd dy ddwfr, *from the*
bever of thy wood unto the drawer
of thy water. Deut. xxix. 11.

Gwahawdd, and Gwahodd, *to bid*
or invite guests; a bidding or in-
viting.

Gwain, *a scabbard, a sheath, a case.*
So in Arm. and Cor.

Gwair, *hay.* Gr. Χόρτος, Chortos.
 Heb. כָּר, Car, *a meadow.* D.

Gweirio, *to be made hay.*

Gweirglawdd, or Gweirglodd, *a*
meadow or hay-field. From Gwair
 and Clawdd. Sef yw Gweir-
 glawdd, *tir difwyniant namyn ei*
wair, a chlawdd yn ei gylch.
 K. H.

Gwair, *the proper name of a man,*
from the Lat. Varius; as Gwain
from Vagina; Mair from Maria;
Gwenwyn from Venenum.

†Gwais, *servants.* Pl. from Gwâs.

Gwaifg. *The same as Gwisgi.*

Gwaith, *work, labour, pains; work-*
manship: also, a battle, a fight.

Gwae hwynt-hwy yr Ynfydion,
 Pan fu waith Faddon. *Italiesin*
concerning the battle of Bath fought
between the Britains and Saxons
in the year 495.

Gwaith, *a turn or course.* So in
 Arm. Heb. תָּו, Ngeth, *y ver-*
so in G, ut in Gomorrah. Dav.
 Hence Unwaith, *once; Dwywaith,*
twice; Teirgwaith, thrice, &c.

Gwaith goddu, *on purpose, designed-*
ly. Vid. Goddau.

Gweithio, *to work, to labour.*

Gweithiwr, and Gweithydd, *a work-*
man.

Gwaith y gwenyn, *checker-work.*

†Gwaith fuddig, *a conqueror, a van-*
quisher, he that hath overcome.
 From Gwaith, and Buddyg;
 whence Buddugoliaeth.

Gwaith y prŷf, *a push or swelling*
in the tongue of beasts. It is o-
therwise called Llyffan dafod.

Gweithred, *an action or deed, a fact,*
an act.

Gweithrediad, *working, operation.*

Gweithredu, *to act, to make, to ef-*
fect, to work.

Gwaitheroedd. Vid. Gweitheroedd.

Gwâl, *a place where beasts a resort*
to lie; a bed or couch, a lodging.

Gwâl Ysgyfarnog, *a hare's form.*
 I'th weled ŵr i'th wâl da. D. G.
 i'r cyffyllog. Yn lle fyndal, yng-
 hylch ei wâl, gwelid carpiâu.
 Br. F. G. i GRIST JESU.

Gwâl, *a wall.* The antients said
 Gwawl. Gwawl Severus yn y
 gogledd. Heb. כֹּתֵל, Cothel, pa-
 ries. Dav.

Gwala, *enough, sufficiency, fulness,*
a belly-full. Some say Gwaly,
 gwal, *un walyeid o fwyd, one re-*
past. Hence Diwala, unsatiable.
 Ac odid, *mor ddrwg ydwyd,*
 Gael fyth *un gwala o fwyd.* N.
 Angel a'i rhif yngwaly rhâd. L.
 G. Gylf rhŵth y gŵr gwalfawr
 hwn. N. Gr. ἡλῆς, Halis.

†Gwa-

- †Gwalaed. *q.*
 †Gwalaeth. *q.*
 †Gwalabr. *q.* Gwalabr haul glo-
 yw wybr yw hi. *D. G.* i'r seren.
 †Gwaladr, is Arglwydd, *saith Ll.*
a lord. Hence Cadwaladr, *a pro-*
per name of a man, q. d. a leader
or general in war, he that bears
rule in war. From Cād, and Gwa-
 ladr.
 Gwalc, *a bush of hair, the hair of*
the head. Cuddigl dan y gwalc
 addwn. *G. Gl.* Yn walc goru-
 wch ei thalcen. *G. D. T.* i wallt
 merch. Gwalc carr, *part of a*
sledge that holds up the load, and
to which the rope is ty'd Gla-
 morg.
 Gwalch, *a hawk.*
 Gwalchmai, *the proper name of a*
man.
 Gwald, *a hem, a skirt.* *H. S.*
 †Gwales. *Q. wh. the same as Gwâl*
and Gwely.
 †Gwalstod, *an interpreter.* A gly-
 waist ti a gânt Gwrhir, Gwalstod
 pôb iaith gywir, A wnêl dwyll
 ef a dwyllir. *Englinion y Clywed.*
From the Engl. Walsted. E. Lb.
 Gwâl, *defect, want, need, indigence:*
sometimes also, negligence, ill look-
ing to a thing, carelessness, heed-
lessness. Arm. Gwall-legad, *neg-*
ligent.
 Gwallus, *negligent.*
 †Gwallaw, and Gwallwaf, *to pour,*
to pour out, to draw. Ar. Goullo,
empty, void; Goulloet, empty'd.
From this word are derived Tywall,
Tywallt, and Darllaw. Gr. 'Av-
 λω, Antlao.
 †Cwallawgair, *K. H. a culpable*
word, an error committed in pleas
or pleadings. Gwallawgair yw yr
 hawlwr a gollo ei hawl o wall.
K. H. Digwyddaw yngwallaw-
gair, K. H. inter placitandum er-
rare. Wott. Dywedyd ar ei
 wallawgair, *K. H. to affirm in*
word only.

- Gwallgôf, *madness, distraction.*
 Gwallgofi, *to wax mad, to be out of*
one's wits.
 †Gwalling, *a gown; a cloak.*
 †Gwallofi, *to pour out.* Vid. Gwa-
 llaw.
 †Gwallofiad, and Gwallawfwr, *a*
drawer, a butler, a tapster, a
brewer. Dau lygad fwrth yn
 gwrthgrif, Diystyr wallaw-wyr
 llif. *D. G.*
 Gwallofain, *want, need, indigence,*
defect, failing. From Gwall. Gw-
 ell Efa wrth bawb rhag gwallo-
 fain. *L. G.*
 Gwallt, *the hair of the head.*
 Gwalltog, *hairy, having long hair.*
 Gwammal, *light, fickle, unconstant,*
wavering, unstable. Cerdd wam-
 mal fu'r myngial mau. *D. G.*
 Gwammalder, gwammalrwydd, and
 gwammaliaeth, *unconstancy, insta-*
bility, unsteadiness, lightness.
 Gwân, *a prick, a piercing, a stab, a*
pricking.
 Gwanu, *to prick, to pierce, to stab,*
to fix, to stick, to thrust in. Ef a'm
 gwanpwyd â gwayw, *I have been*
pierced with a spear. Gr. Kentân,
 Kentân, *to prick, to goad.*
 Gwann, *weak, feeble, faint, infirm,*
 Corn. Gwadn.
 Gwanhau, and Gwannhychu, *to en-*
feeble, to weaken; to be enfeebled
or weaken'd.
 Gwanaf, *a lay, a row.* Yn wana-
 fau'n Nineswr. *R. N.*
 Gwanafog, *frequently used for, mo-*
rose, peevish, froward, angry. Bet-
 ter Gwynafog from Gwÿn.
 †Gwanar, *LORD.* Peidiwch, gwy-
 byddwch mai fi yw, Eich unig
 Dduw a'ch Gwanar. *Edm. Prjs*
in Ps. xlv. 10.
 Gwanas, *a prop, a stay or support, a*
clasp; also a placing or fixing. *K.*
H. From Gwanu, to fix, to stick.
 Trwy 'mrest, o bydd trwm yr
 onn,

onn, Mae gwanas i'm gwayw union. *T. A.*
 Gwaneg, a form, fashion or shape. So in Arm. Eiliw gwaneg, tonn am garreg. *En. Off.*
 Gwaneg, a wave, surge or billow. *Pl. Gwenyg.* Rhyfgyr morwaneg, *The violence of the sea-wave.* Gr. M. D. Amrant ar y mem-rwn tēg, Fal gwennol ar fol gw-aneg. *D. G. Arm. Gwageu.*
 Gwaneg, *K. H.* a part of a stag which is reckon'd among the Golwythion. *Vide Cyllaig; and vide Golwyth.*
 Gwanegu, to issue or flow or run out, to overflow. Mân ddagrau caru-eiddferch yn gwanegu o'i lygaidd. *Pryd Mab Duw.*
 Gwangaidd, a kind of fish call'd Suins. Sing. Gwengyn.
 Gwanc, greediness, voracity, greediness of eating. Arab. Gawa, esuriens. *D.*
 Gwancio, to eat greedily.
 Gwancus, greedy, voracious, ravenous.
 Gwanwyn, the spring-time. Gwae-anhwyn. Cynddelw. Corn. Gwainten.
 Gwâr, mild, gentle, meek, tame.
 Gwaredd, and Gwarder, gentleness, mildness, meekness.
 Gwardigenus, and Gwareddawg, mild, courteous, meek, gentle, humane.
 Gwareddowgrwydd. *The same as Gwaredd.*
 Gwarr, the hinder part of the neck, the nape of the neck. Heb. עֶרֶךְ, Ngaraph. *D.*
 Gwargaled, stiffnecked.
 Gwargaledrwydd, stiffneckedness, stubbornness.
 Gwarrog, a yoke. Arm. Goarag, a bow. Goarag an glaw, the rainbow.
 Gwaradwydd, disgrace, discredit, dishonour, disparagement, shame, reproach. Also the same as Wyne-

bwarth. *Vid.* Heb. גִּדּוּפָה, Gedupha, convitium. *D.*
 Gwaradwyddo, to disparage or discredit, to dishonour: also, to defile, to soil. Glamorg. Heb. גִּדָּף, Gadaph, probis afficere. *D.*
 Gwarafun, commonly Gorafun, to forbid, to prohibit, to let or hinder; to begrudge. Heb. גָּרַע, Garang. *Dav.*
 Gwarafun, *K. H.* The same as Arlludd, a disquieting or disturbing.
 Gwarandaw. *Vid.* Gwrandaw.
 Gwarrant, a warrant; a warranter. Auctoritas; auctor. *Wott.* 'Tis an antient British word. *Est antiqua Vox Br. Habet D. G. sæpe. & G. Ll. & O. Ll. M. & c. & K. H. Dav.* Cynwan llu yn llew i'th welfant, Cadr eryr i'th wŷr yn warrant. *P. M.*
 Gwarantrwydd, a warrantise or warranty, an avouching. Cêd gyflwydd gwarantrwydd gwir. *Ll. B. H.*
 Gwarau, and Gwarae, and Gware, to play, to game: also a play or pastime, a game. Gwarae Gwyddbwyll, *vid.* Gwyddbwyll. Gwarae towlbwrrdd. *Vid.* in *T.* Gwarae ffristial, *vid.* in *Ff.* Gwarae minddu manddell, a certain sport or play wherein the fingers are mov'd up and down very swiftly. *Micare digitis. D.* Gwarae broch ynghôd, lle y rhoe'r trechaf y llall mewn côd. Gwarae argae coed, which is call'd also Twrneiment, and Gwarae gwyr Troia, jousts and tournaments, the tilts. Tri gwarae ymdrech oedd gan y Britaniaid gynt, Gwarae ymfang, ac ymdaflu ag afalau dur, ac ymdynnu ar draws tanau. Gware rhaffan. *K. H.* Crediderim hunc esse ludum quem nos vocamus Anglice, Swinging. *Wott.* Gwarae cadr frwydr argae coed, A phelyder yn ddiffaeloed. *R. G. Er. Od*

Od ai di i'r deau dir, Ti fydd
cytbar, fâr y farn, Broch ynghôd,
braich anghadarn. D. G. i G. Gr.
Fy lle yn gware ddyddgwaith.
L. G. A gware pelrhe â phen
Saeson. Tal.

Gwarchad, and Gwarchadw, and
Gwarchod, to keep, to ward, to
watch or guard, to preserve, to
look to, to attend. Gwarchod y
ty, Guide the house. 1 Tim. v. 14.
From Go, ar, and Cadw. For in
all words compounded in that man-
ner o is changed into w, as some-
times among the Latins; as Quaxo
for Coaxo. Gwarchadw a cha-
dw ac ychydig, &c. L. G. Y ferch
ni chwsg a'i gwerchyd, A garaf
yr hâf ar hŷd. D. G.

Gwarcheidwad, a keeper, an over-
seer, a warden or guardian; he
that holds or keeps another man's
land with his consent. K. H. Tri
gwarcheidwad tir, 1. Arglwydd y
disgynno tir iddo wrth farwolaeth
y perchennog, hyd oni ddelo'r
etifeddion i ofyn eu dlyed. 2. Cy-
detifedd hyd oni ddelo ei gydeti-
feddion i ofyn eu dlyed. 3. Y
neb y rhodder tir atto hyd oni
ddeler i'w ofyn. K.

Gwarcheidwadaeth, wardship, guar-
dianship. Yfdyn gwarcheidwada-
eth, K. H. An investing or giving
possession to one as a feoffee in trust.
Investitura fideicommissaria. Wott.

Gwarchodaeth, custody, keeping, tend-
ing, charge; watch and ward.

Gwarchae, to shut up, to besiege, to
clap in prison; to pound cattle. K. H.
Oerchwedl yw ym ei warchae
Gorwedd ym maenfedd y mae,
D. G. It is written also Gwar-
chau. From Go, ar, and Cae or
Cau; as, Gwarchadw, and the
like.

Gwarchae, a prison, a jail; a siege,
a leaguer, the besieging or block-
ing up of a town: also, a pound to

pound cattle in. K. H. In legibus
Septum significat. Angl. a pound.
Wott.

Gwarchaeedig, confin'd, besieged.

Gwared, and Gwaredu, to deliver or
rescue, to release, to free, to save,
to preserve from danger or wrong.
Ni weryd iddo, it will do him no
good, it will not avail him.

Gwared, a deliverance, a setting free,
a release, a riddance, a redemption,
a remedy or cure.

Gwared, the skin wherein any young
thing is wrapped in the matrice,
the after-birth or burden. Glam.

Gwaredigaeth, a deliverance.

Gwaredwr, and Gwaredydd, a de-
liverer, a saviour, a redeemer.

Gwaredigenus. Vid. Gŵar.

Gwareddawg. Vid. Gŵar.

Gwargred, Gweddill, the remain-
der, rest, or remnant, reliques, orts,
leavings.

Gwario, to spend or lay out money.
Pa ham y gweriwch arian am yr
hyn nid ydyw fara? Isa. lv. 2.

Gwarogaeth, and Gwriogaeth, ho-
mage, a surrendry.

Gwarth, reproach, shame, dishonour,
disgrace, scandal. Heb. חרפה,
Cherpah. Dav.

Gwarthau, to disgrace or disparage,
to dishonour.

Gwarthauedig, reflecting, scandalous.

Gwarthâad, K. H. the same as Sar-
hâad, injury, wrong.

Gwarthaf, the top, summit or surface
of any thing. Gwarthaf helm,
The top of a helmet.

Gwarthaf. Vid. Gwrthaf.

Gwartheg, cows.

Gwarthflawdd. Vid. Blawdd.

†Gwarthofiad, a brewer.

Gwarthol or Gwarthawl, a caution
or provision. Also what is given
in exchanging things that they may
be equal on both sides. Yr ych-
waneg wrth gyfnewid deubeth,
something to boot.

Gwarthrudd, *disgrace, reproach, shame. The same as Gwarth. Vid. Wynebwarth.*

Gwarthruddio, *to disgrace or disparage, to dishonour. The same as Gwartháu. Os o brudd i'm gwarthruddiodd. D. G.*

†Gwarwyf, *a play. V.*

†Gwarwyf, *a mischief, disaster. id.*

Gwâs, *a servant. So in Arm. It properly signifies a youth, a lad, whence the old proverb, Am gwym্প hên, chwerddid gwên gwâs. It was in this sense the ancients used it, and so it is used still in Glamorganshire, when they say, Gwyr a Gweision, for men of all sorts.*

Gwâs ystafell, K. H. *a gentleman of the bed-chamber; a groom of the chamber; a chamberlain.*

Gwâs gwŷch, *a brave, dauntless, valiant man.*

Gwâs y dryw, *a titmouse. Vid. Sywydw.*

Gwâs y neidr. *Vid. Gwaell y neidr.*

Gwâs y fierri, *a goldfinch.*

Gwafaid, *of or belonging to a servant, servile.*

Gwafanaeth, *service, attendance.*

Gwafanaethu, *to serve, to do service.*

Gwafanaethgar, *serviceable.*

Gwafanaethwr, and Gwafanaethydd, *a man-servant.*

Gwafanaethwraig, and Gwafanaethyddes, *a maid-servant.*

Gwafgwydher, *valiantness, courage, manhood.*

Gwafarn, *litter laid under horses, &c. Ni yrrir y gwir o'i garn, Nid a'n us dan ei wafarn. L. Mon. Also, a booty. A thi a fyddi yn wafarn iddynt. Hab. ii. 7.*

Gwafarnu, *to strew or put litter under horses or other beasts.*

Gwafdrawd. *Vid. Gwastrawd.*

Gwâsg, *a squeezing or pressing. It is used also for the place where the girdle is ty'd about the middle, be-*

cause the clothes are there press'd close together. Hence the English Waist is derived.

Gwâsg, *a press. Pl. Gweisg.*

Gwasgu, *to squeeze, to press. So in Arm. From Ys gwasgu comes the Eng. Squeeze. Rab. קסח, Masak, abjecto M & præposito G loco spiritus, Gasak. Heb. קסח, Ngasa, pressit; & קסח, Ngasac, oppressit, vim fecit. Arab. Saki, anxit, afflixit. Dav.*

Gwasgar, *a scattering, a dispersion.*

Gwasgaru, *to scatter, to disperse. Whence the Eng. Scatter. Greek, Σκορπίζω, Skorpizo.*

Gwasgod, *a shadow or shade; a shelter. Vid. Cysgod.*

Gwasgodi, *to shadow or shade, to over-shadow or cover with shade; to shelter.*

Gwasgawdwydd, *an arbour, a bower.*

Gwasgwyn, *the country of Gascoigne.*

Gwasod, Buwch wasod, *a cow that seeks to take the bull.*

Gwaftad, *even, level, plain, constant, steady.*

Gwaftadedd, *a plain, a champion or plain ground, evenness, equality.*

Gwaftadfod, *a constant habitation, constancy, rest, repose, quiet. From Gwaftad and Bod.*

Gwaftadrwydd, *constancy.*

Gwaftattáu, *to make plain or level, or even, to smooth; to rest.*

Gwastraffu, *to scatter, to consume and waste, to squander.*

†Gwastrawd, K. H. *a groom of the stable, an equerry, the yeoman of the stirrop. He brought his horse and held his stirrop to the king, when he mounted; and was also the lackey or footman, and ran on foot by the king's side, while the king was riding. Gwastradion afwyn, i.e. The grooms of the rein, and the master of these was called Pengwastrawd, The master of the horse. From Trawd. Y pengwastrawd*

trawd a gaiff groen ŷch y gauaf, a chroen ŷch yr hâf i wneuthur cebystrau i feirch y brenin. K. H. Gwastrawd afwyn, a lackey, a foot-man, literally, The groom of the rein.

Gwatwar, and Gwatwor, to mock, to scoff, to jeer, jibe or jest at, to play upon one: also, a mock, a mockery, a scorn or sport, a mocking or laughing to scorn. A'r gwatwar cynnar y câd. D. G.

Gwatworgerdd, a mock, a scoff, a merry taunt, jeering irony; a mocking-stock.

Gwau, to weave. So in Arm. To knit; as, Gwau hofanau, to knit stockings.

Gweydd, and Gwehydd, a weaver. Corn. Gweiadar. Ar. Guiader.

Gwaudd, a son's wife, a daughter-in-law. Corn. Gwhidd. Arm. Gouhez, a brother's wife.

Gwaun, a meadow, a down. S. W. A mountain meadow. N. W. Planities montana. D.

Gwawd, praise, a poem in commendation of a person, an encomiastick or copy of verses in one's praise. It is used in this sense by Edm. Pr. in Psal. cviii. 1. Parod yw fy nghalon, O Dduw, O parod yw fy nghalon, Canaf it' a dadganaf Wawd, O fawl fy nhafawd ffyddlon. But the common meaning of this word now is, mockery, scorn or sport, scoffing, jeering.

Gwawdio, to praise properly, but now it signifies, to mock, to scoff.

Gwawdydd, and Gwewdydd, a praiser, he that praiseth another in verse, an encomiast, a poet.

Gwawl, light. Hence the pl. Gwo-leu, as it was written by the ancients; whence Goleu now in use. Vid. ex. in Gwyll. Gwisg ei phen fo'r ffrwd wenn wawl. D. G. i'r llong.

Gwawl, a wall, a trench. Gwawl

Severus, the wall which Severus drew across the island between Deira and Albania. Galf. i. e. from Tinmouth to Solway Frith, extending from the German to the Irish sea for 80 miles, to keep out the Caledonian Britains. Concerning which wall an ancient poet writes thus, Gorug Severus waith cain, yn draws, dros ynys Brydain, Rhag gwerin gythrawl, gwawl fain.

Gwawn, the spider's web on herbs and trees.

Gwawr, the break of day, dawn. Heb. אור, Or, lux. Vetus Gr. Αὔρα, Ayra. Daw.

Gwawr, a heroe, a worthy.

†Gwayar, a lord. V.

Gwayw, a spear, lance or pike, a javelin; also the rod of the apparitor, which he used in summoning persons to appear. K. H. Also, a stitch in the sides or any part of the body, the gripings of the guts. Pl.

Gwaywyr, and commonly gwewyr. Gwewyr esgor, the pangs or throws of a woman in travail.

Gwaywawr, a spear-man, a pikeman.

Gwaywffon, a spear or pike.

Gwccw, the cuckoo, the cuckoo's tune.

Gwden, a wyth. Better Gwyden, i. e. Gwydden, from Gwŷdd.

Gwddf, the neck, the crag. Commonly Gwddwg. Arm. Gouzoug. C. Codna. Codna wydn, a weasel; which answers to the Welsh Bronwen. E. Lh. Gwddw is also used frequently. Ei wddw eilwaith oedd olwyn. T. A. i farch.

Gwddi, a bill to cut bushes, a hedging-bill. Better Gwyddi, from Gwŷdd, am ei fod yn torri brig gwŷdd. D. Vid. ex. in Curan.

†Gwddor, a bridge, saith H. S.

Gwe, a web of cloth, a covering. Thence Gweu, to weave, Gwe'r cop-

coppyn, *a cobweb, a spider's web.*
 Gweccry, *weak, feeble.* A phawb
 a hena fal henwisg weccry. *D.*
Ddu in Psal. cii. 26. Onid yr
 ARGLWYDD a adeilada y ty, O-
 fer fydd llafur ei adeilwyr a gw-
 eccry. *Id. Ps. cxxvii. 1.*
 Gwechyr, *a lid or shutter.* *Vide*
Gwerchyr.
 Gwedi, and Gwedy, (*adv. and conj.*)
after, when. Gwedi dywedyd o
 hono hyn, efe a dawodd. *It is*
also a preposition, as Gwedi cyn-
hauaf, after harvest. So in Arm.
 Gwedn; *the fem. of Gwydn.*
 †Gwedresif, *a kind of lizzards, ene-*
mies to serpents, saith H. S.
 Gwêdd, *a mein; the look or aspect;*
form, shape or fashion.
 Gweddaidd, and Gweddus, and
 Gweddol, *handsom, sightly, fash-*
ionable; seemly, decent, comely,
graceful.
 Gweddu, *to become; to seem.* Fe
 weddai, *it seems.* Glamorg.
 Gwêdd, *a yoke.* Ymostwng dan
 wêdd CHRIST, *to submit one's self*
under the yoke of CHRIST. *B.*
 Gwensf. Hence Dyweddi, and the
 Eng. Wed.
 Gweddawg, *yoked, joined or coupled*
together, wedded. Newyddwe-
 ddawg, *newly married.* Card. and
 Caerm.
 Gweddol, *accustomed to the yoke.* E-
 bol llwdn asen weddol. *W. S.*
Matt. xxi.
 Gweddi, *a prayer.*
 Gweddio, *to pray.*
 Gweddill, *the remainder or remnant,*
reliques, orts, leavings. *To leave*
a remnant.
 Gweddillio, *to leave a remnant.*
 Gweddw, *single.* Heb. יָחַד, Ja-
 hadh, *alone, solitary.* Dav. Gwr
 gweddw, *a single man.* Gwraig
 weddw, *a widow now; but it*
signified anciently a single or un-
married woman, a maid. Sarhaad
 gwraig weddw cyn gwra o honai,

hanner sarhaad ei brawd yw.
K. H.
 Gweddwi, *to deprive, to bereave, to*
make one a widow.
 Gweddwdod, *a single life.* Gwêll
 hir weddwdod na drwg briod.
P. Also, widowhood. Ac a ddi-
 ofgodd ddillad ei gweddwdod.
Judith x. 3.
 Gwefl, *a lip, a blabber-lip.* Cor.
 Gwelf. Gr. Χείλος, Cheilos.
 Gwefr, *amber whereof beads are*
made. Glain gwefr. Gwallt dyn
 befr o liw gwefr gwŷch. *D. Ed.*
 Gwefus, and Gwéus, *a lip.* So in
 Arm. Dwys oedd dwy wéus he-
 ddyw. *D. G.* Dwywes aur deu-
 weus arian. *H. D.*
 Gwegi, *vanity, emptiness, levity,*
trifles. From Gwâg.
 Gwegian, *swagging.* The same as
 Honcian.
 Gwegil, *the hinder part of the head,*
the noddle.
 Gwegilsyth, *stiff-necked.*
 Gwehelyth, *the flock of a tribe or*
family, or the tribe itself, race,
lineage, extraction.
 Gwehilion, *the refuse or winnowings*
of corn, &c. trash, rissraff. Y
 mae gwehilion i'r gwenith. *P.*
 Gwehydd, *a weaver.* *Vid. Gwau.*
 Gwehyn, *pouring out, he that pour-*
eth out, emptying. Rhâd wehyn,
the shedder of grace. Cig wehyn.
 Gwehynnu, *to cast out, to empty, to*
pour out. Gwehynnu anadl, *to*
breathe out, to pour out breath.
 Gweiddi. *Vid. Gwaeddi.*
 Gweilgi, *the sea, the ocean.* Ehe-
 diaid nef a physgod y weilgi. *D.*
Ddu in Psa. viii. 8. Tywod y
 weilgi, *the sand of the sea.* Cêll
 arglwydd yw'r weilgi, *P. The sea*
is the buttry of a lord. Also, *a*
land-flood, a torrent. Breck.
 †Gweilging, *a beam, a pole, a perch,*
a crutch, a stake. Gweilging a-
 rian ar y ddwyfforch, ac ar y
 weilging llymysten. *N.*

†Gwelig, a wine-press. Gr. *Ληνός*, Lenos.

†Gweiling, *Prês melyn*.

Gweilydd, empty, void, vain, voluntary. Arm. Goullo, void. Llw gweilydd yw dyfod o'r colledig at y dŷn a dypio, a chrair gantho, a dywedyd, Tyng i Dduw a'r crair na ddygaist y peth a'r peth o'm da i. K. H.

Gweini, and Gweinyddu, to serve, to attend, to minister. Abl i bawb a'i gweinyddo, P. i. e. that is enough to every one which is sufficient for him. Och ddydd yn gweinydd gwenwyn. Gr. *Gwef*.

Gweinydd, and Gweiniad, an attendant, servant, minister, waiter, servitour.

Gweinidog, a minister, a servant. Cor. Gonidoc. Arm. Gounideg douar, a labourer, an husbandman.

†Gweinifiad, *2. wh. the same*.

Gweinidogaeth, ministry, service, attendance. Arm. Gounideguedd, tillage.

†Gweis, a tent. Ll. Also, servants; for it was anciently the plural of Gwâs. Dav. and E. Lh. Vid. Nawais.

†Gweifiad, a tent-maker.

Gweisgion, things prest or squeez'd out, dregs prest out. From Gwasgu, to press out.

Gweithau, sometimes. Vid. Weithiau.

Gweithred, &c. Vid. Gwaith.

Gweitheroedd, or Gwaetheroedd, the same in S. W. as Yfywaeth in N. W. O sad! the more is the pity. Gwaetheroedd, mawr oedd mor oer. D. G.

Gwelaneg, *ungula oculorum*, saith H. S. a disease in the eye called a haw.

Gweled, to see, to behold, to look upon. So in Arm. Heb. גלה, Galah, apparere, manifestare se; גליוני, Gillionim, specula.

Gwelediad, sight, view.

Gweledigaeth, a vision, an apparition

Gweli, a wound, a bruise, a hurt, a sore. Arm. Gouli. Gweli tafod, K. H. the wound of the tongue, i. e. reproach or contumely. Also, the fine or penalty for giving one contumelious, affrontive or abusive language. Tri dŷn y telir gweli tafod iddunt. K. H.

Gwelw, pale.

Gwelwedd, paleness.

Gwely, a bed. So in C. and Ar. Gr. *Κλίνη*, Cline. Also metaphorically, a family or household. K. H. Ut Lat. Domus ponitur pro hominibus in eadem domo degentibus, sic Wall. Gwely fortè usurpatur pro in eodem lecto discubantibus, antiquo more, quem Hiberni etiamnum retinent. Hinc Cenedl welyawg eodem significatu. Wott.

†Gwelyddon, the stock of a family, kindred, lineage, extraction. The same as Gwelygordd.

†Gwelyfan, a bed-place, a bed-chamber, a lodging.

Gwelygordd, the stock of a tribe or family, kindred, race, lineage, parentage, extraction; persons of the same family, of the same stock or kindred. From Gwely; as if proceeding from the same bed. Vid. Trêf, trefgordd. Hence Gwelygordd o gydgeraint, K. H. Complures gentiles ex eodem communi stipite oriundi. Wott. A bôd un o'r welygordd, efe, a'i dâd, a'i hendad, a'i orhendad y maes o'r wlâd, ib. Et unus e stirpe ista, & ipse, & pater ejus, & avus, & proavus exsulaverit. Wott. Drwy Loegr bu dair gwelygordd, O Saint Cymru'n neutu'r Nordd, Ac ym môn ac uwch Conwy, O ryw y tair e roed dwy. L. G. Vid. Cyff.

Gwell, better. Gwell gennyf, I had rather. So in Arm. and Cor. Gr. *Καλλίων*, Kallion.

Gwella, and Gwellhâu, to better, to make better, to meliorate, to improve: also, to grow better, to improve or mend. So in Arm.

Gwellháad, and Gwellhâd, a bettering, an amendment, improvement.

Gwellhânt, an addition.

Gwelliant, amendment.

Gwellwell, better and better. Gwellwell hyd farf, gwaethwaeth hyd farw. P. i.e. better and better 'till one's beard is grown, and worse and worse 'till death.

Gwellaif, a pair of shears.

† Gwellig, and Gwelling, defect, failing, from Gwall. Talu obediw a gwellig. K. H.

Gwellt, sing. Gwelltyn, straw, grass. Syr. גלל, Gella, festuca. Dav. Nac ar yd nac ar wellt, K. H. neither on corn nor on grass. Gwellt is also used in K. H. for that part of a ridge of land which is unplough'd, as contrary to Rhych, plough'd land. Hence Ych gwellt, K. H. The ox that is on the side where the land is unplough'd; and Ych tywarch, The ox which ploughs on the plough'd land, instead of which we say now, Gwelltor and Rhychor.

Gwelltyddaeear, and Gwelltglas, and Glaswellt; grass, green grass.

Gwelltog, full of straw, grassy, full of grass. Efe a wnâ im'orwedd mewn porfeydd gwelltog. Psal. xxiii. 2.

† Gwellyg, from Gwall, and of the same signification. Hence Arwellyg.

† Gwellygiaw, to cause that one suffer want, to slight, to set little by a thing; to fail. Am wellygiaw o honynt gyfaddef eu pechodau. N.

† Gwellyniawg, prosperous, saith T. W. Gwellyniawg deyrn gedyrn gospi. P. M.

Gwen, the feminine of Gwyn, white. It signifies also, beautiful, fair, as

Y Ddŷn wen, gwenlodes, gwenfan, &c.

Gwên, a smile.

Gwenu, to smile.

Gwendid. Vid. Gwann.

Gwendraeth, i.e. white sand. There are two rivers of this name in Caermarthenshire.

Gwenddydd, the morning-star, saith H. S.

Gwenddydd, the proper name of a woman. Gwenddydd chwaer Merddin.

Gwener, Venus. Seren Wener, the day, or morning star. Gwâllt Gwener, the herb called maiden-hair. Die Gwener, Friday. Ynghylch seren y gwener, y bydd fwrn bob ddwy o fêr. L. G.

Gwenfa, for Genfa, from Gên, a snaffle or bit for an horse, a barnacle set on a horse's nose.

Gwenith, wheat. So in Arm. Cor. Gwanath.

† Gwenna. q.

† Gwennno, the evening star, saith H. S.

Gwennol, a swallow. Perhaps Gwennol, from its white belly. Arm. Gwelofen, and Gwenneli.

Gwennol y gwŷdd, a weaver's shuttle.

Gwennol y dŵr, a martin or martinet, a swift, a water-swallow.

† Gwennollydd or Gwenwlydd Cywir, true. V.

† Gwengolo, Arm. the month September.

† Gwênver, Arm. the month January. Gweniaith, flattery, fair soothing language.

Gwenhieithio, to fawn and flatter, to coaks and sooth one up with fair words, to gloze, cog or colloque.

Gwent, this is the British name by which Monmouthshire was called and some places adjoining.

Gwenhwysseg, yw iaith Went, the dialect of Monmouthshire.

Gwen-

Gwenhwyson, *yw gwyr Gwent, the inhabitants of Gwent or Monmouthshire. Caradawg o Went a'i Wenhwysson. Brut.*

Gwenwisg, *a white garment, a surplice. Amdo wenwisg am danaf. D. G.*

Gwenwyn, *poison, venom.*

Gwenwyno, *to poison.*

Gwenwynig, *venomous, poisonous.*

Gwenwynllyd, *poisonous: also vexatious.*

† Gwenydd, *mirth.*

† Gwenyddu, *to assent. H. S.*

Gwenyg, *Pl. from Gwaneg, a wave, a billow.*

Gwenyn, *sing. Gwenynen, a bee. So in Corn and Arm.*

Gwenynllestr, *a bee-hive.*

Gwep, *the countenance, the face; a bill or beak.*

† Gwepia, *yw Llymysten, a sparrow-hawk.*

Gwêr, *tallow or suet.*

Gwerllyd, *and Gwerog, tallowish or full of tallow.*

Gweren, *a cake or lump of melted tallow: also, the kell or caul which covers the bowels.*

† Gwerbl, *Arm. a kernel or fleshy substance fill'd with pores, and growing between the flesh and skin.*

Gwerchyr, *a cover, a lid. So in Arm. Also Gwerchyr, in the third person sing. of the future tense, he will cover. C.*

Gwerddonell, *wild clary. H. S.*

Gwerddyr, *cylich yr arffed, the groin or share. Llyfr Medd.*

Gwerchyr is also used in some places in the same sense.

Gweresgyn. *Vid. Goresgyn.*

Gwerin, *men, a multitude of men, the common people. Gwerin y Wyddbwyll, table-men. Latrunculi.*

† Gwerlin, *is lord, saith Ll. Gwerlin a'i lin o lân deithi. Dan.*

Gwern, *sing. Gwernen, an alder-tree. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Αἰγείρος, Aigeiros.*

Gwern, *and Gwernlle, and Arm. Gwerneg, a grove of alders, or place where alders grow.*

Gwernen llestr, *the mast of a ship. Caerm. and Glam. So in Corn. and Arm. Dwg y wernen deg arnad, Dyro dy lu i dîr dy Wlâd. H. Davi i Long.*

Gwers, *a verse. So in Arm.*

Gwers, *a while. Ym pen Gwers, a while after. S. W.*

Gwersa, *to spend the time idly in tattling and prating. Glam.*

Gwerfig, *a little verse.*

Gwersu, *to versify, to repeat verses.*

Gwersyll, *and Gwersyllt, a camp, tents; a garrison.*

Gwerth, *price, value. Sometimes also, state, condition. Apud Wallos Gwerth etiam quandoque pro statu & conditione usurpatur. Wott. Un werth yw a'r Boburies. K. H. Status ejus idem est qui & Pistricis, i.e. Pretium seu Compensatio pro cæde ejus eadem quæ & Pistricis. Wott.*

Gwerth Tafawd, *K. H. a fine paid by the judge if he was convicted of passing false judgment; or by his accuser, if he had accus'd him falsely. Vid. Gwel tafod.*

Gwerthu, *to sell. So in Arm. Heb. מכר, Macar. D.*

Gwerthedigaeth, *Arm. a sale.*

Gwerthefin, *q. Caer Werthefin oedd Tre' Myrddyn 'ab Morfryn Kyfoesau Myr. a G. Gwerthyd, a spindle. So in Cor. and Arm.*

Gwerthyd melin, *the iron axle that passes through the two mill-stones of a corn-mill.*

Gwerthyr, *a fortification. R. M.*

† Gweruel, *Arm. to call, to name.*

Gweryd, *earth cast up: also, the moss of rivers or of trees, the herb called sponge of the river. Tynnu y gweryd oedd ar ei fêdd yn cuddio yr ysgrin yn y ddaear. N. Y. Weryd, the same as Gwerddyr, the groin*

groin or share, perhaps because of the hair which are like moss. D.

† Gwerydoe, a land, a country, a region.

† Gweryre is Tiroedd, lands, saith Ll. and D. P.

Gwescawd, for Gwasgod, a shadow.

† Gwesgrydd, q.

† Gwesgryn, vid. Gofgryn.

Gwest, an inn, a lodging, a place to entertain strangers or guests: also, to lodge, to entertain one as a guest. Pl. Gwesti.

Gwesta, to go a visiting, to be a guest. Glam.

Gwestai, a guest, a lodger; commonly, an unbidden guest. Fal hyn y dy-lir cadw gwestai, llw'r ymddiffynnwr, a deuddyn gydag ef o ddynion y tŷ y cysgodd ynddo, a thyngu o honynt eu bôd yn geid-waid arno o brŷd gorchyferwy hyd y bore drannoeth, a dod i ei law drosto deirgwaith. K. H. Y nôs y dyllir cadw gwestai ac nid y dydd. K. K.

Gwestfa, a lodging, an entertainment. W. S. in Luke xx. 46. translates the Gr. Deipnous, Feasts, Gwestfâau. Rheidus a gerddo teirtref, a naw tŷ ym mhôb tref, heb gael na chardod na gwestfa, er ei ddal a'i ladrad ymborth gantho, ni chrogir. K. H. also, a tribute or custom paid yearly towards purveying provisions and lodging for the king on his journey. Vectigal pro com-meatu regio vel in pecunia vel speciebus quotannis pensum. Wott. Swydd y distain yw rhannu arian y gwestfâau. K. H. Arian y gwestfâau, Nummi regalibus cœnis reddendi. Videntur fuisse pecuniarum summæ quas subditi solvebant Principi, pro eo quod ipsum & suos in transitu, sua quisque vice, in hospitium excipere tenebantur. Dav. It is the same also as Alwisen and Cardawd in K. H. an alms or relief.

Gwestle, a lodging, a place of entertainment.

Gwestwr, a guest, the same as Gwestai.

† Gwestifiant, it seems to signify a lodging, saith Dav.

† Gwestl, q. Treisiaist goed am eu tryfor, Tymmestl a mawr westle môr. M. R. i'r gwynt. Hence Di-westl, hywestl, gwestlawg.

† Gwestyng, subjection.

Gwesyn, a little servant. A diminutive from Gwâs.

Gwéus, a lip. Vid. Gwefus.

Gwewyr. Vid. Gwayw.

† Gwewyr, spearmen. E. Lh.

† Gweynnieid, Gwynwyr, or Cwynwyr, and Gofynowyr, (for it is variously written) strangers, foreigners. K. H.

Gwŷg, wrath, anger, indignation. It signifies properly, the wrinkling or contracting of the forehead, a frowning countenance. Dal gwŷg, to be angry, to bear one a grudge, to have a quarrel against one: also, a reproach, an injury. K. H.

Gygus, angry, frowning, lowering, grim. A gogam wyd a gygus. D. G. Agos ing ygus angof. R. Bryd.

Gwial, and Gwiall, sing. Gwialen, a rod; also a perch or long staff to mete with. Deunaw troedfedd a fydd yn hŷd gwialen Hywel Dda. K. H. Corn. Gwelan, a yard: Gwelangôl, the sail-yard. Arm. Guialen, a rod. Pl. Guial.

Gwialennod, the stroke of a rod: also, the length of one perch or pole in measuring ground.

Gwialffust, the swipple-part of a threshing-flail.

Gwib, a straying, a wandering, a strolling or roving about.

Gwibio, to wander; to gad or rove up and down.

Gwibiad, gwibiawdr, and gwibddyn, a vagabond.

Gwic,

Gwic, *a town, a village*, W. S. in Luke v. *So in Arm.*
 Gwicced, *a wicket, a little door*, K. H. Arm. Gwicheſt.
 Gwich, *a squealing or squeaking noiſe, a ſkreeking, a craſhing, the creaking of a door*. Ni ddŷd wich ni ddywaid air. O Ll. M.
 Gwichio, and Gwichad, *to creek, to ſkreek, to squeal or squeak*. Arm. Guicat.
 Gwichiad, *a perriwinkle or ſea-snail*. E. Lh. Ir. Daochóg.
 Gwichell y gôg, *a hedge-sparrow*.
 † Gwicheſt, Arm. *a wicket*.
 Gwiddon, *a witch, a ſorceress, a hag; a ſhe giant*.
 † Gwie, *a nook or corner*.
 Gwîf, *a bar, a leaver*.
 Gwig, *a grove or wood*.
 Gwigfa, *the ſame as Gwig*.
 Gwigyn, *one that lives in the wood*.
 Gwil, and Gwilff, and Gwilog, *a mare*. Dav.
 Gwilf, *a whore, ſaith H. S.*
 Gwilfrai, *a brock or badger*. Idem.
 Gwilfrai, *yarrow or noſe-bleed, an herb*. Id.
 Gwilio, and Gwiliaid, *to watch*. Vid. Gwylio.
 Gwiliawdwr, *an overſeer*.
 Gwilrhin, *to squeal*. Laſcivè clamarè. D.
 Gwilwſt, *a horſe, a palfrey*. Gwilwſt aruthr o guli. D. G. i'r wrâch.
 Gwilym, Mâth o aderyn, *a certain bird ſo called*.
 Gwill, and Gwilliad, *a lurker, a vagabond, a crafty knave, a night-thief*. q. d. Gwyll.
 Gwillmer, i. e. Gwillmyr, *a pirate*. From Gwill and Myr.
 † Gwill, *ſwift*. Q. wh. hence Gwili, *a river in Caermarthenſhire*.
 † Gwimpl, Arm. *a veil, a hood, a mantle, a woman's robe*. Vide Wimpl.
 Gwîn, *wine*. *So in Arm.* Heb. יַיִן, Tain. Gr. οἶνος, Oinos.

Gwinau, *bay, brown*. Gr. Κυανός, Kyanos, Κυανέος, Kyaneos.
 Gwineuddu, *dark bay*.
 Gwineugoch, *light bay*.
 Gwinegr, *vinegar*.
 Gwingafn, and Gwinaf, *a wine-press*.
 Gwingo, *to kick, ſpurn, winch, fling; to move often, to wag or ſhake*. Arm. Gwingal an lagad, *to wink*.
 Gwingal an pen, *to duck with the head*.
 Gwingog, *winching, ſpurning, kicking*.
 Gwintas, yw eſgidiau uchel, D. *a ſort of high ſhoes for perſons of quality*. Ac ar ucha'r hofanau dwy wintas o gordwal du am ei draed, a gwaegau aur ar fynyglau'r traed yn eu cau. Mabonwy.
 Gwin-wrŷf, *a wine-press*.
 Gwinwydd, ſing. Gwinwydden, *a vine*. From Gwîn, *wine*, and Gwydden, *a tree*.
 Gwinllan, *a vine-yard*.
 Gwipia, *a ſparrow-hawk*.
 Gwir, *true, juſt impartial*. K. H.
 Gwiredd, and Gwirionedd, *truth*. *So in Arm.* Among the ancients it ſignified, Juſtice.
 Gwirio, *to verify; to aſſert or avouch for truth*.
 Gwirgwaith oddef, *on purpoſe, deſignedly*.
 Gwirion, *innocent, harmleſs, guiltleſs*. It ſignified Juſt among the ancients.
 Gwiriondeb, *innocency, harmleſſneſs*.
 Gwirlafariad, Lib. Land. *that ſpeaketh truth*.
 Gwirod, K. H. *anciently the ſame as Llynn, drink*. Da yw 'r gwr am dair gwirawd. L. G. Llŷs Mawd i roi'r wirawd wîn. L. G. It is now uſed only in N. W. and that in the ſame ſenſe with the Engl. Waſſail.
 † Gwis, Arm. *mode, cuſtom*. F f Gwiſg,

Gwisg, a garment, apparel, dress.
 Gr. ἑσθῆς Hesthes. Heb. סָכַךְ,
 Sacach, סָךְ, Sac, tegere, ope-
 rire; סָכַח, Succach, tegumen-
 tum. Arab. Gashi, operuit. D.
 Gwisgo, to put on a garment, to
 wear. So in Arm.
 Gwisgad, apparel, wearing, dress.
 So in Arm.
 Gwisgadur, Arm. a garment Nos
 Calceatorium decimus. Dav.
 Gwisgi, ripe, slip-shell'd, quick, nimble.
 This word is used of ripe or slip-
 shell'd nuts; of a sword that is
 easily drawn out of the scabbard;
 of a man that does a thing cleverly
 and quickly.
 Gwisgio, to shell nuts, or to unsheath
 a sword.
 Gwiw, worthy. Nid gwiw, it is
 to no purpose.
 Gwiwdab, worthiness, worth.
 Gwiwair, a squirrel.
 † Gwiwne. Vid. Gne.
 Gwlâd, a country, a region. Heb.
 גָּלִיל, Galah, habitare, גָּלִיל,
 Galil, confinium, regio.
 Gwlâd, the same as Rhaith gwlâd,
 the oath of 50 men. O gellir profi
 hynny trwy wlâd. K. H. Si hæc
 juramento probari possunt L viro-
 rum. Wott.
 Gwlâd yr Hâf, Somersetsh. Hefyd
 gwlâd yn nheyrnas Ffraingc.
 Ffrainge a Llydaw a Gwlâd yr
 Hâf. Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd.
 Gwladaidd, and Gwledig, and Gwla-
 dog, country-like, rustick, rude and
 homely, clownish. But Gwladaidd
 is frequently used for bashful, sheep-
 ish. And Gwledig signified an-
 ciently a king, a prince or any great
 ruler of a country.
 Gwladeiddio, and Gwladyddu, to
 blush, to be ashamed.
 Gwladeidd-dra, and Gwladeidd-
 rwydd, clownishness, rusticity, bash-
 fulness.
 Gwladwr, a patriot, one that takes

care of the welfare of his country:
 also, a countryman: also, the same
 as Cywlad, one that is present in
 the country.
 Gwladychu, and Gwladyddu, to
 reign, to govern a country: also,
 to dwell in a country.
 Gwledig, a king, a prince or any great
 ruler of a country. Vid. Gwladaidd.
 Gwledych, a kingdom, a government.
 Ni bydd terfyn ar ei wledych, of
 his kingdom there shall be no end.
 Concerning Christ Jesus.
 Gwledychu. The same as Gwlady-
 chu. Gwledychu hawl. K. H. to
 sue, to commence a suit.
 † Gwleiddiadon, countrymen, men of
 the same country. Hence Cywleidd-
 iadon, the same as Cyd-wladwyr,
 our fellow-countrymen.
 Gwlân, wool. So in Corn. and Arm.
 Ir. Olan. Gr. ἄνωγ, Lenos,
 Ταλία, Talia. Doricè Ἀνώγ, La-
 nos.
 Gwlanen, flannel.
 Gwlanog, that beareth wool.
 Gwlaw, rain. Vid. Glaw.
 Gwlawio, to rain.
 Gwlawiog, rainy.
 Gwlêdd, a banquet, a feast. Ir.
 Fleadh. Heb. גּוּל, Gul, lætari,
 exultare. Dav.
 Gwledda, to banquet or feast.
 Gwlf, and Gwlw, a notch of an ar-
 row, the notch in the horn or end
 of a bow; a slit, a dent, a jag.
 Dan ddau wlf y daw'n ddolen.
 T. A. i fwa. Gwelw yw'r llîn o'r
 gwlw i'r llall. N. i fwa.
 Gwlith, dew. So in Arm. Corn.
 Glwth. Gwlithyn, a drop of dew.
 Gwlith in the W. laws, signifies
 sometimes a civil or natural day, or
 the space of 24 hours. Rhag yr
 ehagr dry gwlith. K. H. Rhag y
 ddera dri gwlith. ibid. i. e. the
 space of three days.
 Gwlitho, to bedew.
 Gwlithen,

Gwlithen, *a fellon or whitlow on the finger.*

Gwlithen ar lygad, *a sty.*

Gwlithen, Malwen, R. M. *a dew-snail.* Pl. Gwlith. Cor. Gwlithod.

Gwlŷb, *wet, moist, liquid.* So in Corn. and Arm. Arab. Guleb, *potis.* Dav.

Gwlybaniaeth, *wetness, moisture.*

Gwlybwr, *wetness.*

Gwlybyrog, *wettish, rainy.*

Gwlŷch, *a wetting.*

Gwlychu, *to wet or moisten, to grow wet or moist.* Arm. Gwlybio,

Heb. לח, Lach, *humectavit.* Dav.

† Gwlŷdd, *mild, soft, gentle.* This word is used frequently by the ancients, saith Davies, and is opposed to the word Garw as its contrary. Gwlŷdd wrth wlŷdd wrth wlâd gyfannedd, Garw wrth arw wrawr gymminedd. Cor. Gwrhydri Benlli ban llocher ys gw-lŷdd, &c. Prydydd y môch.

Gwlŷdd, *chick-weed.*

† Gwll, *all, the whole.* V.

† Gwmgwyll, *motes.* Id.

Gwmmon, *sea-oar, sea-wrack.* Vid. Herbas.

Gŵn, *a gown.*

Gwnn, *I know.* Gr. Γινώσκω, Ginosko.

Gwnn, *a mug, a cup, a goblet, a stoop, a great cup or bowl.*

Gwinnaid, *a cupful.*

Gwnn, *a gun.* Powdr gwnn, *gun-powder.*

Gwnaeth, *the third person of the preterperfect tense of the verb Gwneuthur, to make.*

† Gwnedd, *is Urddas, saith Ll. and G. T. sed q. Dav.*

Gwneuthur, *frequently Gwneithur, to make, to do, to commit.* Dy gredu'n faith a wnaithum. H. K. Ll. Oes gobaith am a wnaithum. H. Kil. Gwneuthur cyfraith, K. H. Contestari litem. Wott. *To put in the plaintiff's declaration and the*

defendant's answer into court. Gwneuthur gwely, K. H. *The same as Tannu gwely. It occurs often in K. H. though it is an Anglicism.* Gwneuthur gwaed ar un, K. H. *to wound one.*

† Gwneddwyf, *is Gwnaethum, I have made or done.* Prydu i'th wêdd a wneddwys. D. G.

† Gwneddyw, *and Gwnaddoedd, is Gwnaeth, he or she hath made or done.* Dymmynedd i'm gwneddyw, Diriaid ym diweiried yw. D. G.

† Gwneddwynt, *is Gwnaethant, they have made or done.* Diddan gyfedd i'm gwneddwynt, Deuddyn na bwyf hŷn nâ hwynt. Ll. Goch.

Gwnî, *a seam, a sowing.* Arm. Grwy. *Where n is changed into r.*

Gwnîo, *to sow.* Arm. Gruio.

Gwnîad, *a seam, a sowing.*

Gwniadur, *a thimble.*

Gwniedydd, *a sower, a stitcher.* Arm. Gruyer.

Gwniedyddes, *and Gwniadwraig, a seamstress.* Arm. Gruyeres.

Gwnnod, *for Gwynnod, white, viz. white milk.* Album, sc. Lac. Dav.

Gwnnon, *for Gwynnon, white dry wood or dry fog fit for burning.* Ni thangnef Gwynnon a goddaith. P. *Dry things will not agree with a burning flame.*

Gwobaith, Gwober, Gwodrudd, &c. Vid. Gobaith, &c. *For the ancients writ almost always Gwo, where we write Go.*

† Gwoseb. q. March yn woseb, K. H. *a horse kept at the king's charge.*

Gwp, *the bill or beak of a bird.*

Gŵr, *a man; a male; a husband.* Ni wys beth yw efe ai gŵr ai gwraig, K. H. *it is not known whether (the infant) is male or female. i. e. of what sex.* Heb. גבר, Gever.

Gŵr addfwyn, K. H. *the same as*

Gwr dinod, *a man of no note, a man not notable.*

Gŵr ar gylch, *a wanderer, a vagabond.* K. H.

Gŵr dyfod, K. H. *one that cometh to the possession of an estate, which none of his ancestors possessed before him.* Sef yw Gŵr dyfod, Gŵr a ddél trwyddo ei hun ar dir, ac ni bo neb o'i genedl cyn nog ef ar y tir. K. H. *Adventitius est is qui fundum possidet, quem nemo ex majoribus ejus prius possederat.* Wott.

Gŵr ar deulu, K. H. *an household officer.*

Gŵr nôd, K. H. *vir notæ, nobilis, Dav. a man of note, noble. Vir notabilis, Wott. a notable man.*

Gŵr dinod, K. H. *vir ignobilis, nullius notæ, Dav. an ignoble man, of no note. Vir non notabilis, Wott. a man not notable. Credi-*
derim Gŵr nôd, *Captivum (Caeth) denotare, & Gŵr dinod, Wallum ingenuum. Wott. Heb Alldudion heb wyr nôd, K. H. Nôd (a Lat. Nota) forsan significet Stigma & Notam, quâ Servi olim inurebantur. Wott.*

Gŵr pwys, *a bridegroom or new married man.*

Gŵr rhif, *a man of number, a man listed for war. Gŵr y gôd.*

Gŵr, K. H. *a man, i. e. a vassal.*

Gŵr Breyr, *a baron's man. Thence Gwrhâu, to do homage.*

Gwra, *to marry, to be wedded or married, as a woman is.*

Gwrol, and Gwraidd, *manly, stout, hardy, valiant.*

Gwroldeb, Gwroliaeth, and Gwreiddrwydd, *manliness, bardiness, courage.*

† Gwraf, *for Gwrolaf, most manly. Arglwyddaf gwraf gwrhyd Echdor. C.*

† Gwriawr. *The same as Gwrol. Digabl wawr gwriawr fal gwron. H. Voel.*

Gwrhâu, *to surrender one's self, to do homage, to promise fealty.*

Gwriogaeth, *homage, a promise of fealty.* Ar y rhai hynny y cyfodd Salomon drêth wriogaeth hŷd y dydd hwn. 1 Kings ix. 21.

† Gwrial, *to play the man: also, a conflict or bickering of men.*

Gwrab, *an ape.*

Gwrâch, *an old woman. Pl. Gwrachiod. So in Arm. Cor. Gura. Gr. Γεαῦς, Graus. They call an ague Gwrach in some parts of Caermarthenshire.*

Gwrachiaidd, *of or belonging to an old woman, doting.*

Gwrâch y lludw, Gwrâch y twcca, Gwrâch y coed, *a cheeslip, a sow or wood-louse.*

Gwrachell y cae, *a hedge-sparrow.*

Gwrachen, *pl. Gwrachod, sea-tench fish. R. M.*

Gwradwydd, &c. *Vid. Gwaradwydd.*

Gwragen, *any thing crooked or bow'd like a bow. The same as Dôl, and Dolen.*

Gwraig, *a woman, a female, a wife.*

Gwraig bwys, K. H. *a wife joined to a husband in lawful marriage. Wott. A bride or new-married woman. D. Gwraig llwyn a pherth, K. H. a whore, a harlot. Gwraig weddw. Vid. Gwedd. Arm. Grec. Pl. Gw-ragedd. Gr. Γεαῦς, Graus, an old woman.*

Gwraig, K. H. *a girl that has been deflour'd, as contrary to Morwyn, a pure undefiled virgin. Ni wyr neb beth yw hi ai morwyn ai gwraig. K. H. Nemini certum est num virgo sit necne. Wott.*

Gwrageddwr, *one given to the love of women, a wencher.*

Gwreicca, *to marry or take a wife.*

Gwreignith, *a little woman, a pretty little wife.*

Gwraint,

G W

Gwraint, *sing.* Gwreinyn, *a worm in one's hand.*
 Gwrando, and Gwarandaw, *to hear, to harken, to listen.* Gr. Ἀκρόαμαι, Acroamai.
 Gwrcath, *the he cat.*
 Gwrda, K. H. *a gentleman, a person of quality, a freeholder. The same as Uchelwr.* Uchelwr, Mab uchelwr, Gŵr rhydd, Breyr, Gwrda: *Synonyma hæc sunt, & Generosos sue liberos tenentes denotant, qui Maneria libera incolunt.* Wott.
 Gwyrda, *the nobles or gentry, persons of quality, the chief men of a place.*
 Gwrdaeth, *high rank.* Magnatus, ūs, ui. Dav.
 Gwrdd, *strong, stout.* Arm. Gourdd, *stiff, rigid.*
 Gyrdd-der, *strength, courage, hardness.* Ni allai'r Saeson ddioddef gyrdd-der y Brutaniaid, Brut y T. *the valour of the Britains.*
 Gwrdd dorch, *a large collar, a mastiff's collar.*
 Gwregys, *a girdle.* So in Cor. Arm. Gouris. Heb. חָרוּג, Charog. Chald. חָגוּר, Chagor; and עֶרְקָה, Ngarka, *a girdle.* Dav. *It is also found written Gweregys.*
 Gwregysu, *to gird, to put on a girdle.* Arm. Gourissaff.
 Gwreichtra, K. H. *the same as Godineb, adultery.* Wott. *An unlawful lusting after women.* Muliebratas. T. W.
 Gwreichion, *sing.* Gwreichionen, *a spark of fire, a sparkle. Also Gwreichion, q. d. Goruchion, meteors.*
 Gwrechioni, *to sparkle.*
 Gwraidd, *sing.* Gwreiddyn, *a root.* So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. ῥίζη, Rize. Arab. Reu. Dav.
 Gwreiddio, *to take root, to be rooted.*
 Gwrêng, *one of the common people, a plebeian, a yeoman. It is written also, Gwr-eang, a free-man, a legal man.* Libertus, legalis homo. Dav.

G W

Gwrengyn, *diminutive of Gwrêng.* Vid. ex. in Gryngian.
 Gwrês, *heat, warmth.* Yr haint gwrês, and Y twymn, *a burning fever.*
 Gwrefog, *hot, warm.*
 Gwrefogi, *to wax hot: also, to make hot, to warm.*
 Gwrforwyn, *a virago, an amazon.*
 Gwrhyd, *a fathom.* So in Arm. From Gŵr and Hÿd, *a man's length.* Gr. Ὀργυία, Orgyia. So some think the Engl. Fathom to be an obsolete French word, derived from Faide, which in the Irish signifies length, and Hom, a man.
 Gwrhydri, *manliness, stoutness, courage.* From Gŵr and Hydr. *It is sometimes found written Gorhydri.* From Gor and Hydr.
 † Gourhedaff, Arm. *to stretch the two arms out.* q. d. Gwrhydu.
 Gwrîd, *redness, properly of the face, blushing, flushing or high colour in the face.*
 Gwrîdo, *to wax red, to redden, to blush.*
 Gwrîdog, *red in the face, ruddy.*
 † Gwrillion, *wanderers.* V.
 Gwringell, *often moving to and fro.*
 Gwringhellu, *to move often.* Na wringhella dy fysedd wrth ymddiddan.
 Gwriog, Gwraig wriog, K. H. *a married woman.*
 Gwriogaeth, *homage.* Vid. Gwrhau.
 † Gwrn, and Gwrwn, *is Gwineu-lwyd, saith Ll. and T. W. dark-brown, dark-gray, blackish.* Bid gwrn biw, bid llwyd blaidd.
 † Gwrwmde, *a mourning dress.* Ll. *clad in mourning apparel.* D.
 † Gwrnwrwyd, *pap, frumenty.* V.
 Gwrogaeth. Vid. Gwrhau.
 † Gwron, *a hero, a worthy.*
 Gwrryw, *the male in all kind of creatures, of the male kind.* From Gŵr and Rhyw.
 Gwrsyll, *a tent.* Vid. Gwersyll.
 Gwrtait, *the*

Gwrtaith, a dunging of land, tilling, manuring, whatsoever makes land fruitful, as dung, lime, marl, &c. also, the grinding and dressing of oat-meal. Glam.

Gwrteithio, to dung, lime, marl or water ground, or to manure it any other way for to make it fat and fruitful. Gwrteithio curanau, to make boots soft by liquoring them.

Gwrth, is now never used in apposition, but Wrth, by. Vid. Wrth. In composition it signifies against, back. Gwrthddywedyd, to gainsay.

Gwrthaf, a stirrop.

Gwrth-hoel, a wedge of wood.

Gwrth-aing, a wedge. From Gwrth and Gaing.

Gwrthban, a blanket. From Gwrth and Pannu.

Gwrthbrid or Gwrthbryn, K. H. price, value.

Gwrthbwyth, a rendering like for like, or a requital of an injury or hurt in the same kind. From Gwrth and Pwyth.

† Gwrthbwyth, courageous. E. Lh.

Gwrthdir, Maenor wrthdir, K. H. the hilly part of a country. Maenor fro, K. H. that part which is not mountainous. Bro and Gwrthdir are opposites, as Mynnydd a Hendref.

Gwrthdrennydd, three days ago, the third day hence. Commonly Wrthdrennydd.

Gwrthdwng, K. H. a contrary oath.

Gwrthdwr, a tower that is raised against a place that is besieged.

Gwrthdyft, K. H. a contrary witness.

Gwrthddrych and Gwrthddrychiad, the same as Edling, the heir apparent to a kingdom or principality. Princeps designatus. Wott. Vid. Edling. and Vid. Gwrthrych.

Gwrthddrych, an object.

Gwrthddrychu, K. H. Lle y gwrthddrychir teyrnas o hono, K. H.

Locus ex quo regnum designatur. Wott.

Gwrtheb, the same as Atteb, to answer. From Gwrth, and Eb.

Gwrthefyr, a proper name render'd in Latin, Vortimarus.

Gwrtheyrn, a proper name render'd in Latin, Vortigernus.

† Gwrthfan, a stab. E. Lh.

Gwrthfyn, the same as Derbyn, to receive. It is opposed to the verb

Gwrthod, to refuse, to reject.

Duw gwrthfyn f'enaid ban el o'm cnawd. En. Gwalch. Oedd iownach i fynach fôd, I'm gwrthfyn nag i'm gwrthod. C.

Gwrthgas, perverse.

Gwrthglawdd, a trench made to defend an army.

† Gwrthgloch, forward, perverse.

† Gwrthglochedd, affront. Hist. Arth. and Br. R.

Gwrthgri, a gainsaying, a crying against.

Gwrthgrist, antichrist.

Gwrthgrwydr, a straying about.

Gwrth-hawl, K. H. Actio contraria. Wott. a cross bill.

Gwrthiaith, contradiction.

Gwrthladd, to drive out: to resist or oppose: also, to prevent.

Gwrthladd, Subst. repugnancy, opposition, resistance.

Gwrthlywio, to bear rule, to exercise authority over. W. S. Mat. xx.

Gwrthmin, a crooked or bended point. a point bending back.

Gwrthminiog, that which hath a point bent back.

Gwrthneu, K. H. to refuse, to reject, to disallow. The same as Llyfu, or Gwrthod. Gwrthneu Tyf-don, K. H. Testes reprobare, seu intestabiles reddere. Wott.

Gwrthnyfig, refractory, forward, wilful, stubborn, headstrong, obstinate. From Gwrth, and Naws, q. d. Gwarthnawfi.

Gwrthnyfigrwydd, obstinacy, forwardness, stubbornness.

Gwrthod, *to refuse, to reject. From*
Gwrth, and Dodi, *q. d. Gwrth-*
ddod. Heb. גָּרַשׁ, Garash, *repu-*
diare. Dav.

Gwrthol, *back, backwards. Nei-*
diais ym fwrth i'm gwrthol. D.G.
From Gwrth and ôl.

Gwrthrawd, *an adverse troop. From*
Gwrth and Rhawd.

Gwrthred, *an hasty running, a run-*
ning backward. Er maint y gwr-
thred arnaf mi a arhoaf beth. N.

Gwrthrin, gwrthryfel, *a rebellion.*
From Gwrth, and Trin.

† Gwrthrych, and Gwrthrychiad, *a*
looking back; an image, a pour-
trait: also, an heir, K. H. as
if the image of the father. Vid.
Gwrthddrych, &c. *Also, an object,*
property of the sight. From Gwrth,
and Drych.

† Gwrthryn, *to resist, to oppose.*

† Gwrthryn, *Subst. resistance, oppo-*
sition, controversy, debate, dispute.
Ymwrthryn rhwng dau am dir, a
phôb un yn dywedyd mai eiddo
ydyw. K.

Gwrthun, *deformed, ugly, unseemly,*
ill-favoured.

Gwrthuni, *deformity, ugliness.*

Gwrthuno, *to disfigure, to deform.*

Gwrthwyneb, *adverse, contrary, cross.*

Gwrthwyneb, *adversity, contrariety,*
opposition.

Gwrthwynebu, *to resist, to oppose.*

Gwrthyf, *the same as Wrthyf, to me.*

† Gwrwmdy, *a black vesture; mourn-*
ing. V.

Gwrwst, *the cramp. Vid. Gwst.*

Gwrŷch, *bristles. Sing. Gwrychyn.*

Dafad rhwng gwrŷch a brêf, *a*
sheep between a bristle and lowing.

i. e. *between a sow and a cow.*

K. H. *also a quick-set hedge; per-*
haps from its resembling bristles.

Hence Coettrych, i. e. Coed gwr-
ŷch, *quick-sets.*

Gwrychio, *to bristle, to set up the*
bristles.

Gwryd. *Vid. Gwrhyd.*

† Gwrydd, *to lie down.*

† Gwryg, *bristles. V.*

Gwrŷg, *increasing in strength, wax-*
ing strong.

Gwrygio, *Diffyll. and Gwrygio, Tri-*
syll. to increase, to grow, to thrive.
to wax strong and lively, to begin
to recover from sickness. To wax
manly, from Gwr, as Mawrygu,
from Mawr. Yn geirw o egin
yma'n gwrygio. R. Bryd. Y mae
yn dechreu gwrygio, meddir am
un a fo'n dechreu cryfhau ar ôl ei
glefyd.

Gwrygiant, *increasing in strength,*
waxing strong: also, neatness, ele-
gancy, according to some.

Gwrym, *a seam.*

Gwrymio, *to make seams, to sew or*
stitch up.

† Gwrym, *the same as Grymmus,*
strong.

† Gwrympis, *a troop. H S.*

† Gwrymseirch, *horse-trappings.*
From Gwrym and Seirch.

† Gwrŷs, *contention, strife, battle,*
discord. Thence Cywrys, cywry-
fedd, and cyfryfedd, and ymry-
fon, q. d. ymwrysson.

† Gwryfio, *to contend, to strive. A*
llŷs afraid gwrŷs na gwryfiaw o'i
phlaidd, a lliaws enaid yn direidi-
aw. D. B. i uffern.

† Gwrys, *a tent, as some say.*

Gwrysg, *sing. Gwrysgen, a bough,*
a branch.

† Gwrysgryn, *from Gwrŷs, and*
Crynu.

Gwst, *pain, sickness. Can wst can*
henaint. P. There are hundred
diseases with old age. Hence Bolwst,
pain in the belly, the belly-ach.
Cyllagwst, Bronwst, *pain in the*
stomach, pain in the breast; the
cholick, saith E. Lh. Y Defaw-
dwst, the pain of the tongue; yf-
gyfeinwst, the pain of the lungs;
Lledewigwst, the emrods or piles,
the

the swelling of the veins in the fundament. Yr Wrwst, a disease called the cramp, which is the shrinking or plucking up of the sinews. Troedwst, the gout in the feet.

Gwth, a thrust or push. Mewn gwth o oedran, well stricken in years. Luke i. 7.

Gwthio, to push, to thrust, to drive away. Vid. Ysgwd. Gr. ὀθέω, ὀθεῖσθαι, Otheo, Otheomai. Heb. קוּץ, Kut, abjicere, repellere. D.

Gwyach, Mâth o fôr aderyn, a certain sea-bird. Gr. Κήρυξ, Keyx and Κηξ, Kex. Gwyach rudd gorfydd goralwai, Ar doniar gwyar gonofiai. C.

† Gwyar, gore, blood.

† Gwyarllyd, bloody.

Gwybed, and Gwyddbed, sing. Gwybedyn, a knat or fly. Cor. Gwiban.

¶ Gwybod, to know. A. Gouzout.

Gwybod, and Gwybodaeth, knowledge.

Gwybodus, knowing.

Gwybedydd, he which knoweth.

Gwybedydd gwybodaeth y Goruchaf. Numb. xxiv. 16.

Gwybyddiad, K. H one who giveth evidence out of his own proper knowledge, an eye-witness. Gwybyddiaid yw y rhai a welo yn eu gwydd yr hyn a dystiont. K. Llwgwybyddiaid yw gwybod a gweled yr hyn a ddywedont. K. Testis oculatus, cognitor. Dav. Testis conscius. Wott. From Gwybod, to know.

Gwŷch, neat, finely dress'd, spruce, gay; brave, gallant; stout, cheerful, resolute: also, well in health. Heb. כוח, Kuch, fortitudo, robur, potentia. Dav.

Gwychder, neatness, trimness, finery, gaiety; bravery, gallantness: also, valiantness, stoutness, courage.

† Gwychr, and sometimes Gwychyr, stout, cheerful, resolute.

† Gwŷd, vice, sin. Y saith brif-wyd. Vid. Prif. Vid. ex. in Godynneb.

† Gwŷd, idleness. But it signifies idleness as it signifies vice in general.

† Gwydio, to commit sin, to do what is vicious. Vid. ex. in Dirprwyo.

† Gwydus, vicious.

Gwyden. Vid. Gwden.

Gwydn, in S. W. Gwyddn, tough clammy, fem. Gwedn. Gr. Κιδνός, Kidnos, weak. Dav.

Gwydnedd, toughness, clamminess.

Gwydnhau, and Gwydnu, to become clammy or gluish, to wax tough.

Gwydr, glass. So in Corn. Arm. Guezren.

Gwydro, to glaze or do with glass.

Gwydrwr, a glazier.

Gwydrol, and Gwydrin, of or belonging to glass, glassy.

Gwŷdd, wild, untilled, woody. Tir gwŷdd, lay-land, land in lay.

Gwyddfil, and Gwyddlwn, a wild beast.

Gwŷddo, a word used when land, that has been plough'd, begins again to grow wild, and to be overgrown with thistles, brambles, &c.

Gwŷdd, a goose. Arm. Gars, and Goaz. Corn. Gwdd. Ceiliagwydd, a gander. Gr. Χην, Chen.

Gwydd, presence. Yngwŷdd, before or in presence.

Gwŷdd, trees, shrubs. This word is still used in Caernarvonshire and Meirionydd. E. Lb. Arab. Guida, arbor. Ab Heb. גץ, Ngatz, verso y in G, & y in D. Dav.

Gwydden, a tree, a shrub. Arm. Guezen.

Gwŷdd, a weaver's loom.

Gwŷdd, for Gwehydd, a weaver.

Gwyddbed. Vid. Gwybed.

Gwyddbwyll, or Gwyddbwll, a pair of tables, chess, the play at chess, the play at draughts. Clawr wyddbwyll, a chess-board. Gwerrin

rin y wyddbwyll, *the table-men.*
 Gwyddel, *an Irish man.*
 Gwyddeleg, *the Irish tongue.*
 Gwyddeli, Dryfni, *bushes, brambles.*
Vid. Gwyddwal.
 Gwyddfa, *a burying place, a tomb, a monument.* q. d. Gorweddfa, *a place to lie down: also, the right of burial.* Dyfod hy a'r mab hyd yr Eglwys y bo ei Wyddfa ynddi. K. H.
 Gwyddfod, *a mask or vizard.*
 Gwyddgwn, *little foxes, cubs, wolves.*
From Gŵydd, wild, and Cŵn, dogs.
 Gwyddhwch, K. H. *the same as Hwch coed, a wild sow.*
 Gwyddi, *a hedging-bill.* *Vid. Gwddi.*
 Gwyddi, or Gwydding, *the same as Gwrŷch, a hedge, a quickset-hedge.*
 Gwyddlwn, *a wild beast.*
 Gwyddon, *little worms in cheese, mites.*
 Gwyddwal, and Gwyddweli, and Gwyddeli, *a place full of bushes or brambles, a place overgrown with thorns, bryars or brambles.*
 Gwyddwaledd, *a hedge, a place where many brambles grow, a place full of bryars properly; that by which any thing is render'd inaccessible to others. In the W. laws it signifies a prescription, a limitation. In Legibus est Præscriptio, quoniam ejus vi Actor impeditur quo minus possessionem rei vindictæ acquirere possit.* Wott.
 Gwyddwydd, and Gwyddfid, *the wood-bind which bears the honey-suckle.* *Vid. Herbas.*
 Gwyfyn, *a moth that eateth clothes.*
 Gr. Kῆς, Kῆς, Kis, Kios.
 Gŵyl, *an holy-day, a feast, or festival.* So in Arm. Gŵyl Arben-nig. *Vid. Arbennig.* Nid oes gŵyl rhag elusen. P. *There is no holy-day from giving alms.* Gwylio gŵyl bentan. C. *In larem vigilare.* D.

Gŵyl, *bashful, modest.*
 Gŵyledd, and Gŵylder, *bashfulness, shame-facedness, modesty.*
 Gŵylan, *a sea-mew, cob or gull.*
 Gwylio, and Gwyliaid, *to watch, to expect, to wait; to beware.*
 Gr. Λυχνίζειν, Lychnizein. Heb. יָחַל, Jachal, and כּוֹל, Chol. Arab, Chalel, *to expect.* Dav.
 Gwylfa, *a watching, a watch.*
 Gwyliadwriaeth, *a watch.*
 Gwyliadwrus, *watchful, vigilant, wary.*
 Gŵyll, *an hag or fairy, a witch, a goblin.*
 Gwy'll, *darkness: also, dark.* Hence Tywyll, *from Ty, for Dy, and Gwy'll.* Yngwyll y nŵs, *In the evening twilight, in the dusk of the evening.* Dysgawdr mawl rhwng gwawl a gwy'll, Disgyn, nawdd Duw ar d'efgyll. D. G. i'r ehedydd. Rhwng gwawl a gwy'll, i. e. *between light and darkness, because the lark is used to sing with the dawning of the day.* Cyll caed gwy'll yw coed Gwen. D. Ed.
 † Gwyllon, *spirits, ghosts, hob-goblins; night-walkers, night-thieves.* Diffwythws daear, o'i fod yng-harcâr, aed a'i car can wyllon. H. Voel.
 † Gwyll, is Blodau mës, *saith Ll.* but he is mistaken. Gwyll coed, *is a phrase or expression used for the shade or darkness of trees, and that gave occasion to the mistake.* D.
 Gwyllt, *wild, untamed, savage.*
 Gwylltineb, *wildness, savageness.*
 Gwylltio, *to make wild, to grow wild, to rage.*
 Gwymmon. *Vid. Gwmmon.*
 † Gwŷmp, *fair, beautiful, comely, neat.* Goleuach a gwŷmpach na'r haul. N. Os ei phrŷd, hi a fer-nid yn wŷmpaf. Hist. Const. M. Yna y ddraig wen anŷymp, I ddraig coch a ddyry cŷymp. N. G g Fem.

Fem. Gwemp, whence Gwempa, i. e. Gwempfa, a fair place; the name of a gentleman's seat in Caermarthenshire. *Vid.* Fa.

Gwŷn, any troublous passion or motion of mind, anger, fury; a violent pain, an ache, a smart. Ni bu'n ei oes i Foefen, Na gwŷn bŷs, na gwayw'n ei ben. *L. Mon.*

Gwynio, and Gwynegu, to smart, to ache, to have a tormenting pain.

Gwynn, white. So in *Arm.* Corn.

Gwydn. Also, what is pleasant, what one desires, one's wish. Ni welaf ddim o'm gwynn arno, I see nothing in him that pleaseth me.

Wrth wynn a'i caro y dŷl adref, May he come home according to the wishes of those that love him.

Gwynnu, to wax or become white; also to whiten.

Gwynn y llygad, the white of the eye. So in *Arm.*

Gwynn wy, the white of an egg. So in *Arm.*

Gwynning, the sap or white and soft part of a tree, the sappy part of trees on the outside next to the bark.

Gwynnon. *Vid.* Gwnnon.

Gwynder, whiteness. So in *Arm.*

Gwynias, hot. From Gwyn, and Iâs.

Gwynafog. *Vid.* Gwanafog.

Gwynedd, North-Wales.

Gwyndyd, North-Wales men. *Venedotæ.* *Dav.*

Gwyndodes, a woman of North-Wales. Mogel fôd, fy Ngwyndodes, Dy liw yn erbyn dy les. *R. Ddu.*

Gwyndodig, of or belonging to North-Wales.

Gwynndwnn, better Gwynndonn, from Gwynn and Ton, lay-land, land in lay.

† Gwynddig, anger. *V. A. Aush*

† Gwyneithid: *Ad literam*, Wyneithit, *K. H.* *Elementa* (ni fallor) *Eucharistica* denotat. *Wott.* The bread and wine in the sacrament.

Gwynfryn, the tower of London. *E. Lh.*

Gwynfyd, blessedness, happiness. From Gwynn, and Bŷd, when all things are prosperous and pleasant.

Gwynfydedig, blessed, happy.

Gwynfydedigrwydd, blessedness, happiness.

Gwynfydu, to envy.

Gwyniad, a fish called a mearling.

Gwyniad môr; a whiting.

Gwynnedd, and Gwynnad, caŷegwynnedd, a mare that desires to go to horse. *Q. wh.* from Gwŷn.

† Gwynniar, is Gwynt, wind.

† Gwynhâeth, a strong wind.

† Gwynheu, Gwynneu and Gwynhoedd, the winds. *E. Lh.*

Gwyngen, a smiling or smirking. From Gwynn and Gŷn. Gwyngen hawdd a gawn gan hon. *D. G.*

† Gwyngne. *Vid.* Gne.

† Gwynnoffi, *K. H.* It seems to be the same as Llygru, to rub hard, to gall, to fret or bruise.

† Gwynnygiaw, to shine or glister, to appear. Hence Tywynnu, dywynnyg, &c.

Gwynt, the wind, a gale; also a savour or smell, because it is carried through the air. *Arm.* Smell. Rhwymo gwynt yngwden, *P.* We are said to bind the wind with a wyth, when we attempt any thing that is impossible.

Gwyntog, and Gwynnog, windy, full of wind, expos'd to the wind.

Gwyntyll, a van to winnow withal.

† Gwynwyr. *Vid.* Gweynnied.

† Gwynyddiawr, a husbandman; a labourer. *V.*

Gwŷr, pl. of Gŵr.

Gŵyr, crooked, awry, askew.

Gŵyro, to bend, to grow crooked, to swerve. Gŵyro oddiwrth y gwirionedd, to swerve from the truth.

Gwyrog, crooked; perverse. Y genhedlaeth wyrog a throfaus. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

† Gwyr,

- † Gwyr, *neat, handsome*. V. q.
 Gwyr, *fresh*. Vid. Gwryf.
 Gwyr, *a sort of grass, hay*. Dolydd glân gwyr a gwair. *Jolo i ywein*.
 Gwyrain, *a sort of sea-fowls called barnacles*. Adar gwâr ydyw'r gwyrain, A dŷf o'r coed a'r dwfr cain. G. Gl. Ir. Gîran.
 Gwyrdd, *green, grass-colour*.
 Gwyrddlesni, *greenness*.
 Gwyrennig, *lively, fresh, florid*. Ty nŷn wyrennig ddigawn. Ll. Goch. Têg yw'r pren a gwyrennig. D.G. i'r fanhadlen.
 Gwyrn, *a breeding of worms or bots*.
 Gwyros, *privet or primeprint*. Nid unnaws gwyras a gwern. P. *Privets and alders are not of the same nature*.
 Gwyrth, *virtue, a miracle*. The pl. Gwyrthiau is more used, *virtues, miracles*. Ac o wyrth Duw yn graith dêg. L. G.
 Gwrydri, *written falsely for Gwrhydri*.
 Gwryf, *new, fresh, uncorrupt*.
 Ymenyn gwryf, *fresh butter, not salted*. In S. W. 'tis Gwyr; Dwfr gwyr, i. e. *croyw, fresh water*.
 Gwryf, *a virgin, a maid, because uncorrupt and undefiled*. For it is used sometimes as an adjective. Arm. Gwerch, *a virgin*. Pl. Gwryfon, and Gwryddon, from Gwrydd. Arab. Giria, *adolescens, puella, ancilla*. D. Ym mru'r weydd, gan llawenydd, gorllewinawl. Gr. Yn. Morwyn wyrf mirain ffyrff fydd. D. G.
 Gwryfdawd, *virginity*. Arm. Gwerchedd.
 Gwryng, *maggots or little worms that are generated in the backs of cows in the summer months, call'd in some parts of England, wormils*.
 Gwryre. Vid. Gweryre.
 † Gwys, *deep*.

- Gwys, *a citation, a summons, an invitation*.
 Gwyfio, *to call or summon to appear: to bid or invite*.
 Gwys, *by contraction for Gwyddys, it is known*. Dros y Bŷd y gwys, *all the world knows*.
 Gwyfl, *a pledge, a pawn, an hostage, a surety*. So in Arm. Gwyfl cyfreithawl, K. H. *a lawful pledge, which was worth the thing due and one third more*. Gr. "Αεθλον, *Aethlon, a prize proposed to one that winneth at a trial of skill*.
 Gwyflo, *to pawn or lay to pawn, to gage; to mortgage; to surrender ones self*. So in Arm. Engoestlaff, *to pawn, to be surety or undertake for*. Gwyflo fwydd i un, K. H. *The same as Rhoddi fwydd i un, to deliver one an office*.
 Gwyfleidiaeth, and Gwyfloraeth, *a pawn or pledge, a mortgage; a pawning, a mortgaging*.
 Gwyfln, *withered, dry, rotten*.
 Gwyflno, *to wax or grow dry, to be dried up, to wither*.
 † Gwyth, *the Isle of Wight*.
 † Gwyth, *wrath, anger; indignation*. Torri y trefi trwy wyth ac archoll, Trychu y tyrau oll fal y twrch trwyth. L. G.
 † Gwythawd, and Gwythaint, and Gwythlonedd, *anger, indignation*. The same as Gwyth.
 † Gwythawg, and Gorwythawg, *angry, in a chafe*.
 † Gwythwr, *a passionate man*. E. Lh. Gwythen, *a vein*. So in Arm. Gwythennog, Arm. Gwythennus, *full of veins; having big veins*.
 Gwyw, *withered*.
 Gwywo, *to wither*.

Y Gyfarwydd, *a glow-worm*. Vid. Cyfarwydd.

Gyfarystlys, *by one's side, side-wise.*

Vid. C.

Gyferbyn, *over-against.* *Vid. C.*

Cyfeiryd, *over-against.* *Vid. Cyfeiryd.*

Gygus. *Vid. Gwng.*

Gylf, and Gylfin, *the bill or beak of a bird.* *Vid. Gwlf, and Q. wh.*

Ysgyflu *be hence derived.* Edn a'i

gylf o'r iâd yn gau. *T. A. i walch.*

Dwyn gylf o iâd yn gelfydd. *T. P. i walch.*

Gylfant, *a bill or beak.* *Compounded of Gylf and Mant.*

Gylfinhir, *a bird call'd a curlew.*

Gylfin-hîr, *i. e. long-bill.* *Corn.*

Golfinac, *q. d. Lat. Rostrago.*

Gynneu, *a little while since, just now, a little while ago.*

Gynnifio, and Gynnwsad, *to low as a cow doth over her calf.*

Gynt, *of old, in time past, formerly, heretofore, of yore.*

Gyrr, *a drove, a herd of beasts that is driven together: also, an assault, onset or attack, a thrusting forward, an impulse, a course.* Gyrr cyfreithiawl, *K. H. A legal action, process or prosecution at law.*

Gyrru, *to thrust, push or drive forward, to inforce, to press on: also, the same as Danfon, to send: also, to prosecute, to carry on a law-suit.*

K. H. Gyrru ar, is a phrase used sometimes for naming. Bedyddiaw y mab a wnaethpwyd a gyrru Cwllwch arnaw. *Hist. K. 'ab Kil-*

ydd. Gyrru lladrad, K. H. to assert and prove theft. In S. W. they use sometimes Dyrru, saith D. Vid. Dyrru. Gr. 'Oupyéw, 'Aγέρω, Oyrgeo, Ageiro. Heb. גרש, Garash, expulit. Chald. גרא, Gera, גרי, Gare, גרר, Gerar, Mittere, sagittare, incitare, provocare. Heb. ירה, Jarah, jácere. Arab. Garri, ad cursum instigavit equum. Dav.

Gyrfa, *a race, a course, a running.*

Gyrfeydd, *he that runneth races, a racer.* Gyrfeydd goreu fuost. *Jolo i farch.*

Gyrriad, *a forcing or driving, a course.*

Gyrrwr, and Gyrriedydd, *a driver; a cow-stealer, a moss-trooper. V.*

†Gyrgiric, *Corn. a partridge. q. d. Corgarc, i. e. Cor-iar.*

†Gyrth, *touched, smitten, driven.*

†Gyrthiaw, *to touch, to hit, to dash, to push or but like a ram, to beat or strike. From Gwrth, against. W. S. renders the Greek, 'Ωρῦναι, Hormese, in Matth. viii. 32. A yrthiwyd, which in the present translation is, A ruthrodd, ran violently down. Ni chaiff llaw yrthiaw wrthi, Nac ymafael a'i hael hi. D. G.*

Gŷp, *a disease in a horse's head, the turn-sick or staggers.* Clefyd yw ym mhen ceffyl.

†Gythu, *to murmur, repine or grumble. W. S. Luke v.*





H A

HA, (*interj.*) *heyday! ho brave!*
well done!

Habnab, *rashly.*

Habrſiwn, *a coat of fence, a coat of mail, a brigantine, an habergeon.*

So in Arm. Heb. סריון, Sirion.

D. Habrſiwn tir anewybrſych.

D. G. i'r niwl.

Hàc, *a cut, a notch.*

Haccio, *to slice, to hack or cut, to slit or slice.*

Hacnai, *a hackney-horse.* D. G. i R. Meigen.

Hâd, *seed.* Hedyn, *one grain of seed.*

Hadu, *to bring forth seed, to run up into seed.*

Hadeſ, *rather* Haddef. Nac aed yr haul yn ei hadeſ, *let not the sun go down.* Eph. iv. 26. W. S. Vid. Haddef.

†Hadl, *rotten, ready to fall, ruinous, in decay.* Q. *wh. hence the Engl.* Addle. Heb. הָדַל, Hadel, *caducus, deficiens.* Dav. Pôb hudol anfoddol fydd, Llwm hadl, a phôb llamhidydd. R. G. Er. Gwnaethoſt geſtyll twnn tûd cynnagl cynnygn, cynnygaſt ni bu hadl. P. M.

†Hadlu, *to putrify, to wax rotten, to be corrupted.* Heb. הָדַל, Hadal, *to fail, to deſiſt, to ceaſe.* D. Doe yr ydoedd yn drydoll, Hyd lawr wedi hadlu oll. J. Ll. B. i fanachlog Faenan pan oedd wedi adfeilio.

†Hadledd, *rottenneſs, corruption.* A'm bu, udd, cedawl cydfod a thi, A'th fo hwyr hadledd a hir hoedli. P. M.

Hadlaf, [*an rectius* Hadlif] *the running of the reins.*

H A

Hadolwyn, *to intreat.* Vid. Adolwyn.

Haddef, *a home, a home-stall, one's dwelling-house or place of abode.* The ſame as Cartref. Vid. Hadeſ, and Addef. Symmudaw addef rhag drwg. P. Goreu tridyn y dan Nêſ, A warchetwys eu haddef, Pyll, Selif a Sanddef. Lly. Hên. Gwedy ydd êl yr haul yn ei haddef, *after ſun-ſet.*

Haeach, *almost.* Vid. Hayach.

Haearn, *rectius* Haiarn, *iron.*

†Haech, *a hem or ſkirt.* H. S.

Haeddel, Arm. Haezl, *a plough-handle.* Haeddel fawr, *the plough-tail.* Haeddel fâch, *the plough-staff.* Gr. ἔχεται, Echetele. Heſiod.

Haeddu, *to deſerve: alſo, to reach or touch any thing, to take hold of; whence the compound Cyrhaeddyd.* Haeddu ar nŷth y caccwn, P. *To reach or lay hold on the neſt of the waſps.* Mal haeddu awyr â bâch. Tal. *The ſignification of deſerving ſeems to be made metaphorically from this ſignification of reaching.* Haeddedigaeth, and Haeddiant, *deſert, merit: alſo, demerit or ill-deſerving.*

Hael, *liberal, bountiful, free-hearted, open-handed.*

Haelder, and Haeledd, and Haelioni, *liberality, bounty, munificence, generoſity.*

Haelbyrrllawiog, *prodigal, laſiſh, waſteful, unthriſty.*

Haen, *a lay or row, a plait or fold.* Nid yw ûn haen ond rhyfychan o achles. Heb haen yn ſaeth-flaen ſythflew. Jolo.

Haer, *a kiln-cloth.* H. S.

Haerllug, importunate, urgent, saucy, malapert, impudent. *Vid. ex. in Haflug, and Buddugawl.*

Haerllugrwydd, importunity, sauciness, impudence.

Haeru, to affirm or avouch, to assert.

Hâf, summer. So in Cor. and Arm.

Hafaidd, pertaining to summer, summer-like.

Hafar, land ploughed in summer, summer plowing.

Hafarch. Whence Dihafarch.

Hafgan, Tês yr hâf, the clear firmament without clouds in summer, the summer sunshine.

Hafgân, Carol hâf, a summer song, a may-song.

Hafdy, a summer-house.

†Hafal, like, semblable, equal. From the Gr. ὁμᾶλος, Homalos, the μ being turned into f. Hence Hefelydd, quod vid. A. Heuelebedigaeth, likeness. Rhodri hael a'i hafal ni wnaid. P. M. Tuedd a thiredd a thi neud hafel, neud hyfawl dy westi. C.

Haflug, abundance, plenty. Maith y rhydd yr hyn ni'm addug, Meirch breisghir uch brasgeirch haflug, Mwth myng gann hirllam haerllug.

Hafn, a haven, a port or harbour for ships. Heb. הָוֶן, Hoph, portus. Dav.

Hafod, a summer-dwelling, a dairy-house, a farm or manour. From Haf, and Bôd.

Hafodwr, Maerwr, a dairy-man.

Hafodty, a house fit for summer-dwelling, a dairy-house.

Hafog, a devastation, a wasting or spoiling, an havoc. O gwneir hafog' na rhyfel. H. D. Ac ar hafog a rhyfel. D. Ep.

Hafr, a gelt-goat or a weather-goat. *Vid. Hyfr.*

Hafren, the river Severn.

†Hafllau. *Vid. Affleu.*

Hagen, but, yet. Arm. Hoguen. Heb. אֵן, Acen, truly. Dav.

Hagr, ugly, deformed. So in Arm. Llawer tég drwg ei ddefnydd, Llawer hagr, hygar fydd. P.

Hagrwch, and Hagrwydd, ugliness, deformity.

Haha, heyday! ho brave! well done!

Haha gwraig y bwa bâch. D. G.

Hai, hasten quickly. It is a word used when one is egging on, putting forward or hastening any thing.

Yr hai a laddodd yr hwch, P.

The voice of him that put on the dog killed the sow. Hi a aeth yn hai weithian. L. G.

Haiarn, iron. Not Haearn, or Hayarn, or Hauarn, which the change of the diphthong Ai into Ei in the pl. Heiyrn, and Heieirn shews, which change the diphthongs Ae, Ay, Au do not admit of. Cor. Hoarn. Arm. Houarn. Ir. Iarann. Gr. ἄρης, Ares.

Haiarnu, to do with iron.

Haiarnaidd, of iron, like iron.

Haid, a swarm of bees. Heb. הַדַּל. dal.

Heidio, to swarm, to be full of, to assemble together. Ac a heidiafant i dy'r buttain. Jer. v. 7.

Haidd, barley. Sing. Heidden, one grain of barley.

Haig, a shole of fish. Haig a bysgod: Diadell o ddefaid a gwyddau: Cenfaint o fôch: Haid o wenyn: Llu o adar. Dav.

Heigio, to bring forth in sholes, to bring forth abundantly. Heigied y dyfroedd. Gen. i. 20. A'r afon a heigia lyffaint. Ex. viii. 3.

Hail, service or attendance at table, waiting at table. Thence Heilyn, a butler, a cup-bearer, a waiter: which word became a proper name.

Heilio, to pour drink into one's cup, to draw liquor, to serve or wait at table. Heiliaw gwin, to pour wine into bowls. Heilio ar y brenhin.

Haint, disease, distemper, sickness, a malady.

malady. Pl. Heiniâu, and Heintiau. Hynny yw gwraidd yr heiniâu. *Dafydd ap Gwîl.* Haint gwrês, a burning ague, a fever. Haint y mynydd. Haint y gallow, a lask or loosness. Haint y rhianedd, the flowers or monthly terms of women; the mother, a disease in women. Haint chwys, the sweating sickness. Haint y nodau, the plague.

Haintain, Hogalen pladur, Rhip i rippo pladur, that wherewith mowers sharpen their scythes.

Halawg, defiled, corrupted, polluted. In the W. Bible it signifies profane. It is taken divers ways in the W. Laws. Halawglw is a false oath; for the name and honour of God is profaned by it: Halawgdy, K. H. is a devoted house; whose inhabitant had been in some manner an accomplice in theft, and his goods were delivered over or forfeited to the lord. Lle halog, a profane, unclean place. Ci chwynnawg halawg ei bais, P. A dog grinning, his coat being defiled. Halawg ab A. S. Halgian, consecrate. Sacer apud Romanos in malam partem interdum accipitur, & mirum non est eandem vocem in diversa lingua in contrario Sensu accipi. Wott.

Halogi, to corrupt, to defile, to pollute, to profane. Heb. הָלַל, Halal. Dav.

Halogedigaeth, pollution, profanation.

Hald, the trotting or jogging of an horse.

Haldian, to jog as a hard trotting horse doth, to be jogged.

Halen, salt. So in Arm. Gr. ἅλς, Hals, ἅλς, Halos. Heb. מֶלַח, Melach. Dav.

Haliw, spittle. Alias Alew. Ti elli wybod fod chwant bwyd arnad, pan fo gormodd haliw yn dig-

wyddaw i'th enau. *Llyfr Medd.* Yn ei wyneb cyffegredig y poerasant haliw gwenwynig. *Br. Sibli.* Concerning Christ. Ni allai lyngcu ei aliw. *Medd.*

Hallt, salted or salt, powdered.

Halltu, to salt or season with salt, to powder with salt, to corn with salt.

Halltedd, and Helltni, and Halltineb, saltiness.

Ham, nid am ei ham, b. y. nid heb achos, not without a cause.

†Hambwyllo, to mention. *Vid.* Hambwyllo.

Hamdden, leisure, spare time, freedom from business, respite; intermission in a fever, deliberation.

†Han, is a particle used in composition with the verb-substantive Yw, and a few others. I have read it only twice without composition saith Dr. Davies, for Hanyw, or Hanes.

†Hambwyllo, to mention, to make mention. *As* Crybwyll.

†Handid, the same as Hanfydded, let it be, let it exist.

†Handoedd, for Hanoedd, it has been, it was.

†Handyfydd, for Hanffydd, it will be.

†Handym, is Ydym, we are.

Hanes, history; a narrative, an intelligence, an account: also, the being or existence of a thing: also, the knowledge and invention of a thing. *Gwylly yw hanes, P. i. e.* The invention of a thing is modest; because with much ado it offers itself to the sight.

Hanfod, and Hanffod, to be, to exist, to subsist: also, to proceed from or descend. Hanffych well, all hail. Ef a hanfydd gwaeth, he'll be endamaged.

Hanfod, and Hanffod, (subst.) being, essence, existence.

Hany, and Henyw, he, she or it is, exists.

exists. O ba le eich henyw?
whence are you?
 Hanbwyf, and Hanpwyf, and Hanffwyf, *may I be, may I exist.*
 Hanbych, Hanpych, and Henffych, *be thou.*
 Hanbo, and Hanffo, *let him be.*
 Hanner, *the half, a moiety.* Cor. and Arm. Hanter. Gr. ἡμισ, Hemis.
 Hanneru, *to divide into two equal parts.* So in Arm.
 Hannerawg, Bôd yn hannerawg, *to be valued at half the price.*
 Hannereg, *the moiety or half of any thing; a flitch of bacon.* Some think that it signifies an acre of land; but their mistake sprung from hence, as Dr. Davies observes, viz. because Hannereg is found used for half an acre, as for the half of other things. Hannereg doth also signify a vessel wherewith we measure the half.
 Hannereg yn y gegin, Hannereg ail yn nhŷ'r gwin. J. Deul.
 Banner ar lûn hannereg. L. G. i aelwyd.
 Hanner nôs, *mid-night.*
 Hanner dŷdd, *noon-tide, mid-day: also, the South.* Delw y Byd.
 Hannerob, *a flitch of bacon in the Mabinogi, which the author interprets, half a hog, from Hanner and Hob.* Vid. Hob. Vid. Mabinogi, p. 262.
 Hannerwerth, *half of a price.*
 Hanffych well, and Hanpych well, *all hail; word for word; may you be better, may you be happier.* Vid. Hanfod.
 Hanu, *to be descended from, to proceed from.* O Frenhinoedd y' th hanwyd, *thou art descended of princes.*
 Happus, *happy, fortunate.*
 Hapusrwydd, *happiness.*
 Hardd, *seemly, comely, graceful, decent, handsom.* Heb. ִהָדָר, Hadbar, *decent, handsom.* Dav.

Harddu, *to set forth, to grace, to adorn, to imbellish, to trim.* Heb. ִהָדָר, Hadhar,
 Harddwch, *comeliness, good grace; handsomness; ornament.*
 Harnais, K. H. horse-harness. Fr. Harnois. Instrumenta ad equitandum necessaria, Ephippia, &c. Wott.
 Hatling, *a mite, a small coin, half a farthing.*
 Hau, and Heu, *to sow.*
 Haul, *the sun.* So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. ἥλιος, Helios. Heb. ִהָלָל, Halal, *to shine.* ִהָלֵל, Helel, *the morning star.* Arab. Hilil, *the moon.* Dav.
 Heulo, *to sit a sunning himself, to bask in the sun: also, to shine, when spoken of the sun.* Y mae hi yn heulo, *The sun shines.*
 †Heulrhod, *an hat, cap or bonnet to cover the head.*
 Hawd clŷr, y gelwid Cleddyf Olier.
 Hawdd, *easy to be done, very feasible.* Gr. ῥάδιος, Rhadios.
 Hawdd ammor. Vid. Ammor.
 †Hawes, *a she-ass, saith H. S.*
 Hawg, yr hawg, 'rhawg, *a good while.* This word occurs often in the poets, and sometimes in prose.
 Pam ydd ai, ddifai ddefawd, Pefr nerth dros dalu gwerth gwawd, Wâs dewr hŷ i West yr hawg, At Dydur ŵr odidawg. D. G.
 Na choller hyn o'ch llaw'r hawg, O ddrwg cynghor, dderi cangawg. T. A. Aeth y rhai'n a'u nŷth yr hawg, O fewn llynn, rhag ofn llwynawg. Llawdden i Alarchod. A phan ddarffo am dano, ef a fydd petrus allu o hono yr hawg, adu yn ei ôl un Cymhar iddo. J. D. R.
 Hawl, *a suit, process or action at law; a cause.* Colli hawl, K. H. *to be cast in law, to be nonsuited or lose his suit.* Vid. Cwyn. Athawl

Athawl fydd pan ddotto'r ymddi-
ffynnwr hawl arall at yr holwr;
ac arabhawl yw hawl agychwyn-
ner, ac ni chyffroer dros un dydd
ablwyddyn. *K. H. an action commenced
after the year is past, which it
ought to be commenced in.* Hawl
ddefnyddiawl, *K. H. causa realis.*
Wott. Hawl îr, *K. H. causa seu
actio virens, i. e. quam persequi
licet.* Wott. Hawl wywedig, *K.
H. actio marcida, i. e. mortua vel
quæ cessavit.* Wott.

Hawlwr, and Holwr, and Hawl-
blaid, *the party that is plaintiff in
the law.*

Holi, *to enquire, ask, demand or que-
stion; to move a suit.*

†Hawnt, *a sail.* Hwyl. *V. q.*

Hawnt, *alacrity, briskness, eagerness,
liveliness.* Draig wen fodrwyog
anwyl, Duw rôdd hawnt i'th dair
hwyl. *Huw Davi i long.*

†Haw, *sluggish.* H. S.

Haws, and Hawfach, *easier.*

†Hawys, *an ass.* H. S.

Hawraig, *oh woman! so ho woman!*

Hawys, *a proper name of a woman.*
Hawys gadarn.

Hayach, or Haeach, and Haeachen,
frequently Haechen, almost.

Hayarn. *Vid. Haiarn.*

H E

He, *he will sow, he will scatter, he
will disperse. It is the third per-
son sing. of the future tense of the
indicative mood from the verb
Hau, and Heu. A chlodaw ei
hawl ei chlôd a he, Hyd y daer-
awd haul hyd y dwyre. H. O.
Mab medel utgyrn heiyrn dy he.
P. M.*

Hear, *i. e. Hyar, easy to be plough-
ed, arable, plain, even.* Llyfn.
Ll. Araf hâf, hear gweilgi. M. Br.

Heb, *to speak, to say, to tell.* Jesu
dêg Jesu ym dangosych, Dy wy-

neb, ni heb a ohybych. *Br. Fad.
i'r Jesu. 'Heb ef, said he. Heb
y Gwalchmai, said Gwalchmai.*

Heb, *without. So in Cor. and Ar.*
Heb arian ac heb werth. Heb
ado un, *all, every one, none being
excepted or left.*

Heblaw, *besides.*

Hebog, *a hawk.*

Hebogeidd, *hawk-like.*

Hebogydd, *a falconer, a hawk.*

Hebogyddiaeth, *hawking.*

Heboir, *forthwith, immediately, pre-
sently. i. e. Heb ohir, without
delay.*

Hebrwng, *to accompany or go along
with, to bring one on in his way,
to bear one company; to carry or
bring, to convey. Hebrwng hawl,
K. H. to commence a suit. Heb-
rwng iawn, K. H. to give satis-
faction, to make amends. Heb-
rwng lledrad i wrthaw, K. H. to
clear one's self of theft.*

Hebryngiad, *an accompanier that
goes along with one, a guide. Pl.
Hebryngiaid.*

Hebyrgofi, *to forget.*

Hedeg, *to fly, as a bird does. Vid.
Ehedeg. Heb. דָּאָה, Daah. D.
Also, to ear, or shoot out ears, as
corn doth. The same as Hodi.
Yr haidd oedd wedi hedeg. Exod.
ix. 31.*

Hedegog, *flying, that flieth. Isa.
xiv. 29.*

Hedion, *chaff and the lighter corn,
which the wind causeth to fly a-
way.*

Hedydd, *a lark. Arm. Ehuedyz,
and Huedyz.*

Hediad, and Ehediad, *any thing that
flieth, a fowl. Heb. דָּוָי, Ait,
volatile. Dav.*

Hêdd, *peace.*

Heddwch, *peace, quietness, tranqui-
lity. Gr. ἡσυχία, Hesychia.*

Heddychawd, *peace, concord, quiet-
ness, tranquility.*

H h

Heddychu,

Heddychu, *to pacify, to make peace.*
 Heddychol, *peaceable, appeased, gentle, quiet.*
 Heddychwr, *a peace-maker. Also the same as Gwr rhydd. K. H. Homo solutus, liberatus. Wott. Discharged.*
 Heddig, *raddish. H. S.*
 Heddyw, *to day, this day. So in Arm. Heb. היום, Haiom. D. † Hefelydd, like, semblable, equal. From Hafal. Ni maeth mab mam ei hefelydd. Dan. Mordaf hefelydd rhydd ym rhoddai. C. It is commonly written Heuelydd, for the ancients sometimes used U for F. Therefore he is mistaken who writ, Beth fydd heuelydd, heulwen yw honno. D. Ep.*
 † Hefelychu, *Galf. to imitate, to do in like manner.*
 Hefis, *yw Crÿs merch. So in Arm. A smock, a shift.*
 Hefyd, *also, likewise. Chald. אף, Aph.*
 Hegl, *a leg, a shank. Hugl groen och i'r hegl grach. D. G.*
 Hegl gam, *the plough-handle, the plough-tail.*
 Heibio, *by. Myned heibio, to pass by. Arab. Abar, transire, from the Heb. עבר, Abar. Dav.*
 Heidio. *Vid. Haid.*
 Heigio. *Vid. Haig.*
 Heilio, Heilyn. *Vid. Hail.*
 Heilog, *a top, a chapter, a top or tuff.*
 Heinif, *and Heini, quick, fresh, lively, chearful, lusty, active, nimble, swift. Ystyn lliain yn heinif, Ar hyd bwrdd, lle ymwrdd llif. T. P.*
 Heiniar, *and Heniar, the increase of the year, provision of corn. Hoen eiry caen heiniar coll. D. G. i'r cnau. A rhan a gaiff o'r heniar, A'r yd a dyfodd o'r ar. G. Gl.*
 † Heirfa, *a place of battle. Vid. Aerfa.*

Heislan, *a hatchel, an iron comb to kemb flax or hemp.*
 Heislanu, *to hatchel flax.*
 Hel, *for Hely or Hela, to hunt; to go a birding: also, to send, to drive: also, to gather or collect. Gr. ἔλαυνω, Elayno, to drive, to thrust forward.*
 Hela. *The same as Hel.*
 Heliwr, *a huntsman.*
 Helwriaeth, *hunting.*
 Helaeth, *and Ehelaeth, large, wide, spacious, plentiful, abundant.*
 Helaethrwydd, *largeness, wideness, abundance, plenty.*
 Helaethu, *to amplify, to enlarge.*
 Helbul, *trouble, adversity, affliction.*
 Helbulus, *full of trouble, busy, afflicted, disquieted, distressed.*
 Helcyd, *and Helgud, frequentat. Ab Hely, to hunt often.*
 Heldrin, *the same as Helbul, trouble.*
 Heledd, *a salt-pit. Yr Heledd wen, i. e. the white salt-pit, Namptwych in Cheshire. Heledd ddu, i. e. the black salt-pit, Northwich in Cheshire. Heledd is also an old Brit. name of some islands in Scotland, probably the Hebrides, saith E. Lh. Trydydd arianllu ynys Prydein a aeth gan Gafwallawn fab Beli, a Gwennwynwyn a Gwanar, feibion Lliaf fab Nwyfre, ac Arianrod ferch Beli eu mam. A'r gwyr hyn o Erch a Heledd pan hanhoeddynt. Ac a aethant gyda Chafwallawn eu Hewythr ar fyf y Cessarieid o'r Ynys hon. Sef lle y mae y gwyr hynny yng Ngwasgwyn. Tr. Br.*
 Helem o yd, *a stack of corn. Rectius Helm.*
 † Helgeth, *℞. wh. soot.*
 Heli, *brine, a salt liquor, pickle.*
 Helm, *an helmet.*
 Helmog, *that weareth a helmet.*
 Helm o yd, *a stack of corn.*
 Help, *aid, help.*

Helpu,

Helpu, *to assist, to aid, to help.*
 Helw, *possession. Vid. Elw.*
 Hely, *to hunt. Vid. Hel.*
 Helyg, *sing. Helygen, a willow, or sallow-tree. So in Arm. Heb. הלא, Alah, and הלי, Alin, Ilicium, iligneum. Davies.*
 Helynt, and Helhynt, *a journey, a hunting. D. Also the state of one's affairs; a course or condition of life. Fy holl helynt i a fynega Tychicus i chwi, Col. iv. 7. Fel y gwypoch chwithau hefyd fy helynt, Eph. vi. 21.*
 Helyntio, *to take a journey.*
 Hell, *feminine, from Hyll.*
 Hem, *a seam.*
 Hem ysgar, *the after-birth. R. M.*
 Hemmo, *to make a seam.*
 Hên, *old, ancient. Ir. Sean.*
 Henu, and Heneiddio, *to grow old.*
 Henaidd, *oldish, ancient.*
 Henaint, *old age.*
 Heneidd-dra, *oldness, antiquity.*
 Henafigwr, *an elder.*
 Henadurieid, and Henawdurieid, *elders.*
 Henefydd, and Henrydd, *a senator, a councillor, an alderman, an elder. Henefydd dyledawg, a noble senator. Henefydd dyledawg a ofodir yn y parth affwy. K. H.*
 Hendad, *a grandfather.*
 Hendaidd, *the great-grandfather's father, one's father's great-grandfather.*
 Hendref, *K. H. the same as Gauafdy, a winter-house, in which the husbandmen house their herds and flocks. Vid. Gauafdy.*
 Hensam, *a grandmother.*
 Henfon, *a cow. Newydd bennyg yn henfon. P.*
 Heng, and Haing, *is an interjection of threatening. Mi a ro heng o'm arhôn. T. A.*
 Heniar. *Vid. Heiniar.*
 †Henlor, *Gorddrws, q. V.*
 †Henlleu, *K. H. an old bee-hive,*

which is also called Modrydaf.
 Heno, *to-night, this night; and Henoeth among the ancients; as Peunoeth.*
 Henuriad, *a senator, an elder.*
 Henwr, *an old man.*
 Henw, *a name. So in Arm. Vid. Enw, Enwi.*
 Henryw. *Vid. Hanu. A henyw o honaw, which proceeds from it.*
 Heol, *a street, a road or high-way.*
 Hepcor, *to spare, to leave anything as not necessary, to omit.*
 Heppian, *to slumber, to nod, to take a nap. Gr. ὑπνώω, ὑπνοειν.*
 †Heples, *leaven. H. S.*
 Herr. *Vid. Hyrr.*
 Herriant, *a provocation.*
 Hercyd, *to reach, to extend. Cym-maint ac a hercai groen yr ych, i. e. gyrhaeddai. Galf. Also, to fetch. Monm. and Glam.*
 Heretic, *an heretic.*
 Herddyll, *from Hardd, handsome. Herddyll uwch hardd yw eu llais. S. B. i fytheiaid.*
 Hergod, *a lump, a mass. Mae hergod o bysgodyn, Moelrhon yn nwyfron fy nŷn. Ll. G.*
 Hergorn, *to but or push as a horned beast. E. Lh.*
 Heri, *a limping leg. Jolo.*
 Herlod, *a boy, a lad. Heb. היל, Jelled. Arab. Waladon. Dav. Yn herlod falw i'm galwud. D. G. Herlottiaid yw'r hil attoch. R. N.*
 Herlottyn, *a little boy.*
 Herlodes, *a girl, a damsel, a maid. Heb. הילדה, Jaldah. D.*
 Herod, *a messenger or bringer of tidings.*
 Herodraeth, *negotiation. Negotiatura, Dav.*
 Hersdaen. *Vid. Harstain.*
 Herw, *a flying away; also plundering or pillaging. Myned ar herw hyd yn Lloegyr. Br. Ronabwy.*
 Herwa, *to flee from place to place, to live an outlaw.*

H E

Herwlong, *a pirate ship, a privateer.*
 Herwr, *he that fleeth or is driven out of his country, an outlaw, a fugitive, a vagabond.* Herwr mor, *a pirate.* Arab. Harrab, *a fugitive.* Dav.
 Herwriaeth, *a fleeing out of one's country.* Profugium. Dav.
 Herwth, *the long gut, the strait gut, i. e. Hyrwth, from Hy, and Rhwth, because it is large and capacious.*
 Herrwm, *is Graen lledr, Ll. and W. S. the gloss of leather.*
 Herwydd, *for, because of; also, after, according to.* So in Arm. Dan barwydydd herwydd hyn. D. G. Herwydd Cyfraith Hywel Dda. *Also, by.* Herwydd gwallt ei ben.
 Hêsg, *sedge, Sing.* Hefgen, *a saw.* Arm. Hefgen, *a saw.* Hefglif, *llif ddwyllaw, a long or two-handed saw.*
 Hesp, *barren, dry, as a cow, &c. that bath no milk; or a well or brook when the water is drain'd or dry'd up. It is the feminine from Hyfp.*
 Hespen, *a hasp.*
 Hespín, *a young ewe, or female sheep.*
 Hespwrn, *a hogrell, hogget, or young sheep.*
 †Hessor, 'Stól wellt. V.
 Hestor, *a corn-measure in Anglesey, containing two bushels Winchester.*
 Hestoraid, *an bestor-full.*
 Hett, *a hat.* Hêd. D. G.
 Hetys, *very little. i. e. very little time or place.* W. S. John vi.
 †Heuelydd. Vid. Hefelydd.
 †Heulor, Rhagddrws, *saith G. T. a manger, saith D. P.*
 Heulrhod. Vid. post Haul.
 †Heus, Arm. *a boot, and Heusaff, to wear boots.*
 Heusor, *a herdsman, a shepherd.*
 Heusor môch, *a swine-herd.*

H I

†Hew, *a quarrel or scolding.* H. S.
 †Hewil, *watchful.* Id.
 †Hewydd, *easy, V. and H. S.*

H I

 Hi, *she.* So in Arm. Heb. הִיא, Hi. D.
 Hicced, *the same as Hocced, cheat, deceit.*
 Hidl, and Hiddl, *a strainer, a colander.*
 Hidl (adj.) *flowing or dropping abundantly as out of a strainer or sieve, abundant.* Hidl yw ei ddagrau. Glaw hidl. Hiddldeigr. D. G. Gan wylo yn hidl. Isa. xv. 3.
 Hidlo, *to strain through a strainer.*
 Hiddygl, *foot.* Vid. Huddygl.
 Hifio, *to pluck or take off wool or hair.* Vid. Ginio.
 †Hiff laid, *to flow or run out.* Gwaed yn hiff laid, *blood flowing out.*
 Hil, *issue, off-spring, posterity.*
 Hilio, *to increase or multiply.* Heb. הָלַל, Jalad. D.
 Hildr. D. G.
 Hiliogaeth, *issue, off-spring, posterity.*
 Himp, *a shoot, a set or slip, a scion, a graff.* Vid. Imp.
 Hîn, *the weather.*
 Hindda, *fair weather.*
 Hiniog, *the threshold or sill of a door.* Vid. Rhiniog.
 Hion, *fair weather, dry weather.* So in Arm. *The clear firmament without clouds.*
 Hionni, *to clear up.*
 Hîr, *long, protix.* So in Arm. Heb. הָרָא, Erec.
 †Hirder, Arm. *length.*
 Hirio, *to lengthen, to prolong, to delay.*
 Hiriant, *a delaying or putting off from time to time.*
 Hiraeth, *an earnest desire or longing, the grief one takes after parting with*

with his friends, or after a person that is dead, the eager desire where-with we desire or expect any thing. From Hîr and Aeth.

Hiraethog, *longing, earnestly desiring.*

Hiraethu, *to long after, to desire earnestly.*

Hiriau, *a long yoke. Vid. Iau.*

†Hiroeddlus, *Arm. aged. We say, Hirhoedlog.*

Hiriai, *a goad. Vid. Irai.*

†Hirian, *climmach hîr o ddÿn, a long gangrel, a tall, long, slim fellow.*

†Hiriell, *an angel, saith Ll. It is indeed the proper name of an angel, Uriel, 2 Esd. iv. 1. and of a man, 1 Chron. vi. 24. and 2 Chron. xiii. 2. sometimes Uriell. The ancients use it. Davies.*

Hirwst, *perseverance.*

†Hirwlydd, *from Hîr, and Gwlydd, mild.*

Hislau, *sing. Hisleuen, sheep's lice, lice that annoy sheep.*

Hispydd, *barren, dried up. The same as Hÿsp.*

Hithau, *and she, she also.*

H O.

Ho, *an interjection of calling.*

†Hob, *a swine, a pig. Hobeu y gelwid hwynt, ac weithian môch y gelwir. Mabin. Hence Hanner-hob, a word now in use, saith Dav.*

Hôb, *and Hobaid, a peck of corn or meal in Glamorganshire. In Caernarvonshire it is a measure containing four Winchester bushels.*

†Hobel, *a bird, a fowl, according to some. An arrow, a dart, according to others. But this last signification seems to be metaphorical, saith Dr. Davies, Ob volatûs & pennarum similitudinem. Pen hobel yn ymchwelu, A blaen ei ylfîn, ei blu. Gr. M. D. i ddÿn pengam. Trÿch ei lid, tro uwch*

ei law, Tra el ei hobel heibiaw.

D. G. i'r ehedydd.

†Hobelu, *to hop, to leap, to jump, to caper.*

†Hoc, *Pladur gwddi. V.*

Hocced, *cheat, fraud, deceit.*

Hoccedus, *cheating, deceitful.*

Hoccedydd, *a crafty, cheating fellow, a cheat, a deceiver.*

Hoccrell, *a little girl, a maid. Vid.*

Hog, whence Hoccrell, hoggyn, foccyn, &c.

Hoccrellwr, *a wench, a whore-master.*

Hoch, *a hauking or humming.*

†Hodi, *Gwydd. q.*

Hodi: *Mae'r yd yn hodi is said when the ear of corn appears. Q. wh. corruptly for Hadu or Hedeg.*

†Hoed, *the same as Hiraeth. D.*

Hoeden, *a wench or light housewife.*

Hoedl, *life, the time of life. The ancients said, Hoeddl. Heb. חַיָּה, Hedhel.*

Hoedlog, *living, enjoying life. Hirhoedlog, aged, well stricken in years.*

Hoedli, *to live, to lead his life, to come to years.*

Hoel, *a nail. Gr. ἥλος, Helos.*

Hoelio, *to nail.*

Hoel, *joy, gladness, pleasantness; a joyful countenance; also, a good plight, or state of body. F'enaïd, hoen geirw a fonydd. Ll. Goch. A'th freichiau, hoen blodau hâf. Idem.*

Hoenus, *glad, merry, pleasant; well in health.*

Hoelyn, *and Hwynyn, a hair of the tail of a horse, ox, &c. the greater hair, big rough hair. Vid. Rhawn.*

Hoeth. *Vid. Noeth.*

Hoewal, *and Hoewel, that part of a river which is deep and flows slowly. 'Tis in this sense the word is now used in Cardiganshire and other places. Others will have it to*

to signify the channel of a river, and the water flowing with speed.
 Hely'r wyf hoewal yr afon. *M. R.*
 Edwyn llaw dŷn edn lle dŷl, A
 yrr hwyaid i'r hoewel. *H. D.* i
 walch. Cynt wyf Nag awel o
 wynt i'r gwial ynn, Ac n'a hoe-
 wal llif drwy ganol llynn. *L. G.*
 Hywel hoewal pob eirchiad. *P. M.*
 Hwrdd aflwfr mal hirddwfr hoe-
 wal. *C.*

Hofio, *to hang over.* *H. S.*

Hôff, *dear, beloved; delightful.*

Hoffi, *to delight in, to love.* Heb. אהב, Ahaf. *D.*

Hoffedd, and Hoffder, *love, delight, fondness.* Heb. אהב, Ahaf.

†Hoffain. *The same as Hoffi.*

Hog, and Hogyn, *a little lad.*

Hogen, *fem. of Hogyn.*

Hogi, *to whet or sharpen, to make a sharp edge or point.* Gr. Θήγω, Thego.

Hogfaen, and Hogalen, *a whetstone.*

Cor. Agolan. Arm. Hygoulen.

Hogl, *a house that is out of repair.*

Hogldy, *a hovel.* *H. S.*

Holi. *Vid.* Hawl.

Holl, *the whole, all.* *Vid.* Oll.

Hôllt, *a cleft, a slit, a rift, a chop; a chink, a cranny.*

Holli, and Holli, *to cleave, to rive, to slit, to split, to divide, to make to chap.* *Vid. ex. in Angell.* Bron-Braidd na hŷllt a'i gorwyllt gŷr. *D. G.* Holli'r oedd holl ddaiar yn, Holli'r creigiau'n llawr cre-gyn. *L. Mon.*

Hon, *this female.*

Honno, *that female.*

†Honfas, *a chopping-knife.* *H. S.*

†Honffest, *yw Pais.* *Ll.* a coat.

†Hongl, *an interpretation.* *H. S.*

Honnaid, *well known, manifest; famous, renown'd.*

Honni, *to publish, to proclaim.* Hon-ni cyfraithiau, *to publish laws.* *q. d.* gwneuthur yn honnaid.

Honcian, *to stagger or reel, to shake, to waver, to joggle, to waggle.*

Honos, *a tall slim fellow.* *D.*

Honsel, *a hansel.*

Honsio, *to brandish.* *H. S.*

Hoppran, *the hopper of a mill.*

Hôr, *swine's lice.* Sing. Horen.

Hort, *reproach, detraction, calumny.*

Hortio, *to slander, to detract, to backbite, to traduce.*

Hosan, *a stocking.*

Hosog, *a kind of sea-bird.*

Hospytty, *an hospital.*

†Hott, Hottan. *Lib. Land.* A hood, a capouch.

How, *an interjection when any thing happens unexpectedly.* Oh! How!

Howni, *q. Woolsted, saith T. J.*

Hoyan, *q. V.* So ho!

Hoyw, *trim, neat, spruce, gay, jolly.*

Hoywi, *to garnish or adorn.*

H U.

†Hu, *a cap, saith Ll.*

†Huad, *a hound.*

Huail, *the proper name of a man.* *Vid. an Hu-ail, Hugoni secundus.* Davies.

Hual, *a fetter, gyve or shackle.* So in Arm.

Hualu, *to fetter, to shackle.* Arm. Huala.

Hualawg, *shackled, fetter'd.* Pl. Hualogion.

Huelydd, *a fetterer, he that shack-leteth or fettereth.*

†Huan, *the sun.* Heb. חמה, Ham-mah. *D.* *Vid. ex. in Mochddwy-réawg.* Huan nôs eirian y fêr. *D. G.* i'r lloer. Byd buddydd bychan, Disa gwrês huan. *Tal.*

Hûc. *Vid.* Hûg.

Huccan, *Yw Gwylan lwyd, a grey sea-mew, cob or gull.*

†Huenydd, *he that asketh questions, an examiner.* *H. S.* Questionarius,

rius, ait D. P. sed q. ait Davifius.
Anhuenydd.

†Huenyg. *q.*

Hûd, *juggling, tricks, delusion, charm, fascination, deceit.* Hûd a lle-drith, *juggling tricks, legerdemain, cunning sleights and conveyances.*

Bwrw hûd, *to divine; to cast a mist before people's eyes.* Ariolari, *augurari.* Fucum inducere. D.

Och am Ferddin dewinion, I fwrw ym hûd fry am hon. I. Dyfi.

Hudo, *to allure or entice, to cajole or wheedle, to beguile or deceive one.*

Hudol, *a juggler, a hocus pocus, a cheat that casts a mist before people's eyes.* Hudolawl gelfyddyd, *the art of legerdemain or of juggling.*

Hudoles, *a she-juggler, a cunning gipsy, a sorceress.* Nefewch ymma meibion yr hudoles, Isa. lvii. 3.

Hudoliaeth, *deceit, delusion, legerdemain.*

Hudlath, and Hutlath, *a juggler's wand or rod.*

†Hudnwy, Hwyad, *saith Ll. a duck.*

Hudwg, *a bug-bear, a scare-crow.*

†Huddo, *to clear: Hence Cyhuddo, to accuse, to declare or make manifest one's crimes.*

Huddygl, *soot.* Arm. Huddeyl, or Huzil. Di huddygl o dŷ heddyw. D. G. i'r deildy.

Huddyglyd, *full of soot, sooty, reechy.*

Hufen, *cream.* Gr. Ἀφρός, Aphros.

Hufennu, *to gather cream.*

†Hufyll, *Lib. Land. humble.*

†Hufylltod, *humility.* So W. S. in Col. ii. in fi. and iii. 12.

Hûg, *a tunick or loose coat, a gown, a cloak.*

Hugan, and Hugyn, *the diminutive of Hûg.*

Hugl groen, rather Rhugl groen, *a child's rattle.*

Hulio, *to cover.* Hulio bwrdd, *to spread the table.* Ac a archodd

hulio bwrdd iddi hi o'i fwydydd ei hun, *Judith xii. 1.*

Hûling, *a rug, a coverlet.*

Humman, and Hummig, and Hummog, *a hand-ball, a tennis-ball.*

Hummanydd, *a ball-player.* A llai'm Môn oll hummanydd. L. Môn.

Hûn, *sleep.* So in Arm. Gr. ὕπνος. Arm. Hûnure, *a dream.*

Hûn or Hûnan, *self or alone, and Hûn or Hunain, selves or alone,*

are words used in apposition with personal pronouns: As, Myfi, fy,

hun, or hunan, myself, I myself, myself alone, I alone. Di or Tydi

dy hun or hunan, thyself, thyself alone, thou thyself, thou alone. Ei

or efe ei hun, or hunan, himself, he himself, himself alone, he alone.

Ei or hi ei hun, or hunan, herself, herself alone, she herself, she alone.

Ein or Nyni ein hun, or hunain, ourselves, we ourselves, we alone.

Eich or Chwydwi eich hun or hunain, yourselves, ye yourselves, ye alone.

Eu or Hwyt-hwy eu hun, or hunain, themselves, they them-

selves, they alone.

Huno, *to sleep or slumber.*

Hundy, *a dormitory or gallery for beds.* E. Lh.

Hungos, *the clawing or scratching of one's self in sleep.*

Hunlle, *the disease commonly called the night-mare.* Perhaps Hunllef, *from the cry of him that bears it.*

Huppynt, *a short effort, a brunt, a shock, a push.* Huppynt byrr, and

Huppynt hîr, *there are two sorts of W. Metres so called.* Vid. J. D.

Rhaesi Gramm. p. 200, and 201.

Hûr, *hire or wages.*

Huriaw, *to hire or take to hire.* Vid. ex. in Toli, *a Tawl.*

Hurt, *stupid, dull, senseless, blockish.*

Hurtrwydd, *stupidity.*

Hurtio, *to stupify, to stound or stun one; also, to be astonished, to be in a dump.*

Hurthgen,

Hurthgen, *a stupid fellow*. D. G.
 Hurtr, *a boarded floor, a loft*. *Tabulatum*. D.
 Hufting, and Huftyng, *to whisper, to speak softly, to mutter*.
 Hufting, or Huftyng, (*subst.*) *a whisperer, speaking low, muttering*.
 Huftingwr, *a whisperer, a tale-bearer*.
 †Huyfgain. *q.*
 †Huyfgwr. *Vid. Yfgwr.*

H W.

Hw, *the voice of an owl when she hoops. It is also an interjection used when one puts a dog forward to run*. Canu bydd, annedwydd nâd, Hw ddy Hw, hoyw ddy-head. D. G. i'r dylluan. Annos cwn y nôs wna ef, Hw leidr, fy hêl i adref. D. G.

Hwhw, *to hoop like an owl*. H. S.
 Hwch, *a sow; formerly any swine, whether boar, or hog, or sow*. Gr. *ῥῆς*, Hys. Gwyddhwch, *a wild boar; and Byrrhwch, a badger*. Ni laddawdd namyn un parchell o fôch y twrch trwyth. Gofynnwys y gwyr i Arthur beth oedd ystyr yr hwch hwnnw: Y dywawd ynte, Brenhin fu. *Hist. K. ab Kilydd*. In Arm. Houch is *a hog, or any swine; and Houch goues, or Houch gwes, i. e. Hwch gwydd, a wild boar*.

Hwde, (*an interj.*) *Here, take it: also, come on then, go to*.

Hwdwg, *a bug-bear*. *Vid. Hudwg*.
 Hwdwl. *q. V. distracted*.

Hwf, *a hood, a cowl*. *Cucullus*. D. Dwyn hwf yn Llundain hefyd. G. Gl.

†Hwff, or Hwlff. *q. V.*

Hwi, *come on then, go to*. *Lat. agendum*. H. S.

Hwl, *a sort of wine*. Id.

Hwn, *this*. Arm. Heman, and Homan. *From the Br. Hwnyman, this*.

Hwnnw, *he, that*.

Hwntian, *to stagger, or reel, to joggle or waggle, to wander, stray or straggle*.

Hwpp, *an effort, a push*. Hwp fyr Ffwg, happus yw'r ffonn. T. A.

Hwrdd, *a ram*. So in Arm.

Hwrdd, *an assault, onset or attack, a stroke, a blow, a push, a justling or thrusting forward*. The same as Gwth, in K. H. Hence Gwybu pawb heb gêl, Gwyth gwrdd hwrdd Howel, Yn rhyfel cyn rhybudd. C. & *vid. Hoe-wal*. Rhoes hwrdd i'm llong, rhoes flong floedd. G. Gr. i'r Donn. Bu agwrdd ei hwrdd ynghadau, Afagddu fy mab innau. Tal. Dwfr cadarn ei hwrdd. N.

Hyrddu, and Hyrddio, and Hyrthu, *to make an assault or onset, to attack, to thrust, to push or drive forward*.

Hwre, *take thou, &c. the same as Hwde*.

Hwrrwg, *a bunch or little swelling on the back or any part of the body*.

Hws, Yw cefnlliaïn march, *a horse-clot*.

†Hwsan, *a little hood*. H. S.

Hwsmon, *a husbandman; also, a good husband or thrifty man*.

Hwsmonnaeth, *husbandry, tillage; also, good husbandry or thriftiness*.

Hwstr, *morose, froward, that will not be intreated, inexorable*.

Hwstredd, *frowardness*.

Hwswi, *a house-wife, a thrifty woman*.

Hwswiaeth, *good housewifery, a woman's thrift*.

Hwt, *away, come out there, get thee gone; fie, fie*. Hwt hwt dos yfgwt is gil. R. N.

Hwtio, *to hiss out, to explode*.

Hwtta, Llawn hwtta, *with might and main*. H. S. Also Llawn hwdan.

Hwy,

Hwy, longer, more prolix. Hwy-
hwy, longer and longer.

Hwyhau, to lengthen, to make long-
er, to prolong.

Hwy, and Hwyl, and Hwylt-hwy,
they, them. Heb. הֵם, Hem, and
הֵן, Hen. D.

Hwyad, a duck. Arm. Houad. Gr.
ὕας, ὑαδος. Hyas, Hyados.

Hwyedig, long, lengthened, prolonged.

Hwyedig, Hwyledig, Hebawg, and
Hwyedig o Hebawg. K. H. the
male hawk. *Accipiter masculus*,
Lat. A long-winged hawk. *Ma-
cropterus*. Wotton.

Hwyfell, the female salmon, the
spawner. Cyhyd hefyd a hwy-
fell. D. J. D.

Hwyl, a sail or shroud of a ship.

Hwyl, a good or bad state of health.
a disposition to any thing.

Hwyl, a journey, a voyage, a pro-
gress. Dwyn hwyl, to assault or
set upon, as a hawk on his prey.

Hwylbren, a mast of a ship.

Hwyllo, to direct, to order, to guide,
to prepare. Gr. ἑλάνω, to thrust
forward, to drive.

Hwylus, prosperous, right, dextrous:
also, well in health.

Hwylwynt, a prosperous wind.

Hwynyn. The same as Hoenyn.

Hwyr, late, slow.

Hwyrhau, to grow late, to draw to-
wards night.

Hwyrdrwm, slow, slack, slothful,
lazy, heavy.

Hwyrfrydig, slow, slack, lingring.
From Hwyr, and Brÿd.

†Hwysgynt. q.

Hwythau, they also.

H. Y.

Hÿ, bold. Some write it corruptly,

Hÿf. Gwâs trahy cywely cawdd.

D. G. Hy, when set before words
in composition, imports aptness, dis-
position or feasibility; and answers
to Able, or Ible, the common ter-

minations of English adjectives;
as, Hyblyg, flexible, or which
may be bent: Hygof, memorable,
or which may be easily minded or
called to mind, &c. and it is set be-
fore nouns of one syllable that begin
with a consonant.

Hydeb, and Hydab, boldness. Dy
hydeb ac wyneb gwÿch. H. Swr-
dwal.

Hyder, trust, confidence, boldness.

Hyderu, to be bold, to trust, to rely
upon.

Hyderus, undaunted, bold, confident.

†Hyar. Vid. Hear.

Hyawdl, eloquent, ready or fluent in
discourse, well spoken.

Hyawdledd, eloquence, fluency of dis-
course.

Hybarch, venerable, to be revered.
From Parch.

Hyblyg, flexible, inclined, prone, in-
clinable or subject.

Hyblygedd, aptness to bend, flexibi-
lity, proneness, inclination or dispo-
sition to a thing.

Hyborth, he that easily helpeth or
may be easily holpen. From Porth,
help.

Hyborth, that easily feedeth or may
be easily fed. From Porth, the
same as Ymborth, food.

†Hybred, q. wh. Hybryd, beauti-
ful, handsome.

Hybu, to forbid, to let or hinder, to
stop, stay or check. Vid. Gohybu.

Hybwyll, prudent, discreet.

Hychgrug, Clefyd gwddf, a disease
of the throat called the squinancy,
squinsy or quinsy.

†Hychwayw, L. Land. a hunting-pole.

Hÿd, length.

Hyd, unto, untill, to. Arab. Hutti,
usque ad. Heb. ַיַּ, Ad. usque D.

Hyd drag'wyddoldeb. Fed is used
by some in S. W. for Hyd. Ar
hyd, along, all over. Ar hyd
glann yr ason, along the river-
side. Ar hyd ei gefn, all over

his back. Ar hydof, ar hydof, ar hyd-ddo, ar hyd-ddi: Ar hyd-dom, ar hydoch, ar hyd-ddont, all over me, thee, &c. Hyd pan, so that, to the end that. Hydawdd, that may be melted, that which melts easily. Hydr, bold, stout, strong, valiant. Arm. Hyddr, bold. Hence Hytrach, greater, better, rather. Heb. יותר, Jother, magis, uberius. D. Hence Cyhydr, equal, co-equal. Hydraeth, easy to be related, that can be told or declared. Thence Anhydraeth, that cannot be declared or related, unspeakable. From Traethu. Hydraid, that may be easily pierced, penetrable. From Treiddio. Hydraul, that may be easily worn out, that may be easily spent. From Traul. Hydref, the month of October. Cor. Hedra. It is used also commonly for the autumn, or the season of the year opposite to the spring. Vid. Hyddfref. Hydrefn, well-ordered. Hydrum, free, at liberty to go and come, easy to pass backward and forward. It seems to be derived from Tramwy. Gŵr ni bo hydrum iddo ei wlâd. K. H. Hydwf, growing up, increasing, that hath grown largely. Great, big, tall. From Tŵf. Hydwyll, easy to be deceived. From Twyll. †Hydwyth, whence Anhydwyth, unweildy. Vid. Twyth. Hydyn, tractable, that may be easily treated or ordered, easy. Hence Anhydyn, stubborn, refractory. From Tynnu. Hŷdd, a hart or stag; also, a fallow-deer, a buck or doe. Hyddal, easy to be taken or caught. From Dal.

Hyddawn, liberal, generous, that gives easily. From Dawn. Hyddellt, Hawdd ei ddelltu neu holli, that is or may be easily cleft, slit or cloven. From Dellt. Hyddeftl. Vid. Destl. Hyddfref, and Hyddfref, the month October; commonly Hydref by a corrupt pronunciation. Arm. Hyddreff. Cor. Mizhedra. Calan hyddfref, Cain cynnwyr, Cyfarwydd dwfr yn ei ddyfrlle. Gwalch. Erwan ym galar galan hyddfref, Ddwyn, mau ei ddwys ddioddef. El. S. From Hydd, a stag, and Brefu, to rut as deer do; for in that month the hind desires the male or goes to rut. Hyddgan, and Hyddgant, a deer, a buck, a stag. Pen hyddgant blaen gwarant gyrch. O. Ll. M. Hyddgen, the skin of a red or fallow deer. Gwisgaf, ac ni fynnaf fâr, Hyddgen y gŵr gwahoddgar. D. G. i fenyg Ifor. From Hŷdd and Cenn. Hyddaif, Hawdd ei ddeifio, easily singed, easily blasted. From Deifio. Hyddaif haid. D. G. †Hyddgwyr, black cherries. V. Hyddo. Vid. Huddo. †Hyddolawg. q. Hyddyn, much resorted to by men, much frequented, full of men, populous. From Dŷn Lle hyddyn yw'r tyddyn tau. T. A. Hyddyfsg, quickly taught, apt to learn. From Dyfsg. †Hyenydd. Vid. Huenydd. Hyfaeth, easy to be nourished, easily nourished. From Maeth. Hyfed, easy to be reap'd. From Medi. Hyfedr, skilful, expert, cunning, knowing; doing a thing cleverly. From Medr. Anhyfedr yw fy nhafawd. D. Ed. Hyfr, a gelt-goat, or a weather-goat. Pl. Hyfrod.

Hyfriw,

HY

HY

Hyfriw, *that may be easily crummed or broken small. From Briw.*

†Hyfrwyn, *very pensive or sorrowful. From Brwyn, sorrow.*

Hyfryd, *merry, pleasant, delightful. From Brÿd.*

Hyffordd, *passable, easy to be passed, prosperous, dextrous. From Ffordd.*

Hyfforddi, *to direct, to shew the way, to instruct, to train up. Hyffordia Blentyn ym mhen ei ffordd, Prov. xxii. 6. train up a child.*

Hyfforddus, *expert, dextrous, well instructed, trained up. Efe a arfogodd o'i hyfforddus weision, Gen. xiv. 14. he armed his trained servants.*

Hygar, *amiable, lovely. From Caru.*

Hygaredd, *amiableness, loveliness, natural affection.*

Hygawdd, *Hawdd ei ddigio, easily provok'd, easy to be offended. From Cawdd.*

Hyglod, *famous, renowned, of good name, praise-worthy. From Clôd.*

Hyglud, *hawdd ei gludo, easy to be carry'd. From Cludo.*

Hygnaws, *gentle, mild. Vid. Hy-naws.*

Hygno, *easy to be gnaw'd or chew'd. From Cnoi.*

Hygoel, *credible, that may be believ'd, like enough. From Coel. Thence Anhygoel, improbable, incredible.*

Hygoledd, *credulity.*

Hygof, *memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to mind, what we remember well. From Cof.*

Hygryn, *trembling, apt to shake or shiver. From Crynu.*

†Hygwiniad, *a servant. V.*

Hygwyp, *ready to fall, apt to slip, From Cwyp.*

Hygyrch, *Lle hygyrch, a place much resorted to, or frequented. Hygyrchaf lle yn ei gyfoeth oedd Gaerllion ar Wysg. Hist.*

Hyhud, *easily deceiv'd, easy to be deceiv'd. Vid. Ehud.*

†Hyl, *a mat, saith H. S.*

Hylaw, *dextrous, ready, handy, easy. From Llaw.*

Hyling, *a coverlet, a rug. Vid. Huling.*

Hylithr, *slippery, apt to slip. From Llithr.*

Hylosg, *that easily takes fire, easy to be kindled, that is easily burnt. From Llosg.*

Hylwgr, *corruptible, that is easily corrupted. From Llwg.*

Hylwybr, *passable, easy to be passed, easy, ready, dextrous, prosperous. The same as Hyffordd. From Llwybr.*

Hylwydd, *fortunate, prosperous, successful. From Llwydd.*

Hylyn, *that easily clingeth or sticketh to a thing, clammy, clingy. From Glynu.*

Hylyng, *a rug, a coverlet. Vid. Huling.*

Hyll, *horrid, hideous, ghastly, fierce, wild, savage.*

Hyllu, *to be astonied, to grow senseless, to be rough and look ghastly.*

Hylldrawu, *to affright, to scatter, to disperse, W. S. Matt. ix. 36.*

Hylldrem, *a grim aspect, a ghastly look.*

Hylldremio, *to look wildly.*

Hymyr, *the river Humber.*

Hyn, *this (thing.) n. g.*

Hynny, *that (thing.) Arm. Hennez.*

Hÿn, *elder, more old, more ancient, senior; ancestors, forefathers. Gwynedd oedd hÿn Gwenddydd hir. G. Gl.*

Hynaf, *most ancient, oldest. So in Arm. Pl. Hynaif, ancestors, forefathers.*

Hynaf, *and Hynesydd, an elder, a senator. Hynafiaid Cantref, K. H. the elders of a cantred or a hundred. Seniores Cantredæ qui in causis realibus argumenta & testimonia utrinque adducta examinare*

debent, & summam rei judicibus exponere. Wott.
Hynaws, *mild, gentle, good-natur'd, tender-hearted, easy, patient, indulgent.* From Naws.
Hynawfedd, *gentleness, mildness, tender-heartedness, easiness.*
Hynod, *notable, remarkable, well known.* Arm. Haddnad, *known.* Heb. נודע, Nodang, *notus.* Dav.
Hynoni, *to bask in the sun.* E. Lh. Vid. Hironi.
Hynt, *a journey; a way.* Dwyn hynt i le, *to take a journey, to go to a place.* Arm. A way. Hynt S. Ialm, *St. James's way, i. e. the milky way.* Arm. Trihynt, *a place where three ways meet.* Ar hynt, *presently, straightway.* W. S. Mark viii. 10. Hynt signifies properly the way, saith E. Lh. Whence Ar hynt, *immediately; as Yn y lle and Yn y man.* Hence also in Monm. and Glamorganshire, Pa hynt, and Pa beth yw'ch hynt? *How goes it?*
Hyntio, *to go, to travel.* W. S. Acts. xii. 17.
Hyrr, and Herr, *a word used by one that puts a dog forward to fight; also the gnarring or snarling of a dog.* Vid. ex. in Sarrug.
Hyrdd, *rams.* Pl. from Hwrdd.
Hyrddu, and Hyrddio. Vid. Hwrdd.
†Hyrddyn, *Enw ar lw.* V.
†Hyrmer, *a jolt-head.* Capito. H. S.
Hyrwydd, *very easy.* From Rhwydd.
Hys, *gair a arferir wrth annos cwn.*
Hyson, *loud, ringing, making a great sound or a great noise.* From Sôn.
Aeron ferw hyson hoywferch. D. G.
Hÿp, *barren, dry as a cow, ewe, &c. that hath no milk, dry'd up as*

a well that hath no water. Dyro iddynt grôth yn erthylu, *a bron-nau hyspion.* Hos. ix. 14.
Hyspys, *certain, manifest, well known.*
Gŵr hyspys, *a cunning man, a conjurer.*
Hyspyfu, *to certify, to manifest, to advertise, to give intelligence, to give notice.*
Hyspysrwydd, *intelligence, notice.*
Hytrach, *rather.* Vid. Hydr.
Hyttan, *fem. of Hyttyn.*
Hyttyn, *a stupid fellow.* D.
Hyttynt, *a journey, a course.* The same as Hynt. Hyttynt y dwfr, *The course of water.*
Hywedd, *accustom'd to the yoke, tame, easy to be tamed.* From Gwêdd, *a yoke.* Hence Anhywedd, *that refuseth the yoke, stubborn, refractory.*
Hyweddu, *to make tame, to break, to accustom to the yoke.*
Hywel, commonly Howel, *a proper name of a man.* From Hy, and Gweled. *That may be easily seen or beheld, visible, conspicuous, one that doth not hide himself.*
Hywen, *easily smiling.* From Hy, and Gwên. 'Tis the proper name of a woman.
Hywerth, *vendible, saleable, easy and ready to be sold, passable, that will go off.* Hence Anhywerth, *hard to be sold.* From Hy, and Gwerthu.
†Hywestl. Vid. Gwestl.
Hywiw, *worthy, very worthy.* From Gwiw.
†Hywlŷdd. Vid. Gwlŷdd.
Hywredd, *manliness.* From Gŵr.
Hywyfl, *easy to be pawn'd or pledg'd.* From Gwyfl.



I A

I Prep. To. I'r dref, to town.
Rhoddes rôdd i'r gŵr.

I, I, adv. of swearing. Tyn-
godd i Dduw; Tyngodd i'r deml.

I, a pronoun, I, me. *When nomi-
native case, it is placed after its
verb: as, Dywedais I. When go-
verned of the verb, it is likewise
placed after the verb, with A'm
placed between the expressed nomi-
native case and the verb; as, Efe
a'm tarawodd I.*

I, is also the sign of the infinitive
mood active; as, I ddywedyd y
gwir.

Ia, ice.

Iaen, a little ice. C. Iein. Arm. Ien,
cold; Ienhad, to wax cold. Maen
dros iaen yw Arglwydd, *Because
he may do what he lists.* P.

†**Iaccwn**, an ensign of war, armour,
harness.

Iâch, commonly for Ach, a pedigree.
Vid. Ach.

Iâch, healthful, sound, whole, whole-
som, in health. *So in Arm. Also,
not damaged, corrupted or spoiled.*

K. H. *Vid. ex. in Clâf. Cum de
modo compensandi pro corruptis se-
getibus agitur, Iach pro non cor-
rupto usurpatur.* Wott. Heb. חַי,
Chai, vivus literis transpositis.
Gr. ὕγις, Hygies. D.

Iachâu, to heal, cure, or remedy. Gr.
Ἀκεομαι, Akeomai, and ἰάομαι, Iao-
mai. Heb. יָצַו, Iashang, to save.
Arab. Zacha, sanavit. D. *Also,
the same as Glanhau and Diheu-
raw, to clear one's self by oath of
a matter laid to his charge.* K. H.
jurato purgare. Wott.

Iechyd, health, soundness, safety. So

I A

in Arm. Arab. Zicha, health. D.

Iachaid, the same as Iechyd.

Iachawdwr, a saviour.

Iachawdwriaeth, salvation. *Some
write it Iechydwriaeth, but not
rightly; for it is made of Iachaw-
dwr, as other words of the same
form, Marchwriaeth, teuluwriaeth,
&c.*

Iachus, healthy, wholesom, sound in
health.

Iâd, the fore-part of the head, and
by synecdoche the skull, and the whole
head. Arwyau tég ar iâd dyn. D.
G. i wallt pen.

Iaeth, iciness. Glacialitas. D.

Iaith, a tongue or language, a speech;
a dialect, an idiom. *So in Arm.*

Ieithydd, a linguist, an interpreter,
one that knows many languages.

†**Iâl**, Cefnen neu ynteu Rhwydd;
Canys d'wedir, Lle anial am fan
diffwys neu ddyrus, a dywedir
hefyd *Dial Duw* a ddaw am ddry-
gioni, megis pe dywedai Afrw-
ydd-deb. T. Pr. But H. S. saith
that Iâl signifies pleasant.

Iâl, the commot of Yale, a small
mountainous tract of Denbigh-
shire.

Iangwr, for Eangwr, one of the com-
mon sort, one of the common people.
The same as Gwrêng.

Iâr, a hen. S. W. Giâr. C. and Arm.

Iâr. Arab. Digig, a hen, Diccen.
Davies. Iâr orllydd, a hen that
layeth eggs, or that sitteth upon
eggs. Iâr wynt, the bird of Para-
dise. Iâr wýdd, and Iâr goed, a
pheasant-hen. *And some say that
the ancients called a river Iâr.* Heb.
יָר, Iear, Rivus. Dav.

†**Iar**,

†Iar, *K. H.* perhaps for Gar, a haunch of venison. Cum de cervis sermo est, a haunch. Wotton.

†Iarcw, a pilot.

Iarll, an earl or count.

Iarllles, a countess or earl's lady.

Iarllaeth, an earldom.

Iarnadd, the same as Oddiarnadd, above, from above.

Iâs, heat, a boiling up. Un iâs, one boiling up. It is used also of violent cold. Ny thynn na gwin, na than gof, Iâs lonawr y fy ynof. *T. A.*

Iassu, commonly Assio, to sodder or solder, to join or fasten together.

Heb. יָסַף, Iasaph, to add. Dav.

Iau, and Iou, Jupiter, Jove. Dydd Iau, Thursday.

Iau, younger. A garo yr au cared ei waryau. *P. i. e.* Let him that loveth the younger love also his plays.

Ieuaf, the youngest. Hence the proper name Ieuaf.

Iau, a yoke. So in Arm. Also, a pair of oxen drawing in the same yoke. The Welsh had four sorts of yokes, Byrr-iau, *K. H.* jugum breve; Wott. Mai-iau, jugum majale; id. Cesseliau, jugum axillare; id. Hir-iau, jugum longum; id.

Ieuo, to yoke. Arm. Ieugaff.

Ieuawr, yoke, and yokes.

†Iawl, is Gweddi, saith Ll. prayer. *Vid. Ioli.*

Iawn, right, just, meet, lawful.

Iawn, (*subst.*) right, equity, law. In the Welsh laws it is sometimes opposed to the word Cyfraith, Law, i. e. the rigour of the law, when some circumstances seem'd to require that the law should be mitigated or softened by the judge, and then it answers the English word, Equity. Gofod iawn i arall yn lle Cyfraith. *K. H.* Sometimes they are synonymous, as, iawn a Chyfraith. *K. H.* Iawn a dylyed, *ibid.* What belongs to one by right. Iawn ania-

nol, *ibid.* natural right, i. e. what one claims by right of blood or consanguinity.

Iawn, a ransom, the price of redemption; atonement, propitiation, satisfaction. Efe yw'r iawn dros ein pechodau ni; He is the propitiation for our sins, 1 John ii. 2.

Iawn, (*adv.*) very: As, Da iawn, very good.

Iawnder, equity, justice.

Iawnweddawg, just, meet. Iawnweddawg yw, It is just and meet.

I D

Id. *Vid. Yd.*

Idris, the proper name of a man. Cader Idris, the name of a high mountain in Merionethshire.

Iddawg, the proper name of a man. Iddawg corn Brydain a wnaeth brâd Arthur. *Hist.*

Iddew, better Iuddew, a Jew.

Iddi, to her.

Iddo, to him, to himself. Also, come on, go to. Lat. age, agedum. Iddo yn awr, chwi gyfoethogion; Go to now, ye rich men, James v. 1.

Iddwf, and Tân iddwf, a swelling full of heat and redness, with pain round about: a sore, commonly called St. Anthony's fire.

Iddynt, to them.

I E

Ie, yes, yea. So in Arm. It is an adverb of affirming.

Iechyd. *Vid. lâch.*

Ierthi, a goad to drive oxen with. *Vid. Irai.*

Ierwydd. *Vid. Iar wÿdd.*

†Iesin, fair, pretty, beautiful. Arab. Hasan. *Dav.*

IESU, Jesus.

Iet, a country-gate.

Ieu, sinews. *Vid. Giau.*

Ieuan, John. Hence some families of the name of Evans, retaining the old orthography, write Ievans.

Hyfriw,

I M

Ieuangc, and Iufangc, young. Heb.

יֹונֶק, Jonek a יֹונֶק, Janak, surgere.

Chald. יֹונֶק, Janka, and יֹונֶק, Janik, puer. Davies.

Ieuangach, younger.

Ieuangaf, youngest. Ieuaf, idem. Vid.

Iau. Ifaf, idem.

Ieuengctid, youth. Chald. יֹונֶקִית,

Jankuth, childhood. Davies.

†Ilewaint, youth, youthful age. Perhaps better written Ieuaint.

†Iewais, some say it signifies Clywais, I have heard; others say it is the same as Cefais, I have found, I had. Ego nunquam legi, saith Dr. Davies.

Iewydd, Torch o wdyn, a collar or chain made with wyths. Torquis vimineus. Wotton. Y geilwad a ddyly ddiwallu y pifdieu a'r iewyddon o wdyn. K. H.

Ifori, ivory.

Ifynu, upwards, up, above.

I G

Ig, the yexing or hiccup. Egori drws garw drwy, ig, A cheudod dŵr wichiedig. R. N, li darw.

Igian, to yex, to sob, to hiccup. Heb. Jagon, gemitus. D. Igian ac wylo a wnai fam Beli a Bran. Galf.

Igrmars, by corruption for Nigromauns, necromancy.

Il, [il] Diod yn yr il, new ale, while it is working.

Ill, a particle which is used to be set before cardinal numbers, as Ill dau, They both; Ill tri, or Ill trioedd, They three, &c. It is written also Eill.

I M

I'm, for i mi, to me.

Imp, a shoot, a set or slip, a graff, a scion.

Impio, to ingraff, to inoculate.

†Impog, a kiss. H. S.

I O

I N

I'n, for i ni, to us.

†Indeg, mad, saith H. S.

Infel, and Infail, a seal. Infail agored, K. H. an open seal; letters patents. Efe a ddyly bedair ceiniawg o bôb infail agored a roddo y Frenhines. K. H.

Ing, and antiently Ingder, straitness, distress. Gr. Ἀγωνία, Agonia. Ἀγωνή, Anchone. Heb. עֲנָה, Ngannah, he afflicted. D.

Ing, (adj.) narrow, strait, close, whence Cyfyng. The ancients say Yng. Yn yng yn ehang, &c. Tal. Ni fu angau fai ingach. H. D. Ing o beth yw angau bach. L. G. O angau du inged wyd. L. G. Affine esse videtur τω Wng. q. d. ἐγγύς. Heb. נָגַשׁ, Nagash, angustiauit; אָנַח, Anach, and אָנַק, Anak, suspirare. Et videtur alludere voci Ang, ehang, ob contrariam significationem. Davies.

Intrewi, taro, intrew, to sneeze.

I O

Io, Job. Golud Io, the wealth of Job. Vid. Golud.

†Ioli, is Gweddio, saith Ll. to pray. Adolwg, saith G. T. to beseech. Diolch, saith T. W. to thank. It seems to have all these significations, saith D. To pray, to beseech, to intreat, to beg, to praise, to give thanks. Heb. הִלֵּל, Hillel, to praise, לָא, Iaal, to wish. Arab. Zali, orare. Davies. Ioli Duw, to pray to God, to beseech. Ymioli a Duw, to pray often to God. In Arm. Youall is, to be called, and Youll, desire, wish. Wrth dduw ydd iolaf hynny. P. M. Cedawl Dduw ei ddawn a iolir. D. B. Hence Iawl, a petition, an earnest begging or beseeching, a suppliant intreaty. Iolawr, and Iolydd, a petitioner. Iolydd, a request, saith H. H. Iolau, thanks, V. Iolig, beseeching.

†Iolwch, *thanks, thanksgiving*. Arab. Zala, *Oratio*. Dav. Hence Diolwch, *thanksgiving*, i. e. Dy-iolwch.

†Iolwrch, *glass, saith Ll.* Perhaps it is Golwrch. D.

†Iôn, *the LORD JEHOVAH*.

Ionawr, and Ionor, *the month January*.

†Iôr, *a lord, a prince*.

†Iorth, *Vid. Eorth*.

†Iorthryn, *diligence, assiduity*.

Iorwg, *ivy; rectius Eiddiorwg*.

I R

Ir, *for i yr, to the*.

Ir, *green, fresh, florid, sappy, full of juice. When used of meat, it signifies fresh or unsalted.* Hawl ir. *Vid. Hawl*.

Iraidd, *fresh, sappy, full of sap or juice, moist; polished*. D.

Ireiddio, *to be green, to flourish, to polish, to make sappy, to moisten*.

Irhaù, *to grow moist*. Amfôd y ddaear yn irhaù. N.

Irdar, and Ireidd-dra, *greenness, sappiness, juiciness*.

Irad, *terrible, dreadful; also, lean, piteous. The same as Girad*.

†Irad, *mourning, as some say*.

Irai, and Ierthi, *frequently Hiriai, because of its length, a goad or staff to drive oxen with*.

Iraid, *ointment, any fat liquor or juice, grease*.

Ireidlyd, *somewhat fat, oily, greasy*.

Iro, *to dawb, smear or lay over, to anoint; to grease*.

†Irdang, and Irdangc, *Syndod, astonishment, amazement*.

†Irdangu, *to astonish, to surprize; to be astonished*.

†Irlawn, *angry, wrathful*.

†Irlonedd, and Iredd, *anger, wrath*.

I S

Is, (*adj.*) *lower, inferior, nether*.

Is, (*adv.*) *below, under*. Is daear, *under the earth*. Is ei gîl, *behind him*.

Ifel, *low, mean; humble*.

Ifelu, *to humble, to abase or bring down*.

Ifder, and Ifelder, *lowness, meanness; humility*.

Ifaf, *lowest*.

†Ifamer, *an armour-bearer to a knight, an esquire. From the Heb.*

שמר, *Shamar, saith Dav.* Nid

oedd un o honynt heb ganddo 4

ifamer, *fel y gallent eu gwne-*

thur yn farchogion o bai raid.

Hist. Car. M.

Harn, *a bill, scythe or sickle, a long hatchet. Vid. ex. in Gosod*.

Isgell, *broth, pottage, gruel, supping*.

Isgil, *behind, behind one a horseback. From Is, and Cîl*.

Isgilio, *to ride before one on the same horse*.

Iflaw, *below*.

Ifop, *the herb hyssop. Heb. אֵזוֹב, Ezob. D.*

I U

Iuddew, *a Jew. So in Arm.*

Iwch', *a comp. pronoun for I chwi, to you*.

Iwerddon, *Ireland*.

Iwrch, *a roe-buck. So in Arm. Pl.*

Ieirch, and iyrch, and iyrchwys,

and iyrchod. Grek, Δοξ, Dorx.

Chald. אֲרִיָּלָה, Urzila, *pullus*

capreae. These Iyrchod or roe-

bucks have been formerly in Wales,

though there are none now, and

have given names to several places;

as, Bryn yr Iwrch, Ffynnon yr

Iwrch, Llwyn Iwrch, &c.

Iyrchell, *a roe. Arm. Iyrches.*

†Iyrchwys, *Glân, clean, according*

to some. q.

L A

L 'AB, a stroke, a blow, a stripe.
 †Lachdwm, *q. a tub, saith V.*
 Lachio, to beat, to cudgel one.
 Lafswyn. *Vid.* Llafswyn.

†Laig, and Llaig. *q.*

Lainio, to beat. R. M.

Lamp, a lamp. So in Arm. Gr.

Λαμπας, Lampas. Heb. לַפִּיד, La-

pidh. Syr. לַמְּפִיד, Lampid. Dav.

Aethost, wi o'r gôst, a'r gamp,

I'th wely, bryd wyth wiw lamp.

D. G. Yr ail a fu oreulamp, I

Uthur gynt aeth a'r gamp. *Iolo,*

i'r feren.

Lamprai. *Vid.* Llamprai.

Larwm, an alarum, or alarm. *q. d.*

To your arms. Canu Larwm, To

sound an alarm. We say in Brit.

Cann'r cynn cychwyn.

Lassog, yr afu glâs, the gizzard of

a bird; a kidney. From Glâs,

blue.

Lattwm, Lattwn, and Lattyn, lat-

ten metal. Lattwn yr Yspaen, &c.

Br. Ron. Bwa lattwm di drwm

draed. D. G. i'r llwynog.

Latmer. *Vid.* Lladmer.

†Lawres, Llawrwydd, laurels. R. M.

Lawnt, a plain; even ground.

Lefain, leaven; a lump leavened.

L I

Lifrai, livery, cloaths given by ma-
 sters to their servants, cloaths by
 which servants are distinguished;
 cloathing, apparel. Un lifrai a
 Mai i'm oedd. D. G. i'r celyn-
 llwyn. Dewr loywfyrd mewn dŵr
 lifrai. *Iolo.*

Ll A

Lindys, Prŷf y dail, a caterpillar.

Involvulus vermis. D.

L O

†Lochwydd, a prayer. *Vid.* Goly-
 chwyd.

†Loelen, old age, V. *sed q.*

Lòl, a noise. R. M.

Lòlio, to babble, make a noise.

Lôn, a lane.

L W

Lwfer, a chimney.

Lwfasus, allowable.

Lwfiedigaeth, an allowance.

Lwfo, to allow.

L'wlen, a kidney. N. W. Cor. Lonath.

Lwmp, a lump; also, a box or buf-

fet, as some say.

†Lyr, Purs, anifail; cadaer, buwch,

têth. V. an udder. *Vid.* Llŷr.

Lywlod, and Eliwlod, a man's name.

Ll A

†Lla, a hand, saith W. S. and Ll.

Ego nunquam legi, saith Davies.

Llabed, a label, an appendix. H. S.

Llabi, and Llabwst, a long lubber, a

lubberly clown, a big clouterly fel-

low. Gr. Λωβας, Lobas, Λωβητης,

Lobeter.

†Llabir, a sword, saith Ll.

Llabyddio, to strike or kill with

stones, to stone to death.

Llacc, loose, slack, remiss. Thence

Yfslacc; whence the Engl. slack.

Laccâu, to slacken, to grow loose.

K k Heb.

Heb. צלל, Tsalach. Dav. *Also, to droop or decline.*
 Llacca, mire, dirt.
 †Llacawd, [*al.* Llatcawd] *a kind of cup; and also, a measure.* K. H.
 †Llachar, *glistening, glittering, shining, bright, fiery, lightning.* Tân llachar yn ehedeg o'r arfau; *glistening fire.* Hist. Lludd, Cleddyf llachar, *a bright or shining sword.* Pâr llachar, *a glittering spear.* Llachar fâr, *fiery wrath.* It is also a proper name.
 †Llachar, anger. V. & alii. *It is rather an epithet of anger.*
 †Llachdwm, *a tub.* V.
 Llâd, *grace, favour, a gift, a benefit.* Pan fo rhaid ateb am bôb defnyn o'r llynn a'r lladau. Bard glâs. Penllâd, *the chiefest good.* Summum bonum. D. Rhad penllâd, *the chiefest grace, the greatest benefit.* Ba figwrn na bai fagad, (*sef o'r aur*) Ba ewin llaw heb ben llâd. F. A. *In somewhere Llâd is a certain measure.* Deuddeg mwyfel o geirch yn y llâd, ac 8 o'r rhÿg a'r gwenith. Penllâd yw dwy lād, *sef mesur dauddyblyg.*
 Lladin, *the Latin tongue.*
 Lladinydd, *a latinist.*
 Lladmer, and Lladmerydd, *an interpreter.*
 Lladmer, and Lladmeru, *to interpret.*
 Lladrad, *theft, robbery, stealth, what is taken or received by theft.* Arm. Latronci. *From the Greek, Λατρεα, Lathrà, privily.* Vid. an a Llâd, and Rhâd, q. d. *Donum quod gratis venit.* Dav.
 Lladradaidd, *done by stealth, stolen; private, close, secret,*
 Lladratta, *to steal, to rob.* Arm. Lladrez.
 Llâdd, *to slay, to kill or murder, to put to death.* Hence Ys lladd, *whence perhaps the Engl. slay.* It signifies also, *to cut, to mow.* Llâdd

â phladur, and Llâdd gwair, *to mow hay.* So Lâdd tywyrch, llâdd mawn, &c. Llâdd â llif, *to saw.* Llâdd â llifddur, *to file asunder.* Ladd penn, *to behead.* O derfydd i ddÿn ladd pren, *a digwyddo o'r pren a llâdd dÿn.* K. H. Llâdd tân, K. H. *to strike fire.*
 Lladdfa, *slaughter, killing, murder.*
 Lleiddiad, *a killer, a slayer, a murderer.*
 Lladdfre, *a camp; the field of battle.*
 Laes, *hanging down long, loose, slack.*
 Llaesu, *to hang down long, to slacken, to loose or grow loose, to flag, to grow faint and lank.*
 Llaesder, *a hanging down in length, slackness.*
 Llaesodr, K. H. Llaesod, *a pavement, a causey: also, a litter for cattle to lie upon.* Aliàs Llassodr.
 Llaeth, *milk.* So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Γάλα, Gâla. Heb. חלב, Châlav. D.
 Llaeth torr, *beestings or brestlings, the first milk of the cow, after she has calved.*
 Llaethog, *milky, yielding much milk.*
 Llaetha, *to beg milk.*
 Llafan, or Llawfan. Vid. Bara lawr.
 †Llafanad, Tal. q.
 Llafar, (*adj.*) *loud, vocal, resounding, well tuned or sounded.* Gr. Λάμπυρος, Lampyros, loquaculus. Dav.
 Llafar, (*subst.*) *a voice, a sound.* Llêf ar grŵth, *fal llafar gro, Mwy na llafar maen llifo.* G. J. Ll. F.
 Llafaru, *to speak, to say.* Arm. Lauaret. Gr. Λαλέω, Laléo. Arab. Lafad, *a word.* D.
 Llafasu, *to dare, to attempt, to adventure.* Ir. † Ni luifim, *I dare not.*
 Llafasus, *daring, bold.*
 Llafu, *a blade of a sword, knife, &c.* Ir. Lainne. A'r carn a aeth i mewn

i mewn ar ôl y llafn; *And the haff also went in, after the blade.* Judg. iii. 22. Heb. להב, Lahav, lamina, flamma. Dav.

Llafrwyn, bulrushes.

Llafur, labour, travail, toil, pains, work: also, corn, in S. W. but seldom used in that sense in writing.

Llafurio, to labour or take pains, to endeavour and put himself to trouble. To play the husbandman, to till the ground. Heb. and Chald. להל, Laah. D. Ni lafur ni weddia, Nid teilwng iddo ei fara. P. He that doth neither work nor pray is not worthy of his bread. Also, to suffer loss or trouble for a thing that hath been committed or neglected. Ni ddyly perchennawg yr anifail lafuriaw dros anghyfraith y neb rywnaeth gam iddaw. K. H. *Injuria animalis illata Domino ejus fraudi esse non debet.* Wotton. In this sense Horace useth the Lat. Laboro, whence the Brit. Llafuriô seems to be derived; *Commisisse cavet, quæ mox commissâ labore.*

Llafurus, laborious, painful.

Llafurwr, a husbandman, a tiller of the ground.

Llaffethair. Vid. Llyffethair.

Llai, less, Gr. ἔλασσων, Elasson.

Lleiaf, the least or smallest. O'r lleiaf, at leastwise.

Llai, brown, a dun or dark colour.

Gŵydd lai. March llai. Vid. ex. in Erch. Hence Lay, a river in Glamorganshire seems to have had its name, being so called from its blackish waters.

Llaib, a licking or sucking down softly, a lapping.

Lleibio, to lick or lap. Arm. Lippat.

Llaid, clay, dirt, mud.

Llaid, Yw clefyd ar draed gwartheg a ddaw oddiwrth y llaid a lyno rhwng eu hwinedd: a disease on

the feet of cattle proceeding from the dirt that sticks in the cleft of the hoof.

Llaill, others, the rest.

Llaill, the same as Naill, the one, as

Llall, the other.

Llailltu, the other side.

Llain, a patch or piece of cloth sew'd or set on. Llain o dîr, a piece of ground parted by a mear or balk from other lands; a line.

Lleinell, the diminutive of Llain.

Llain, a sword, a blade. Gr. Λογχην, Longche, a lance. Glew oddef gloes lêf a glâs lain ar glûn, a glywir ym Mhrydain. C. It is found also of two syllables, Lla-in. Oedd balch gwalch golchiad ei lain, Oedd beilch gweilch gweled ei Werin. D. B.

Llais, a voice, a sound, a noise.

Lleisio, to make a noise, to sound, to ring.

Llaith, moist, dank, wet.

Lleithder, moisture.

Lleithio, to grow moist or wet. Nid llai y cyrch dŷn ei laith na'i gyfarwys. P. A man reacheth at (or fetcheth) his death no less than his provision.

Llall, another.

†Llallawg, and Llalllog, honour, saith G. T. But Q. whether a twin, as E. Lhwyd thinks.

†Llalllogan. q.

Llam, a leap, frisk or skip. So in Arm.

Llam, Pl. Llamau afon, stones in a river to step over.

Llammu, to leap, skip, or hop, to jump, to bound; to pant, beat, throb. Ἀλλομαι, Hallomai.

Llamre, swift paced. Enw caseg Arthur.

Llamsach, to jump, hop or skip, to dance.

Llamsachus, full of leaping, capering or dancing. March llamsachus.

Llamdwyo, *to carry a thing from place to place.*
 Llamfa, and Llamfforch, *a stile.*
 Llamhidydd, *a lobster or crevice, a kind of crab-fish: also, a rope-dancer, a tumbler, a vaulter: also, a sea-horse, saith R. M.*
 Llamhidyddiaeth, *a tumbling and shewing of tricks, a dancing or leaping*
 †Llamogreth, *a rook. H. S.*
 Llampai, *the upper leather of a shoe. H. S.*
 Llampeio, *to play the cobbler. Id.*
 Llamprai, *a lamprey. Arm. Lamprezen.*
 Llamyrhied, *stone-fish. H. S.*
 Llann; *this word is commonly used for a Church, but signifies properly (as Dr. Davies has observed) only a yard or inclosure, as we find by the compound words, Ydlan, a rickyard; Perllan, an orchard; Gwinllan, a vineyard; Corlan, a sheep-fold; Corphlan, a church-yard, &c. Lan, besides Wales, is common in Cornwall and Basse Bretagne, but scarce used at all in Ireland and Scotland, where the old word is Kîl, saith Mr. E. Lhwyd.*
 Llandref, *a village where a parish-church is situate.*
 Llannerch, *a green, a bare open place in a wood, a glade, a void place; a little yard.*
 Llanastr, and Llanestr, *wasting, destroying or laying waste, desolation, dispersion. Ar lanestr, yn llanastr, scatteringly. Da gwedd paderau Duw gwyn, Yn ei lanestr heb liny. D. G. i'r fêr.*
 Llanastru, *to scatter, to disperse, to lay waste.*
 Llanc, *a youth, a lad, a young man.*
 Lances, *a maid, a young woman.*
 Llanw, *a filling up, fulness. The flowing in of the tide.*
 Llenwi, *to fill.*
 Laprwth, *a piece or goblet of any thing.*

Llariaidd, *meek, mild, gentle.*
 Llarieidd-dra, *meekness, mildness, gentleness.*
 Llarp, *a jag, a snip, a rented piece, a clout or rag.*
 Llarpio, *to rend, tear, mangle or pull in pieces.*
 †Llary. *The ancients said Llary, for our Llariaidd, meek, gentle, mild.*
 †Llaryaf, *most gentle or mild.*
 †Llaryedd, *gentleness, meekness.*
 Llâs, *for Lladdwyd, the preterp. passive of Llâdd. Ef a lâr, he was slain. Gan y tri hyn y llâr traean y dynion; By these three was the third part of men killed. Rev. ix. 18. E lâr o naddunt fil; A thousand of them were slain. Vid. ex. in Llasar.*
 †Llasar, *is Glâr, saith Ll. and others. Blue, sky-coloured, azure. Vid. ex in Calch. Cylch llâr dan liw calch llasar. R. G. Er. Dewr o wâr ban llâr yn llasar arfau, fal y llâr Llacheu uch llechysgar. Bl. F.*
 Llasarnu, *to lay on mortar with a trowel, to dawb, to plaister.*
 Llaswyr, *for Psallwyr, the Psalter or Psalms of David.*
 Llâth, *a rod, a staff that geometicians use. Llâth Moysen, Moses's rod.*
 Llâth, and Llathen, *a yard to measure with, a measure of three feet. Llâth [or Llathen] which is the modern Welsh for a yard, signified anciently a rod; as the Irish Slat doth still. E. Lhwyd.*
 Llâth, llathen, and llathaid, *the measure of a yard, a yard long, or one yard in length. Llithid fardd, llathaid forddwyd. B. Ph. B. Llathaid o ddur llifaidd llwyth. L. G. i gleddyf.*
 Llathlud, Llathludd, Llathrud, and Llathrudd, *the clandestine taking away of a maid without the consent*

sent of her parents, whether she be carry'd away by force or by guile. Gr. *Λαθρός*, Lathros. Dwyn merch i lathlud. Od â merch i lathlud heb rôdd cenedl. K.H. Clandestina ablatio puellæ, in vitis parentibus, siue vi siue dolo auferatur. A Llâth, Virga, & Rhudd, Rubens. Wott. Plunder, rape. Raptus mulierum. Dav.

Llathludaw, Llathruddu, and Llathruddaw morwyn, K. H. *to steal an heiress.* E. Lh. *To deflower a maid.* Mulierem vitare. Wott. *To snatch away.*

Llathruddiaeth, fornication. K. H. Llathr, smooth, polished, glittering, shining, bright.

Llathraid, and Llathraidd, the same as Llathr.

Llathru, to glitter or glister, to shine; to polish, to make smooth. Haul yn llathru, the glittering or shining sun.

Llattai, a messenger between lovers; a bawd, a procurer, a pander. It is a word of the commune of two genders.

Llatteirwydd, the practice of bawdry, playing the bawd: carrying messages between lovers.

Llau, lice. Sing. Lleuen.

Llaw, a hand. It sometimes denotes a man in K. H. Gwys Rhingyll heb dyfdon o dair llaw y gwedir, i. e. by the oath of three men. Vid. Manu in Spelmanni Glossario. Llaw-egor, liberal, generous, bountiful, having his hand open to give. Llaw-gaead, stingy, niggardly, having his hand shut. Dan llaw, under hand, i. e. secretly, privately. Llawlaw, hand to fist.

Llawch, is the third person sing. from Llochi; he stroaks, he will stroak. Fe edwyn mab a'i llawch, ac nid edwyn mab a'i câr. P. i. e. A little boy knows one that stroaks him gently, and does not know one that loves him.

Llawch, a stroaking or making much of, using one gently.

Llawchwith, left-handed.

Llawd. Vid. Llodig.

Llawdr, and Llodr, a pair of breeches. Pl. Llodrau. Cor. Lodr, pl. Lydrau, stockings. This has happened, saith E. Lh. because the old trouse was breeches and stockings in one garment, which is still retained in the High Lands of Scotland, and in several other countries. Arm. Lowzr, and Laurec; and Lawrega or Laureaff, to put on one's breeches.

Llawdwn, maimed in the hand. From Llaw, and Twnn. Madog lawdwn. G. Gl.

† Llawdd, to prrife. Q. wh. from the Lat. Laudo, or from Llaw. Nid oedd â lludw y llawddai fi. Gwalch. Llawdd ioli Creawdr. Meil. G. A'th lawddaf i'h lawn urddas, A'th lawdd pawb pen teyrnas. M. Br. Rhyfedd, &c. Fy myw am fy llyw ni'm llawdd. G. Ryf. Q. wh. hence Llawdden, the proper name of a man. Lat. Laudatus.

† Llawddeawg, Q. wh. right, right-handed.

Llawen, merry, joyful. Cor. Law-enik. Arm. Lowen.

Llawenydd, joy, gladness, mirth.

Llawenu, and Llawenhau, and Llawenychu, to rejoice one, to make one glad; to be glad or merry, to rejoice.

Llawenchwedl, glad tidings, the gospel.

Llawer, many, a great company or number. Pl. Llaweroedd.

Llawes, a sleeve of a garment. From Llaw, a hand. So Manicæ in Lat. from Manus; Χειρῶν, Cheirides, in Gr. from Χεῖρ, Cheir. Q. wh. hence the Eng. Sleeve, q. d. Ys llawes.

Llawe-

Llawethair, and Llawethyr, K. H.
a fetter. Vid. Llyffethair.
 †Llawethan, *an eel. Vid. Llywe-*
than.
 Llawethan, *a small handful. R. M.*
 †Llawethan, *a sort of herb, as some*
say. q.
 †Llawfrydedd. D. q.
 Llawgair, *an oath, plighted troth.*
q. d. The speech of the hand. Ef
a ddywedodd ar ei llawgair, sef
gan roi ei law ar ei ddwyfron.
 Llawlyw, *the plough-handle.*
 Llawn, *full. Arm. Leun. Greek,*
Πλεῖος, Pleios. Heb. מלֵא, Male.
 Llawnder, Llawndid, and Llawna-
eth, fulness, plenty.
 Llawn-lleuad, *the full moon.*
 Llawnllonaid, *the full moon.*
 Llawr, *the ground, the floor of a*
house or barn. It is used also for
the earth. Nef a llawr, heaven
and earth. W. S. Rev. xiv. 7.
Gr. ἄλως, Halôs. Hence the Eng.
word Floor seems to be derived.
 I lawr, *down, downwards.*
 Llawrfaes, *a bare plat of ground.*
 Llawrodd, *a hand-gift, or a gift*
which is given and received with
the hand.
 Llawrwydd, *the laurel-tree. Arm.*
Loreen.
 Llawrudd, and Llofrudd, *a man-*
slayer, a murderer. From Llaw,
and Rhudd, from his red and bloody
hand. So also K. H. calls him
Tafawdrudd, who shews a man to
a murderer, to be slain by him.
q. d. Having a red tongue, killing
with his tongue. Llawrydd, Llo-
frydd are also used, from Llaw
and Rhydd, free, because he doth
not govern his hand, but lets it
loose to commit murder. So Taf-
awdrydd, he that doth not refrain
his tongue. So also Diawdrydd,
a drunkard, because he does not re-
frain from drinking. It is opposed
to the word Llawgaeth. Mwy

yd gâr llawrydd na llawgaeth.
C. concerning God.
 Llawruddiog, (*adj.*) *bloody-handed,*
that hath shed blood, that hath
committed murder.
 Llawruddiaeth, *murder, manslaughter,*
the shedding of blood. K. H.

L I E

Lle, *a place. Yn y lle, presently.*
 Cor. Le. Arm. Lech.
 †Lleas, *death, slaughter.*
 †Lleasu, *to slay.*
 †Lleawdr, and Lleawr, *a reader.*
From Lleu, to read.
 Lleban, *a long gangrel, a tall lub-*
berly clown. Gr. Λωβήτης, Lo-
beter.
 Llebanaid, *clownish, clownishly,*
lob-like.
 Llêch, *any broad flat stone, a grave-*
stone, a slate, a bake-stone. Cor.
Lehan, a slate. Heb. לוח, Lu-
ach, tabula. Dav.
 Llechen, *the diminutive of Llêch.*
 Llech-eira, *chilblains. R. M.*
 Llêch lafar, *a speaking stone, an*
echo.
 Lêch, *pl. Lechau, a disease incident*
to children, when they are liver-
clung.
 Llech Elidr, *Saxum Heliodori, a*
place that was so called in the
North, and another in the Isle of
Anglesey. Tr. Br.
 Llêch, *a covert or hiding-place, a*
lurking or hiding. Yn llêch, hid-
den. Dan llêch, secretly.
 Llechu, *to lie hid, to lurk, to hide*
himself, to skulk. Gr. Λήθω, Le-
tho. Heb. וָאָל, Laat. Dav.
 Yr afangc er ei ofyn, *Wyf yn*
llêch ar fin y llyn. L. G.
 Llechfan, and Llechfod, *a hiding-*
place, a lurking-hole.
 Llechfaen, *corruptly Llechwen, a*
bake-stone, a broad flat stone. Bara
llechfaen, bread bak'd on a bake-
stone. Glamorg.

Lechwedd, *the side of a hill, a steep ascent or descent, a cliff, the steepness or shelving of a hill.*
 Llechweddiad, *the steepness or bending of a hill upward, the rise of a hill.*
 Llechwen. *Vid. Llechfaen.*
 Llechres, *a table, a board or plank; a list, a catalogue.*
 Llêd, *breadth, latitude, width.*
 Lledu, *to make wider, to enlarge; to grow wider, to be enlarged: to spread, to stretch out, to be stretched out. Rhwyd wedi ei lledu ar Dabor, a net spread upon Tabor. Hos. v. 1. So in Arm.*
 Llêd, *broader, wider. A comparative from Llydan.*
 Lled, *a particle used in composition, having a diminutive force, and signifying, somewhat, half; as, Lled-achwyn, somewhat to blame or find fault with; Lledsur, somewhat sour; Lledchwerw, somewhat bitter; Lledoer, somewhat cold; Llediaith, barbarism, q. d. half-language; Lledfud, half-dumb; Lledynfyd, half-distracted; Lledwirion, half an innocent; Lledfarw, half-dead; Lledfyw, &c. It is the same as the Irish Leah, half; tho' it remains only in compound words in Welsh.*
 Lledach, *a descent or lineage somewhat low or ignoble, a mean descent. From Lled and Ach.*
 †Lledcynt, *wrath, anger.*
 Lledchwith, *somewhat awkward.*
 Lledchwithrwydd, *awkwardness.*
 †Llechwyrth, *infrunitus. T. W. Ynfyd. Ll. Foolish, sottish, nonsensical. Y fluwch bengrech ledechwyrth, Bob ddyrnaid o'i said a fyrth. D. G.*
 Lleden, *lleden y môr, Pleisen, S. W. a kind of fish called a plaice. From Llydan, broad. According to some, a flounder.*
 Lleden chwithig, *a kind of flat fish called a sole. R. M.*

Lledewigwst, *the hemorrhoids or piles, the swelling of the veins in the fundament.*
 Lledfegyn, *any creature made tame by art; as a hind, a goat, a sheep, and the like. Q. wh. Lledwfegyn. Lledfegyn yw anifail a wnaer o wylt yn ddôf, megis elain, &c. K. H. In the present Welsh it signifies any tame creature fed by the house; as a hen, a goose, &c. Animal quodcunque arte cicuratum, Ovis puta, cervus vel capra, & similia. Wott.*
 Lledfen, *flat. A flat stone.*
 Lledfryd, and Lledfrydedd, *dotage, or being out of one's wits, the defect of the mind, q. d. half-madness. From Lled and Brÿd. Hence Dilledfryd, prudent, not in the least doting. Gnawd wedi llynn lledfrydedd, P. Madness is wont to be after drink.*
 Lledfedd, and Lledwad, *a ladle.*
 †Lledffer. *Vid. Ffer.*
 Llediaith, *barbarism, a corrupt kind of language, q. d. half-language.*
 Lledlef, *an imperfect voice. Llêf ddiledlef dda lwydlos. D. G. i'r Eos.*
 Llednais, *modest.*
 Lledneisrwydd, *modesty.*
 Llednoeth, *somewhat bare or naked.*
 Lledofn, *some fear, a little dread.*
 Lledofnog, *somewhat fearful.*
 Lledpai, *askew, awry, crooked, bending downward, steep: also, unstable, unsteady, ready to fall.*
 Lledpeio, *to incline, bend or bow down, to decline.*
 Lledpeirwydd, *a bowing downward, the steepness or shelving of a hill.*
 Lledpen, *one side of the head.*
 Lledr, *leathr. Arm Lezr.*
 Lledrin, *of leather, leathern. Vid. ex. in Eddestr.*
 Lledryn, *diminut. a little piece of leather.*
 Lledrad. *Vid. Lladrad.*
 Lledrad

Lledrad ffyrnig. *The same as Ffyrnigrwydd. Vid. Ffyrnigrwydd.*
 Lledrith, *a walking spirit, a ghost, a phantom, an apparition, a vision or sight in the night; juggling tricks, delusion, legerdemain; enchantment; hypocrisy. From Lled and Rhith. Quod non ipsa species, sed speciem mentitur. Dav. Hûd a lledrith. Vid. Hûd. Lledrith blawd gwenith a gâd. D. G. i'r eiry. Mae'n taeru man y tiriwyf, Mai lledrith ym Malldraeth wyf. G. Gl.*
 Lledrithiog, *full of deceitful tricks, disguised, masked; magical. E. Lh.*
 Lledrud, *sometimes used corruptly for Lledrith. Hûd a lledrud y llwydrew. N.*
 Lledryw, *baseness, or meanness of birth, an imperfect kind of nobility. Thence Diledryw, a perfect nobleness of birth, truly noble. Blo-dau'r Sir heb ledryw Sais. T. A.*
 †Lledw, and Llydw, *fat, gross, large, plentiful. Riches, saith V. Lle da gwyr o'i lledw a'i gwin. G. Ll. Gwaedgael llwydgun hael lledw gynheiliad. D. G. Lledw anant llwyd o Wynedd. D. Ed.*
 Lledwad, *a ladle. Vid. Lledffed.*
 Lledwg, *a little anger, small displeasure. From Lled and Gwg.*
 Lledwydd, *trees that are not of a good kind. Arbores minus generosæ. D. Afalau lledwydd.*
 Lleddf, and Lleddyf, *oblique, transverse, awry, askew, crooked. Gr. Λόξος, Loxos.*
 Lleddfu, *to warp, to grow oblique or crooked, to make oblique.*
 †Lleddy, *soft, tender. V.*
 †Lleen, *Arm. to read. Vid. Llên.*
 †Lleenawg, *learned, lettered, literate, able in scholarship. Prophwydau lleenawg. Tal.*
 Llêf, *a voice, a cry.*
 Llefain, *to cry, to cry out aloud. D. G. bath Llefaint.*

Llefair, *Ef a lefair, he speaks, he will speak. 'Tis the third person from Llesaru. Also, speaking, prating, as Craig lefair, a speaking rock, a rock that echoes. Girald. From Llafar, a voice. Cryglyr bof, craig lefair beirdd. D. G.*
 Llesaru, *to speak. Vid. Llafaru.*
 Llefais, *he will dare. The third person singular of the future tense from Llafasu. Trais ni llefais na lladrad. D. B.*
 Llefelu, *to devise or invent. S. W.*
 Llefelyn, *a little hard swelling in the eye-lids, a sty on the eye-lid.*
 Llefer, *light. Vid. Lleuer.*
 Lleferthin, and Llyfferthin, *Diog, lazy, sluggish, slow.*
 Lleferydd, *a voice, a saying, a word. Lleferydd nâg, a refusal or denial. Lleferydd y llygaid, the light of the eyes. Vid. Lleuer.*
 Llesenau, and Llesnau, *Y lwynau, the loins.*
 Llefrith, *new milk, sweet milk.*
 Llefrithen, *a kind of hard swelling in the eye-lid, a sty on the eye-lid.*
 †Llefychwyrch, *foolish, mad. V.*
 Llefys, *boldness. H. S.*
 Llefethair. *Vid. Lyffethair.*
 Llegach, *weak, feeble, sluggish, lazy.*
 †Llegawd, *a ball. V.*
 †Llegest, *a lobster. E. Lh. In Dr. Davies's dictionary, Llegest is rendered Polypus out of Liber Land. but erroneously, as Mr. E. Lhwyd supposes, seeing it is manifestly the same word with the Lat. Locusta, and that it is at this day used in that sense in Cornwall. One sort of this Legast (called otherwise by the Corn. Gavarmôr) the western English called anciently Legster, afterwards Longster, and now Long Oister. E. Lhwyd.*
 †Llegynt, *wrong, injury, oppression. V. & alii.*
 †Llegyrn, *a dwarf. H. S.*
 Llegys,

L I E

Llegys, *weak, feeble, lazy: also, in the evening, saith R. M.*

Lleháu, *to place, to set or lay. Ei leháu yn ei wely. Hist.*

Lleian, *a nun, a holy virgin. Arm. Leanes.*

Lleianaeth, *the life of nuns. Er yr eirianleian aeth. D. G. i Dwynwen.*

Lleibio, *to lick, to lap. Vib. Llaib.*

Leidr, *a thief or robber, a stealer. Ἀνίστης, Leistes, from Ἀνίς, Leis, a booty. Arab. Laz, a thief, a robber. Heb. לָאָה, Laat, to lie hid. D. Lat. Latro. Lleidr pen fford, a highwayman. Leiddr cyfaddef, K. H. A noted or manifest thief. Lleidr crogadwy, ib. A thief that is to be hang'd. Leidr gwerth, ib. A thief liable to be sold. Lleidr camlyrus, ib. Fur multâ privatâ coercendus. Wott. Lleidr dirwyus, ib. Fur multâ publicâ coercendus. Wott.*

Lleiddiad, *slayer, a murderer. Vid. Llâdd.*

Lleigiaw, *to withdraw or retire, to seek a hiding-place. Os i Loegr y cais leigiaw. J. Dyfi.*

Lleigiad, *a lurker. D. B.*

Lleigus, *ambellwaith, now and then, sometime. Yn lleigus, anon, presently. W. S. Mark i. 30.*

Lleihau, *to lessen, to diminish, to be lessened. From Llai, less.*

Lleill, *the rest; pl. of Llall. Lleill, for Llaill, the one, and Llall the other.*

Lleim, *he will leap. The third person sing. of the future tense from Llammu. Am rym, llym y lleim fy nagrau. D. B.*

Lleinell, *a patch. H. S.*

†Lleipr, *withered, feeble, weak, hanging, lolling, flaggy, lither or lank. Vid. Llipryn. Cinnyn noeth lipryn e'th leipra madredd. R. G. Er.*

Lleisio, *to make a noise.*

Lleisw, *lee to wash with, urine, piss, stale.*

†Lleith. *Vid. Llaith, death.*

†Lleithiar, *and Lleithiawg. From Llaith.*

Lleithig, *Y pren wrth draed ola y gwartheg. Dav. Aelwyd yn ôl yr hên arfer ynghanol y barth, medd eraill. Id. monens q. Y ddau facwyl yn gwareu yr Wyddbwyll ar y lleithig aur. Br. Max. It is used in the bible for a footstool. A'r ddaear yw lleithig fy nhraed; The earth is my footstool. Isa. lxvi. 1.*

Lleithon, *the soft row of a fish.*

Leithpan or Llethpan, *the milt of a fish.*

†Llellawg, *Llallawg, and Llalllogan. 2. wh. one of twins. Cyfoesau Myrddyn a Gwenddydd.*

Llemmain, *to dance, jump, hop, or skip. Verbum frequentativum a Llammu. A'r llydan fôr, y deifr ym mysg, Lle aml yw pysg yn llemmain. E. Pr. in Psal. civ. 25.*

†Llemenig. *q.*

Llemhidydd, *a tumbler, a vaulter. Vid. Llamhidydd.*

Llên, *learning, scholarship, erudition, good literature. Heb. לִהְיוֹת, Lahag, doctrina. Dav. Arm. Lleen, to read. Lleenawg, learned, in Taliessin. Offeiriad addwyn ei fuchedd heb gantho haiach o lôn. N. Gwyr llên, men of learning. Literati. D. Vid. Lleu.*

Llenn, *a veil, a plad, a curtain, hangings.*

Llenn gél, *and Llenn gûdd, a veil. D. A mask or vizard. E. Lh.*

Lleng, *a legion. Aeth dwy leng i'th deilyngu. T. A. Pl. Lleyon, and Leon. N. W. Llion. S. W. Hence Caerlleon, the city of legions. Caerlleon ar Ddyfrdwy, Caerlleon Gawr, Chester. Caerllion ar Wysg, Caerleon in Monmouthshire.*

Llengig, *a midriff. Vid. Llieingig. Y mae gwedi torri ei lenggig, he has a burstness.*

L 1

Llenlliain,

L I E

Llenlliain, *a sheet*.
 Llenmarch, *an oyster*. V.
 Llenwi, *to fill*. So in Arm. From Llanw.
 Llepian, *to lick, to lap*. *Frequentativum a Lleibio*. Pob un a leppio â'i dafod fel y lleppio ci. *Judg. vii. 5. Gr. Lapto*.
 Lterr, *darnel or cockle growing in corn, tares*.
 †Llerw, *is Eiddil, llêsg, diccra, slender, lean, weak, feeble, that eats but little, having a weak stomach. Hence Aflerw, commonly Aflêr, gluttonous, a glutton, a greedy gut. Calennig lerw ddierwin. D. G. i'r cusan. Dwf llerw dan defyll irwydd. D. G. Llerwddyn dan fantell orddu. D. G. Llerwfalch farchawg, &c. Gwalch*.
 †Lleru, *bitter, sharp or sour, saith H. S. some say it signifies anger*.
 Llês, *advantage profit, good service, good, benefit*.
 Llesu, and Llesháu, *to do good to, to profit, to benefit, to avail*.
 Llesháad, *benefit, advantage*.
 Llesol, *beneficial, advantageous*.
 Llesg, *weak, faint, feeble. Anciently slothful. Arab. Casal, the letters being transposed, from the Heb. לָשַׁי, Ngatzal. D.*
 Lesgedd, *weakness, feebleness, sloth; also, negligence, when a thing is lost for want of care. Sef yw lesgedd, Peth a goller o wall. K. H.*
 Llesgáu, and Llesgu, *to wax faint or feeble, to be weakened*.
 Llesgêthan, *weak, weakened*.
 Llesmair, *a fainting or swooning, an extasy or trance, a fainting fit*.
 Llesmeirio, *to swoon, to faint, to fall into a trance*.
 Llestair, *to hinder, let, stay or stop; (subst.) a let, stop or hindrance*.
 Llestr, *any kind of vessel. So in Arm. In K. H. it seems to denote a satchel, wallet, scrip, pouch, purse, and the like things made of leather. Croen*

hydd a gaiff gan y Pencynydd yn Hyddfre', ac o hwnnw y gwnair llefdri i gadw phioleu a chyrn y Brenin. K. H.
 Llestr, *a vessel to sail in, a ship, a boat. So in Arm.*
 Llestraid, *a measure of corn in Glamorganshire, containing two English bushels and a half*.
 †Lleswyr. q. V.
 Lletgynt. *Vid. Lledcynt*.
 Lletpai. *Vid. Lledpai*.
 Llethr, *the side of a hill, a steep ascent or descent, a cliff*.
 †Llethrid, *a flashing or glittering. From Llathru. Vid. ex. in Lloffen. Ysgwydawr llethridfawr, llathraid. P. M.*
 Lettring, *i. e. Lled-dring, a step or stair, a greefe, the round of a ladder. From Dringo. Ei chân rhwng llettring a chôr. D. G. i'r glôch*.
 Lletty, *a lodging, an inn*.
 Llettyu, *to lodge, to quarter. Heb. לָחַל, Lun, to tarry the whole night. Dav.*
 Llettywr, *a lodger that lodgeth in one's house*.
 Llettywraig, *a woman lodger*.
 †Lléu, *to read. Heb. לָהַג, Lahag, doctrina, & lingua Ismaeliticâ, lectio. Dav. Chwi a léwch y ddeddf ac nis deellwch, (medd Elen wrth yr Iuddewon) Ni a'i lléwn ac a'i deallwn eb hwyntau. N. Fyngherddau fy llyfrau lleer. Tal. Hence Darllain, to read, and Llên, learning*.
 Léu, *from Lle, to place, to set or lay. Vid. ex. in Abar*.
 Lleuad, *the moon. Heb. לְבָנָה, Levanah. D. Gr. Σελήνη, Selene, D.*
 Lleuatglaf, *sick at certain times of the moon, lunatick*.
 Lleuen, *a louse. Arm. Louen*.
 Lleuog, *lousy, full of lice*.
 Leuer, *light. So the ancients writ it, but they did read it sometimes Llefer, sometimes Lleuer, and sometimes*

times Lleufer. Pl. Llefyr. Digwydd gwyr heb lefyr heb lan. P. M. Llefer yllygaid, and Lleferydd, y llygaid, *The light of the eyes; a common expression.* Astrus fu'r fenestr oestraul, Llerhoed i ddwyn lleuer haul. D. G.

Lleueru, *to shine, to glitter.* Iolo.

Lleuci, *Lucy. The name of a woman.*

†Lleurwydd, *light, brightness, an inlightning. Hence Goleurwydd.*

Llew, *a lion.* Arm. Leon. Gr. Λέων. Leon. Heb. לָוִי, Lavi, and לֵוִי, Laish, Lat. Leo.

Llewes, *a lioness, a she-lion.*

Llewpart, *a leopard.*

Llewa, *to eat.* Ni lewes ef, *He did not eat.* Hist. Ow. ap. Urien. *I have observ'd this word in Glamorganshire, saith E. Lh. but not of common use. It signifies sometimes, to drink.* Llaw Sion, llewais ei winoedd, G. Gl. Llewais wirawd, Gwin a bragawd. Tal. Heb. לָחַם, Lacham, *comedere.* D.

Llewenydd, *Haul lewenydd, sun-set.*

Llewyd, *light, brightness, splendour. Sometimes Llewyrch.* Gr. Λύχνος, Lychnos, *a candle.*

Llewychu, and Llewyrchu, *to give light, to shine, to glister. So in Arm.*

Llewychedig, *shining, bright, splendored.*

Llewyg, *a fainting or swooning, a trance. The same as Llesmair.*

Marwlewyg.

Llewygu; *the same as Llesmeirio.*

Dadlewygu, *to recover from a swoon, to revive.*

†Llewyn, *2. wh. pl. from Llawn.*

†Llewyr; *the same as Llefyr. Vid. Lleuer.*

Llewyrn, *a certain meteor or exhalation set on fire, which causeth people to stray and wander out of the way; a Will with a whisp. Ignis fatuus. D. Perhaps it is corrupted from Lleuyr. Euawg, dram lleuawg drem llewyrn. D. G. i. R. Meigen.*

Lleyg, *a lay-man, that is not of the clergy.*

Lleyn, Gwlad Llyn, *the hundred of Llyn in Caernarvonshire.*

L I I

Lliant, *the same as Llif, a flood, a wave, a surge, a billow, a stream, the sea. Vid. ex. in Maer. Hence the proper name, Gwenlliant. D. Others say it is the same as Tywyn.*

†Lliant, *theft, as some say. q.*

Lliain, *linnen-cloth.* Arm. Lien, *a web.*

Lliaîn, *a towel, a napkin.*

Lliain amdo, *a shroud or winding-sheet.*

Llieingig, for Llengig, *a midriff, a membrane that divides the heart and lights from the other intrails.*

Lliainrhwd, Nâdd lliain, *shavings of linnen to be laid on a sore; lint.*

Lliasu, *to kill or slay. Vid. Lleas.*

Lliaws, *a multitude, a great company or number. Llios is also read.* Arm. Lies, *several times.* Pl. Lliosydd. *It is used also adjectively, many.* Agos yw'r llios i'r llall. H. D. Pan ddél llios y rhosyn. D. Ll. A'i ddangos i lios lu. D. G. Cefais liaws awr aur a phali. M. Br.

Lliosddyblygu, *to multiply.*

Lliosawg, *manifold, that consists of many, plural.*

Lliosowgrwydd, *a multitude, a great many. It is corruptly written Lluosog, and Lluosowgrwydd, &c.*

Llios, and Lliosogi, *to multiply, to decline in the plural number.* Llaw Jesu a'i lliosfo. D. G.

Llibyn, *soft, slack, limber, drooping.*

Llid, *wrath, anger, fury, indignation.*

Llidio, *to be angry, moved or displeased, to be in a fume.*

Llidiog, *angry, inclined to anger, wrathful, in a passion or chafe.*

Llidiowgrwydd, *anger, wrath, indignation.*

Llidiart, *a country gate.*

Llif, a flood, a deluge or inundation of waters. Arm. Linfat or Lifat, an inundation.
 Llif, to flow, to overflow.
 Llifeirio, to flow, to overflow, to flow or abound. Gwlad yn llifeirio o laeth a mêl. Bible.
 Llifeiriant, a flood, an inundation.
 Llifddwr; the same as Llifeiriant.
 Llifo, for Lliwo, to dye or colour. Arm. Liva.
 Llif, a saw, a file. So in Arm.
 Llifo, to saw, to file.
 Llifddur, a file.
 Llifwydd, a board or plank. H. S.
 Llifo, and Llifianu, to grind on a grind-stone, to file. Maen-llif, a grind-stone.
 Llifaidd, and Llified, and Llifiedig, whetted, made sharp, ground or sharpen'd on a grind-stone. Vid. ex. in Llâth. Uchenaid lifaidd lasar. D. G. Hil Ednyfed lifed lasn. Iolo.
 Llifiant, a consumption, the phthisick or tiffick.
 †Llill, and Llillen, a goat.
 †Llimp, smooth, slick, soft, polished, made fine. Tagell aur tēg yw a llimp, Alarchaidd ddŷn wiw lerwchwimp. S. Kyf. Greek, Λείος, Leios.
 Llin, a line.
 Llinell, a little line or streak.
 Llinellu, to draw lines, to delineate.
 Llinyn, a string, a line.
 Llinynio, to draw lines.
 Llîn, flax. So in Arm. and Corn. Gr. Λίνον, Linon. Arm. Linat and Linhaden, a nettle.
 Llinhad, flax-seed.
 Llinagr, lukewarm, cool, coolish.
 Llonaid llwy o ddwr llinagr, Yn anrheg, bid tēg, bid hagr. D. G.
 Llindag, the throat, the neck, the sticking-place.
 Llindagu, to throttle, to take one by the throat, to strangle, to choak.
 Llindro, a weed with a red stalk

winding about flax and herbs, called Dodder or withwind. From Llîn and Troi. Lat. Cuscuta.
 †Llinfryniog, freckle-faced. H. S.
 Lliniaru, to ease, assuage, mitigate, allay, appease; to be eased, assuaged, mitigated, allayed, appeased.
 Llinon, a rule or line. H. S. Llinon ffôn llinon, an ashen walking-staff. R. M.
 Llinor, (sing.) Linoryn, a push, blister, little wheal, bladder or blain.
 Llinorog, that hath wheals and pushes, breaking forth with blains. Ac a fydd ar ddŷn ac ar anifail yn gornwyd llînorog. Ex. ix. 9.
 Llinos, a gold-finch. Aderyn y llîn.
 Llinos y dwr, duck's weed.
 Llios, lliosydd, lliosog, &c. Vid. Lliaws.
 Llioſeinaid, a diphthong. Pl. Llioſeinaid.
 Llipa, soft and slack, withered, hanging, drooping, flagging or flapping. The same as Lleipr.
 Llippâu, to flag, to grow faint and lank, to hang down, to droop.
 Llipryn, any thing flagging, hanging or drooping. From Lleipr.
 Llifwydd, any sacred wood. R. M.
 Llîth, a lesson. Thence Croglith, A lesson concerning Christ crucified. Cerdd ddichwith bob llîth o'r llên. M. Gr. G.
 Lîth, an enticement or allurement, a bait.
 Llithio, to allure or entice.
 Llithiog, full of enticements, allurements or charms; also, enticed.
 Llîth, meal soaked in milk or water. The same as Toesyn.
 Llîth. Tyngu trwy lith neb un. K. H. q.
 Llithrig, slippery or slipper. Gr. ὀλισθηρός, Olistheros; Γλισχερός, Glischros.
 Llithro, to slip or glide along; to slip

slip and fall. *Q. vñb. hence the Engl. slide, q. d.* Ys llithro. Gr. Ὀλισθέω, Olistheo; Ὀλισθαίνω, Olistthaino. Llitrw m, a degree. O litrw m i litrw m, by little and little. Lliw, a colour. So in Corn. and Arm. and Disliw, Arm. pale, of sundry colours. Arab. Lawen, coloravit. Dav. Lliwus, well coloured, of good colour. Lliwiog, coloured, dyed. Lliwydd, a dyer. Cor. Liwiar. Lliwyddiaeth, the art of dying. Lliwio, and Llifo, to colour, to dye colours; also, to change colours, to grow pale, to blush. Lliwo lledrad, K. H. to describe the colour of a thing stoln, i. e. to prove one guilty of manifest theft. Hence the witness or informer against such a thief, and the information itself is called Lliwad. Lliwdy, a dye-house, a place where they dye. †Lliwed, a nation, a people; a multitude, a throng, a troop. Lliwelydd, the name of a man, saith Dr. Davies. But it is a proper name of a woman in Glamorgan-shire. Lliwied, to upbraid, to wit or cast in the teeth, to reproach. Whence Cyfedliw, edliw. Lliwiant, a reproach, a twitting, an upbraiding.

L I O

Llo, a calf. Arm. Lue. C. Leaugh. Llocc, a sheep-coat, a fold, a close or narrow place, a corner, a nook. Lloccio, to drive into a corner or fold. Lloches, a lurking-place, a covert to hide in. Llochi, to stroke one softly, to make much of. Hence Llawch, a gentle stroking. Heb. חֶחֶלֶק, Hechelik, blandivit. D. Llodi, to go to boar, to brim, as a sow doth. H. S.

Llodig, Hwch lodig, a sow that goes to boar, a sow seeking a boar, a brimming sow. From Llawd, a sow's going to the boar. Llodr, and Llawdr, a pair of Trousers, viz. breeches and stockings in one garment, as is yet used in some parts of Germany, and the Highlands of Scotland. Vid. Llawdr. Llocust, a locust. Tal. de plagis Ægypti. Lloer, the moon. It is sometimes put for a lunar year or a month in K. H. where Tair Lloer and Tri mis are synonymous. Arm. Loar. Cor. Lûr. Lloeran, a circle, R. M. From Lloer. Lloergan, the moon shining, moonlight. Arm. Loarguen. Lloeren, a little moon, a thing like the moon. Lloerig, that is mad or frantick, or sick at certain times of the moon, lunatick. Lloegr, written anciently Lloegyr, England. In Galf. Monem. it signifies England on this side the Humber, excluding Wales and Cornwall. Llofen, and Llofenan, a lamprey. H. S. †Llofi, from Llaw, a hand. To handle with the hand, to reach with the hand, to pour out with the hand, to bestow. It shews that the ancients said Llawf for Llaw, unless F is added expletively in this word as in the compounds Dylofi, anlofi, &c. O'r dawn rhylofaist rhy lasar wyf. Meil. G. i Dduw. †Llofennan, a weasel, a fitcho. Lib. Land. †Lloflen, a hand, a little hand. D. The same a Llaw or a diminutive from Law. Eurddwrn oedd ei lasfn yn ei loflen. C. Gwyftlid rhad llethrid llathreid-rudd lasnawr, o loflen mab Gruffudd. P. M.

Lofres,

Llofres, *a bosom. From Llaw, as Llofi. A'i lyfran yn ei lofres. N.*

Llofrudd, *a murtherer, a manslayer. From Llaw, as Llofi, and Rhudd, red; q. d. having a bloody hand. The same as Llawrudd. Yet this word is used sometimes in a less proper signification in the W. Laws, and signifies sometimes a thief, sometimes one guilty of any felony or of any heinous crime.*

Llofruddiaeth, *murther, manslaughter. Vid. Cynllwyn and Murn-dwrn. It signifies also other wicked actions in K. H. as Llofruddiaeth tân, The crime or villainous deed of setting houses on fire.*

Llofyn, *the same as Lwyn, the loin. H. S.*

Llofffa, *to glean or lease corn. From Llaw, as Llofi.*

Llofffa, *a gleaning of corn.*

Lloffwr, *a gleaner of corn.*

Llofft, *a loft, an upper room.*

Llôg, *wages or hire, allowance for pains. Hence the compound Cyflog. Also, interest or use-money.*

Llogail, *Y Llogail tan y bargod, The beam that is under the eaves of a house. Trabs subgrundea, D. The beam that receives the rafters. In K. H. it signifies a wall or rather a fence made of rods wattled together to keep the corn-floor or yard. Wott.*

Llogawd, *or Llogawdd, a closet, a private room; a hall, saith H. S. Also any place to lay any thing in, a buttery, a pantry; the chancel of a church. Sometimes a cupboard, a box, a drawer in a chest. Llawer gorwydd blawr yn llanfawr llogawd, llemenyg yn Ionawr. C. Llogawd gwin llygad Gwynedd. D. G. Concerning the Isle of Anglesey.*

Llogell, *a little place to put a thing in, a little closet, a drawer, a*

box. q. d. Llawgell, a hand-closet. Llygad y wlad a'i llogell, Llygad y berfeddwlad bell. Iolo. Llogwrn, a dwarf, one little of stature.

Llogwydd *or Llowydd, K. H. the same as Llogawd, the chancel of a church, as Dr. Wotton thinks.*

Llonn, *merry, chearful, joyous, pleasant.*

Llonnder, *and Llonnedd, joy, mirth, pleasantness.*

Llonni, *and Llonnychu, to make one merry, chearful or pleasant: also, to grow merry.*

Llonaid, *the full of any thing, fullness. From Llawn.*

Llonwi, *to fill. From Llanw.*

Llong, *a ship. Ir. Long.*

Llongawl, *naval, pertaining to shipping.*

Llongwr, *a ship-man, a mariner, a seaman.*

Llongwriaeth, *navigation, sailing.*

Hir longwriaeth i fawdd, P. A long sailing to shipwreck.

Llongborth, *a haven of ships, a port or harbour where ships arrive with their freight.*

Llonydd, *quiet, at rest, still, calm.*

Llonyddwch, *quietness, rest, calmness, stillness.*

Llonyddu, *to grow quiet; to appease, to make quiet.*

†Llop, *a boot. H. S.*

†Lloppan, *a shoe, a sort of high shoe. Dav. Lloppanau mawr am ei draed. Hist. Pwyll. Lludw hen lloppanau fy dda rhag y cig drwg. Llyfr. Medd.*

Llorcan, *a green or yellow bird of the bigness of a turtle. H. S.—Q. wh. he means the large woodpecker or hickway, saith E. Lh.*

Llorf, *the shank or shin-bone; a pipe. Pl. Llyrf. Iolo.*

Llorfdant, *the bass-string. Llorfdannau, are the greatest strings in a harp.*

Llorp,

Llorp, *the shank or leg from the knee to the ankle.* Am hyn gwyl fy mhoen, Geli, A lleiha'r boen i'm llorp i. J. G. J. Ll. Llorpau gwrâch ar dudfach du. D. G.
 Llorwydden, and Llawrwydden, *the laurel-tree.*
 Llosfaen, *brimstone.* H. S.
 Llosg, *a burning.* Arm. Heat.
 Llosgi, *to burn; to be burning.* Heb. לָקַח, Salach, *Calefacere, urere.* Dav. Arm. Lesqui.
 Llosgach, *incest, lying with one too near a kin.*
 Llosgradd, *an order of angels, the Seraphims.*
 Llosgwrn, *a tail.* Canhymdaith ci ei losgwrn, P. *The companion of a dog is his tail.*
 Llosgyrnog, *that hath a tail, tailed.*
 Llôst, *a spear, a lance, a javelin.* Arm. *a tail.* Thence Bonllost, i. e. Bôn llost.
 †Llostlydan, K. H. *a certain animal having a broad tail, a beaver.*
 †Llostruddyn. D. q.
 Lloweth, as Oen lloweth, Llwdn lloweth, *corruptly for Llawfaeth, brought up by hand, tame.* From Llaw and Maeth. Yn llyfn fel yr oen llowfaeth. G. Gl.
 Lloweth, *a handful, a gripe, a bundle.* Lloweth o wallt, lloweth o lin, &c. From Llaw. Llwyth gwr lloweth o gariad. D. G. i wallt merch.
 Llowgift, *a little hand-chest.* From Llaw and Gift. Y llygod dan y llowgift. D. G.
 Llowion, for Lofion, *what is put asunder by picking it out with the hand, the refuse of hemp or flax.* Vid. ex. in Edau.
 Llowlaw, for Lawlaw, *hand to fist.*
 Llowrig, *the herb periwinkle.* H. S.
 Llowyion, *a place in Pembrokehire, mentioned in the Triades, as famous for barley.*

Llu, *an army.* Llu o adar, *a flock of birds.*
 †Lluarth. Vid. Garth.
 †Luch, is Gweddi, *saith G. T.*
 Lluchio, *to fall down plentifully as snow or hail, to drive the snow together in drifts or heaps, as the wind does.*
 Lluchfa, *a drift or heap of snow driven together by the wind, a lodge or bed of snow.*
 Lluchddawn, *pouring down showers of gifts.* C.
 Luched, *a lightning.* So in Arm.
 Llucheden, *a flash of lightning.*
 Lluchynt, *a most swift assault, onset or attack.* From Lluwch, and Hynt. Yn dwyn lluchynt i'm hymlid, Yn greulawn ac yn llawn llid. D. G.
 Lludw, *ashes, cinders.* So in Arm. Cor. Llidzhu.
 Lludlyd, *ashy or full of ashes.*
 †Lludwawg, *corruptly from Lludw.*
 Llûdd, *hindrance.* Heb llûdd heb wahardd. K. H. *Nemine contradicente.* Wott.
 Lluddias, and Lluddio, *to let or hinder.* Ni lûdd anniweirdeb ffawd. P.
 Lludded, *weariness, a fatigue.*
 Lluddedig, *weary, tired, fatigued.*
 Llueddwr. Vid. Lluyddwr.
 Lluest, *a tent; a hut or cottage.*
 Lluestu, *to pitch the camp, to pitch tents.*
 Llûg, *light.* Hence perhaps Llygad, *the eye; and the herb Llugeirian, alias Llygad eirian.* Vid. Herbas.
 Llug y dydd, *day-break, the dawn.* Gr. Λύχης, Lychnos, and Λύξ, Lyx, Λυχός, Lychos, *Lux; Λύχης*, Lyche, *prima lux ortum solis præcedens; Λυχαιγες*, Lychayges, *crepusculum; Λυκόφως*, Lycophôs, *summum diliculum.* Lat. Lux. Llûg,

LI U

- Llûg, *in somewhere signifies the plague or pestilence, saith Dr. Davies.*
- †Llugas, *that which gives light, any light body that gives light, as sun, moon, &c. a light, a luminary.*
- †Llugorn, *a candle, a lamp, a light, a luminary; a lanthorn, saith E. Lh. Y rhai a gymmerefont eu llugyrn. W. S. in Matt. xxv. 1. Dau lugorn nef, haul a lleuad, N. The two luminaries of heaven. Gr. Λύχνος, Lychnos. Lat. Lucerna.*
- Llugorn, *a trumpet, saith R. M.*
- †Lluganu, *to mend and polish arms.*
- †Llugenydd, *an armourer, a maker of arms, a mender, polisher or furber of arms.*
- †Llumman, *a flag, ensign, banner or standard. Vid. ex. in Ellmyn. Llumman brain ger llaw min bryn. D. G. i'r llwynog. Meibion Israel a werfyllasant bob un wrth ei lumman ei hun. Numb. ii. 2.*
- †Llummannog, *bearing an ensign, adorned with flags or banners.*
- †Llumbren, *the staff or handle of a flag.*
- †Llumwydden, *idem.*
- †Llummon, *is Mwg, smoke, saith Ll. But Dr. Davies thinks it is the same as Llumman, and that what gave occasion to the mistake of some, who think it signifies smoke, is this, viz. That in buildings formerly the hole, through which the smoke passed, used to be called Tŵll y llummon, not because the smoke went out that way, but because the banners used to be fixed there. Fy newis ar fy meibion, pan gyrchai bawb ei alon, Pyll wyn pwyll tân trwy lumon. Ll. hên.*
- Llûn, *an effigy or picture, an image or pourtraiture; shape, likeness, form, figure, fashion.*
- Llunio, *to draw or make the shape of*

LI W

- a thing, to form or fashion, to pourtray, to figure or cut out.*
- Lluniedydd, *a fashioner or framer, he that fashioneth or cutteth out.*
- Lluniawdr, *and Lluniodr, a rule, a square, a ruler.*
- Lluniaidd, *well shaped, of a good shape.*
- Lluniaeth, *food. Heb. לחם, Lehem. Vid. Llewa.*
- Lluniaeth, *forefight, providence, ordering, disposing. Trwy luniaeth Duw ef a ddiwyddodd o olud i dlodi. N. Hence Rhagluniaeth, Providence. Heb. לחם, Lehem. D.*
- Lluniaethu, *to pre-ordain, to foreappoint; to set in array, to draw up an army; to set in order.*
- Llundain, *the city of London.*
- Llundrys, *idem. Viz. from the Norman name Londres.*
- Llurgunio, *to hale or pull.*
- Lluosog, *rectius Lliosog. Vid.*
- Llurig, *a coat of mail, a brigandine; armour. Gr. Λωρίκιον, Lorikion. Lat. Lorica.*
- Llurigawg, *armed with a brigandine or a coat of mail, mail'd, clad in armour.*
- Llusern, *a lanthorn.*
- Llûsg, *a drawing, a thing drawn.*
- Llufgo, *to draw, to hale or pull. Gr. ἔλκω, Elkô.*
- Lluttrod, *mire, ashes, lee made of ashes. q. d. Lludwrwd.*
- Lluttrodi, *to grow miry or dirty, to soil or defile with mire.*
- Lluydd, *an army, an army lodg'd, a camp, pavilions or tents.*
- Lluydda, *to wage war, to go to warfare.*
- Lluyddwr, *and Lluyddiad, a soldier.*
- Llwyddid Duw'r llueiddiaid tau. Ll. Moel.
- Lluyg, *mites or small worms in cheese.*

LI W

- Llw, *an oath. Arm. Le. Heb. אלה, Alah, to swear. D. Pl. Llyau, and*

and Llwon. Llw gweilydd. *Vid.* Gweilydd. Llw i glôch heb dafawd. *K. H.* An oath upon a bell without a clapper. O Dduw pam, loer ddinam lw. Yr honnau y gair hwnnw. Er hyn Llywelyn o'm llw, I'r tân y deiryd hwnnw. *L. G.*

Llwch, dust. Heb. לוח, *Chol.* sand. Davies.

Llychlyd, full of dust, dusty.

Llwch, a lake, a pond, a standing pool or a lough. Whence Talyllychau, i. e. the end of the lakes, a place in Caermarthenshire where there was an abby formerly. Llwch was commonly used for a lake in Brecknockshire, and Caermarthenshire, saith E. Lhwyd, as appears by the several names of Llwch Tawe, Llwch Sawdde, Llwch Cyhrych, Llyn Llan Llwch, Tal y Llychau, &c. This word is Gwyddelian, *Brit.* ours being Llyn for any lake or pond; as also, for a pool in a river. *Ir.* Loch.

Llwdn, the young of several animals, answering to the Latin, Pullus; as Llwdn gwydd, a gosling; so Cafeg a llwdn. Bwriant eu llydnod, They bring forth their young ones. Job xxxix. 3. Eu llydnod a gryfhâ. Job xxxix. 4. Llwdn hŵch, a swine; Llwdn dafad, a sheep; Llwdn gafr, a goat; Llwdn hŷdd, a deer; Llwdn y glôch, the bell-weather. *Cor.* Lodzhon, a bullock, and Ledzhek, a heifer.

Llydnu, to bring forth young. A wyddost ti'r amser i eifr gwylltion y creigiau llydnu? Job xxxix. 1.

Llwfr, and Llwrff, foolish, sottish, faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly, heartless, spiritless, simple, fearful, timorous. Nid ai'n llwfr dan holl ofal. *T. A.* Di lwrf y del i Arfon. *L. Mon.* and *vid. ex.* in Gohebu.

Llyfrder, foolishness, senselessness, dullness, sottishness, faint-heartedness, cowardliness, sloth.

Llyfrhau, to become heartless and spiritless.

Llwgr, corruption, spoiling; also, damage done to corn, hay, pasture, or wood, by animals. O'r pan heer yd, cyfreithawl yw ei gadw rhag llwgr yfgrubl yn y elo i ysgubawr. *K. H.* Also, a gall or fret.

Llygredigaeth, corruption.

Llygru, to corrupt, to mar or spoil; also, to gall or fret. A lygrwys Duw a lygrwys dyn. *P. b. e.* He corrupts (i. e. he profanes) God who profanes man. *Gr.* Αλλοχροέω, Allochroeo.

Llygrawr, a corrupter.

Llygredig, llygrawg, corrupt.

Llwmm, poor, naked, bare.

Llymder, poverty, nakedness.

Llwbren odyn, y prennau duon dan yr ŷd yn crafu. *R. M.*

Llwngc, a swallowing; and c being cast off, Llwg. *Vid.* Llyngcu.

Llwrw, Trêth, saith Ll. whence *T. W.* renders it *Mulcta*, a fine or penalty. But *D. and E. Lh.* think it signifies place, room, stead, in stead, or in the room of. *Camlwrw* is a fine or penalty, q. d. in room or in stead of the injury. From *Cam* and *Llwrw*. *Cwympo yn llwrw ei ben*, i. e. *Yn wylg ei ben*, To fall down with the head foremost. *Yn llwrw Cwyneu*, *K. H.* On account of suits or actions at law: *Actionum nomine.* *Wott.* *Yn llwrw yr amddiffynblaid*, *K. H.* On the part of the defendant; *Ex parte Rei*, *Wotton.* *Llwrw na allawdd gymmell ei fechniaeth*, *K. H.* *Equod sidejussionem non præstiterit.* *Wotton.*

† Llwrw for Llwrw, as Bwrw for Bwrw.

† Llwrwg, dross, dregs. *H. S.*

Llwtrach, dirt.

M m

Llwy,

Llwy, a spoon. Arm. Loa. Llwy
forter, a mason's trowel.
Llwyar, a fire-shovel to take up coals
with.
Llwybr, a foot-path, a beaten path.
Llwybro, to go, to walk; also, to
dispatch.
Llwybraidd, dextrous, speedy, expe-
ditious; methodical.
Llwybreiddio, to direct in the way,
to forward, to speed, to expe-
dite.
Llwyd, gray, hoary, mouldy, brown.
Llwydo, to grow gray or hoary; to
grow musty or mouldy.
Llwydedd, and Llwydni, hoariness,
whiteness, or grayness of hairs;
mouldiness, such as is on bread and
meat long kept.
Llwydd, and Llwyddiant, prosperi-
ty, success, good luck, happiness.
Llwyddo, to prosper, to succeed well;
to prosper or give success, to make
prosperous. Ni lwyddodd ond a
dramgwyddodd. P. None hath
prosper'd but that hath slipt [or
fallen.] Ni fynno Duw ni lwydd.
P. What God is not pleased with
will not prosper.
Llwyddiannus, prosperous, successful,
fortunate, lucky, happy.
Llwyf, (sing.) Llwyfen, the elm-
tree. Cor. Elaw. Heb. אֵלָה, Elah,
Ulmus. D. In some places it is the
same as Gwaglwyfen, a linden or
or teil-tree.
Llwyfan melin.
Llwyfan menn, the body of a cart or
wain.
Llwyfennau, and Llefeneu, and Lly-
fenau, the loins.
†Llwyfo. D. q.
†Llwyfin, of elm, belonging to an
elm.
Llwyg, a mite in cheese. The same
as Lluyg.
Llwyg, K. H. the same as Llewyg,
A fault in a horse, when he is soon
tir'd on the road. Vitium lassitudi-

nis. De equis usurpatur. Wotton.
Llwygaw, to fail, to be tired. The
same as Diffygio.
Llwyn, a wood or grove, a bush.
Llwyn a pherth, K. H. A bush
and a hedge, i. e. Secrecy. It is
used of secret meetings between man
and woman. Hence Gwraig llwyn
a pherth, K. H. A harlot. Mab
llwyn a pherth, ib. A bastard,
one not born in lawful wedlock.
Llwyn, the loin.
Llwynog, a fox. From Llwyn, a
bush.
Llwynoges, a vixen.
Llwyr, every whit, quite and clean,
all, full. Llwyr dâl gwedy llwyr
dwng. K. H. Plena compensatio
facta post plenam pargationem.
Wott. Yn llwyr, wholly, altoge-
ther, utterly.
Llwyrywys, an invitation and assem-
bling together of all in general.
Ymbell air ymmhob llwyrywys,
Ytyw'r hwn a ddwetto Rhys.
L. G.
Llwyth, a load, a burthen, a weight.
Llwythog, loaded, burthened.
Llwytho, to load or burthen.
Llwyth, a tribe or family.

LI Y

Llyau, and Llwon, Pl. of Llŵ.
†Llybwr, altogether, wholly. V.
Llŷch, the third person singular of
the future tense from Llochi.
Llycheden, a flash of lightning. Vid.
Lluched.
Llychlyd. Vid. Llŵch.
Llychlyn, Norway.
Llychwin, from Llŵch, soiled with
dust, blotted, spotted. Lliw llych-
win, a dusty colour.
Llychwino, to soil with dust; to dust,
to spot, to defile, to be defiled.
Llydan, broad, wide, spacious. Arm.
Ledan. Gr. πλατύς, Platys.
Llydaw, Rhan o Ffraingc lle mae'r
Cymry

Cymry yn trigo er ys mwy na deuddeg cant a hanner o flynyddoedd. *Bretagne in France.*
 Llydw. *Vid. Lledw, and Lludw.*
 Llydd, *to hinder. H. S. Vid. Lludd.*
 Lyddio, *to forbid. id. Vid. Lluddio.*
 Llyedd, *warfare. H. S. Rather Lluedd.*
 Llyedda, *to wage war. H. S. Vide Lluydda.*
 Llyeddog, *warlike. H. S. Rectius Llueddog.*
 Llyfasu, *to dare, to attempt. Vide Llafasu.*
 Llyfelu, *to guess, to device. S. W.*
 Llyfenau. *Vid. Llwyfenau.*
 Llyfi, *naughty, slovenly. Hence the Engl. Sloven. q. d. Ys llyfi. Llyf is also read in Casn.*
 Llyfn, *smooth, slick, soft, slippery, plain.*
 Llyfnhau, *to smooth or slick, to plane, to polish.*
 Llyfau, *to harrow, to make smooth.*
 Llyfr, *a book. Cor. Levar. Arm. Loffr. Heb. ספר, Sepher. Chald. ספרא, Siphra.*
 Llyfrwr, *a library-keeper, a librarian; a bookseller; a keeper of books of accompts.*
 Llyfu, and Llyu, *to lick with the tongue. Heb. להך, Lahac. D. Gr. Λαπσω, Lapto and Λείχω, Leicho. D.*
 Llyfrothen. *D. q.*
 Llyffant, and in S. Wales, Llyffan; Llyffant melyn, *a frog. Llyffant du, a toad. Heb. צפרדע, Tsephardeang. D. Arm. Prezeuan. Mal llyffan y cân mewn côr. Ph. Em.*
 Llyffan dafod, Llyffanwst, neu Glwy'r llyffant. *Vide Gwaith y prÿf.*
 Llyfferthin. *Vid. Lleferthin.*
 Llyffethair, and Llawethair, and Llywethyr, *a fetter, a fetlock, shackle. From Llaw, a hand, or from Llywio, to rule. Ar y llu weithiau rhoi llawethair. L. G.*

Rhychwant o bant ei gefn byrr, A llathaid yw'r llawethyr. *N. i farch.*
 Llÿg, and Lleyg, *a layman. Arm. Lic.*
 Llÿg, for Lluyg, *a mite in cheese.*
 Llÿg, *in the modern Welsh, signifies a shrew or field mouse; anciently any mouse; whence Llygod, mice, and Llygoden, a mouse.*
 Llygad, *an eye. So in Cor. and Arm. 2. wh. from Llâg, light. Llygad yn llygad, K. H. face to face, in one's presence. Llygad ffynnon, the head of a spring. A ydyw ffynnon o'r un llygad yn rhoi dwfr melus a chwerw? Jam. iii. 11.*
 Llygad maharen, *a sort of a shell-fish called a limpet.*
 Llygadog, and Llygeidiog, *having large eyes.*
 Llygadrudd, *K. H. one that hath been an eye-witness to murder, theft, or setting houses on fire, and did not hinder what had been done, though he could have hinder'd it; such a one was called Llygadrudd, because he thereby became accessory to the murder, theft, &c. From Llygad, and Rhudd.*
 Llygadrudd cylus am lâdd, neu losg, neu ledrad. *K. H. Vide Llawrudd. Hence Llygadrudd-iaeth, The becoming accessory to murder, &c. by seeing it committed, and not endeavouring to hinder or prevent it.*
 Llygadrythu, *to gaze or stare. From Llygad and Rhwth.*
 Llygadtÿn, *a bewitching.*
 Llygadtÿnu or Llygaddynnu, *to bewitch. Pwy a'ch llygad-dynnodd chwi, Who hath bewitched you? Gal iii. 1.*
 Llygadwyrni, *squint-eyedness.*
 Llygaeron, and Llygaid aeron, or Llygeirian and Llyadeirian, *bogberries or red whorts. They are called in Glamorganshire, Ceiroes y waun.*

†Llygas, *light*. V.
 Llygliw, *a brown or dark colour; a dusky colour*.
 Llygod, (*sing.*) Llygoden, *a mouse*.
 Cor. Lygodzhan.
 Llygoden ffrengig, *a rat*. Vide Ffrengig.
 Llygoden gôch, *a field-mouse called a shrew*.
 Llygoer, *somewhat cold, lukewarm*.
 Llygru. Vide Llwgr.
 Llymm, *sharp, keen, rigid, severe, rigorous*. So in Arm.
 Llymhau, *to whet or sharpen; to make a sharp edge or point; to quicken, to stir up*.
 Llymeirch, *oysters*.
 Llymma, and Llmman, *here, in this place*.
 Llymmaid, *as much as one will sup up at one supping, a sup*.
 Llymmeittian, *to sup as one doth pottage, to sip often*.
 Llymriaid, pysgod bychain, *sand-fish, saith R.M. Stone-fish, H. S. Vid. Llamyrhied*.
 Llymrig, *raw, crude*. D. Also, *ragged, poor*.
 Llymru, and Llymruwd, *flumry, washbrew, a kind of meat made of oat-meal and water*.
 Llymfi, *naked, bare, empty; sluggish, spiritless*. Lle bo'r gamfa ferra fach, Llymfi fyddaf yn llam-fach. I. Br. hir.
 Llymysten, *a sparrow-hawk*.
 Llynn, *liquor or drink*. So K.H. *humour, juice*. Llynn y cymmal, *The mucilaginous humour or moisture about the knuckles and joints*.
 Llynn y llygad, *The humor of the eye*. Llynn afalu, *The juice of apples, cyder*. Sic interdum. Heb. לֶחֶם, Lehem. Dav.
 Llynmeirch, and Llynn meirch, and Llynn y meirch, K.H. *A disease in horses. Num aqua intercutis?* Wott. addens q.
 Llynna, *to tipple, to play the sot*.
 The same as Diotta,

Llynn, *a lake, a pond, a mear, a standing pool or lough, a fish-pond; also, a pool in a river*. Arm. Len. Gr. Λίμνη, Limne. An forte antiquitus Britannis etiam Lymne; unde Fluviorum & Lacuum quorundam nomina, Llyfni, Llyfeni? &c. D. Parry.
 Llyn, Yn llyn, (*adv.*) *thus, in this manner*.
 Llyna, *there*.
 Llŷn, as Haint llŷn, *a contagious, infectious, pestilential distemper*.
 Llynu, *to infect, is not used*.
 Llyncoes, Anifail a'r llyncoes arno, *a beast that is diseased in the boughs or pasterns, that hath the scratches or spavens*.
 Llynedd, y llynedd, *last year*.
 Llyn-grangc, *a wen, or the like swelling*.
 Llyngcu, *to swallow down*. Heb. לָלוּ, Luang, *absorbere*: and לָלַע, Balang, *deglutire*. D. Gr. Γλῶζω, Glyzo. Vid. Llwng.
 Llynges, *a fleet, a navy*.
 Llyngeswr, *an admiral*.
 Llynggwren, *the bird cherry-tree*. Padus Theophrasti. Brec.
 Llyngyr, *belly-worms or maw-worms, earth-worms, (sing.)* Llynghyren. Arm. Lenqueren.
 Llynwyn, *a pool, standing water*. Aqua stagnans. D. Tra fo yr eigiawn yn llawn llynwyn. L. G. Castell gwyn mewn llynwyn lawn, *Caer wythochr uwch cwrw Iethawn*. L. G. i Castell.
 †Llynwys, Gormes, *an aggrievance, violence, oppression, a plague*. V.
 †Llŷr, *the sea; also, water*. As Mâr, Mêr and Môr, *signified anciently water as well as sea; so did likewise the word Llŷr; whence Llŷr and Leri in Cardiganshire, and Loire a river in France*. E. Lb. To which may be added Leire a river in Leicestershire, which at this

this day is called Soar. Calan
hyddfref tymp dydd yn edwi,
Cynnwrf yn ebyr, llŷr yn llenwi.
P. M. Megys twrf ebyr yn llŷr
llawn. C. Rhuthr a ddug fy llyw
aeth tra llŷr ei glôd, ei glybod bu
myfyr. Gwg. Br. Aber llech
rhwng wybr a llŷr. T. A.

†Llŷr, an udder, saith H. S. q.

†Llyry. Vid. Llwrw. Llyryon, Lly-
ryed. q.

Llŷs, an hall or prince's court, a
king's palace or royal house; a hall
or court wherein judges sit. So in
Arm. Llŷs bennadur or beuny-
ddiawl, K. H. The principal or
royal court. Llŷs Cymmwd, ib. The
court of a commot. Llŷs ddygyn-
null, ib. An extraordinary court
appointed by the king for to set
an end to actions at law, which
the ordinary judges could not deter-
mine. Gwr llŷs, A courtier, a fol-
lower of the court. Hence the Eng.
Leet seems to be derived, s being
turned into t.

Llŷs, a herb. It is used only in com-
position. Pl. Llyfiau; whence Lly-
fiebyn, the sing. now commonly in
use.

Llyfiau fioppau, llyfiau marchnad,
llyfiau fychon, spices.

Llŷs, and Llyfiant, a refusing or re-
jecting, a disallowing of witnesses.
K. H.

Llyfu, to refuse, to reject, to disallow.
Llyfu tyfdon, K. H. to reject or
disallow witnesses.

Llyfdad, a step-father or father-in-
law. So in Arm.

Llyfenw, a surname. But it signifies
commonly a nickname. Arm. Llysh-
anw, a surname.

Llyfenwi, to give a surname; to nick-
name. So in Arm.

Lysfam, a step-mother, or mother-in-
law. So in Arm.

Llysfab, a step-son, a son-in-law;
that is, a husband's son by a former

wife, or a wife's son by a former
husband. Llysferch, a step-daugh-
ter. So in Arm.

†Llyfdyn, al. Llyfdin, a city where
a prince's court is kept, a hall or
court; q. d. Llŷs dinas. Many
places are called by this name:
Llyfdyn, now Llyfin, in Powys;
Llyfdin Hunydd, in Tegaingl,
which is part of Flintshire. A'r
llŷs fraith yn arlloes fry, A'r llyf-
dyn yn arlloesdy. D. G.

Llŷsg, a little rod, a little staff.
Llysgbren, corruptly Llysbren, the
same as Llŷsg. Pl. Llysgon. Ta-
flu llysgon atto. Llysgon (gwell
ym eu llosgi) O gyll oedd, nid
o'm gwall i. D. G. i'r cyll a roe-
fid iddo am ei gariad.

Llysgaethan, sluggish. H. S. Vid.
Llesgaethan.

Llyfiebyn, an herb. Vid. Llŷs. Ar.
Lousouen. Cor. Lysŵan.

Llyfieua, to gather herbs, to go a
simpling.

Llysnafedd, snivel or snout, the filth
of the nose, phlegm.

Llysnafeddog, snivelly, snotty.

Llyfowen, an eel. Pl. Llyfowen-
nod, and Llyfowod. Morlyfow-
en, a fish called a conger, like a
great eel.

†Llŷth, is Llêsg, saith Ll. weak,
feeble, mean, low, ignoble, home-
ly, obscure, vulgar, one of the com-
mon people. Vid. ex. in Dilyth.
Darfyddant hwy, parhêi di byth,
Treuliant fel llŷth Drwsiadau.
E. Pr. in Psal. cii. 26. A chadw
wyneb arebydd, A chyda llŷth
byth ni bydd. S. Kyf.

Llythi, flukes or flounders. Iacha
pysgod môr yw llythi. Llyfr
Medd.

Llythrod. The same as Lluttrod.
Lle'th roed wen mewn llythrod
îr. Harri ap Rys ap Gwilym.

Llythyr, and Llythyren, and in the
poets Llythr, a letter in a book or
in

in writing. So in Arm. and Cor. Also, an epistle or letter sent to a correspondent. Llythyr ysgar, A bill of divorce. Llythyr cymmyn. Vid. Cymmyn.

Llyu, to lick. Vid. Llyfu.

Llyw, the rudder, helm or stern of a ship; the tail of fishes, the trail of a gown or other clothes. Da i bob merch, od ymberchir, Dwyn llyw ei gŵn, dan lle gwir. L. Mon.

Llyw, and Llywydd, a ruler, a governor, a commander, a general: also, the captain of a ship, the master or the pilot of a ship.

Llywiawdr, and Llywodraethwr, a ruler, a governor.

Llyw, the same as Lluniaeth, food, sustenance, victuals. Perhaps from Llewa. Ni bydd y dryw heb ei lyw. P. Heb. לֶחֶם, Lehem, meat, food. Dav.

Llywio, and Llywodraethu, to govern, to rule.

Llywedyddiaeth, a dominion, rule or government.

Llywodraeth, governances, ruling, guiding, management.

Llyweth. Vid. Lloweth.

Llywethan, an eel. Llwm tir, llo-nydd llywethan. Aneur.

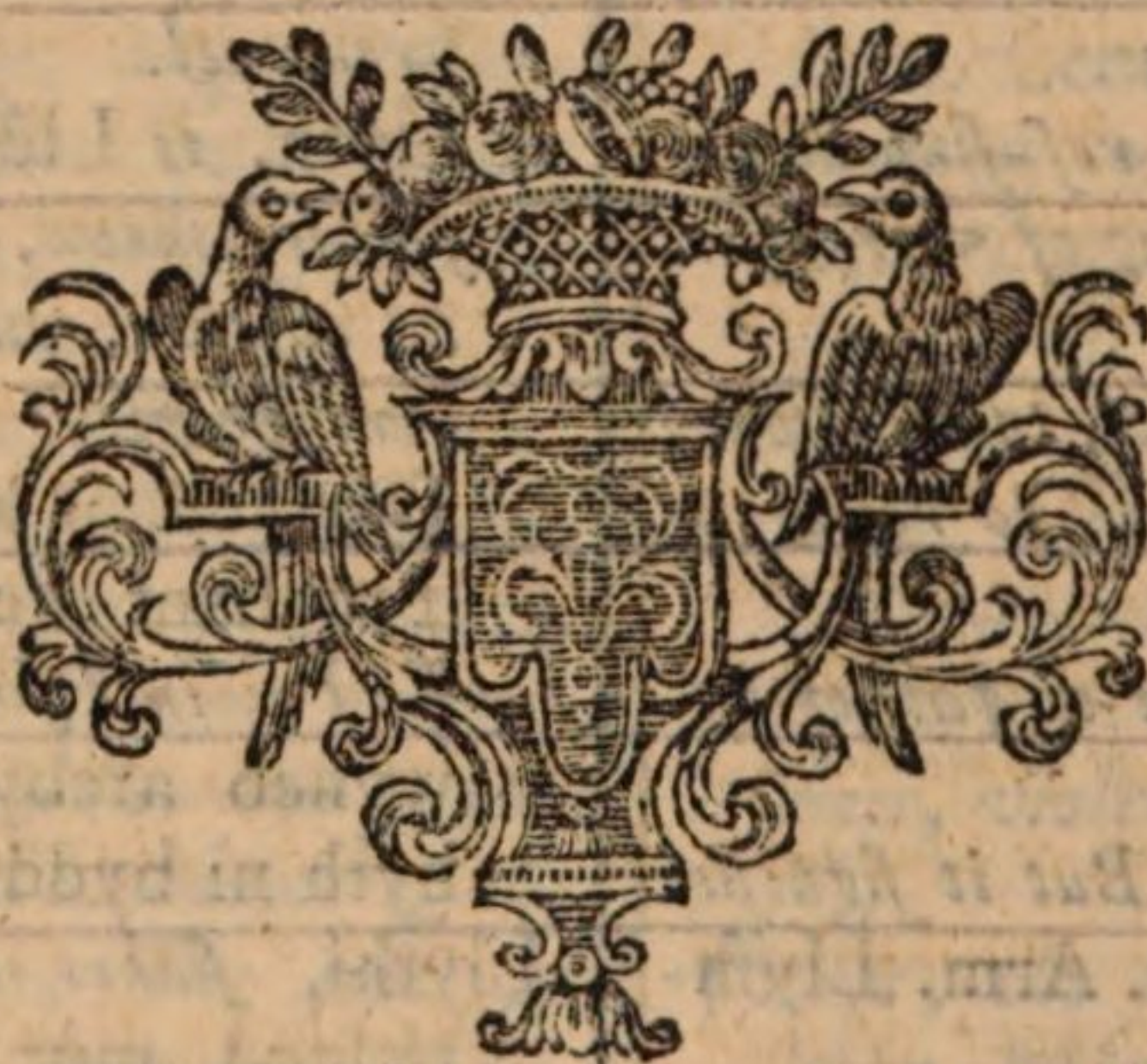
Llywenydd, Gwedy myned yr haul i lywenydd, after sun-set. W. S. Mark ii.

Llywion. Vid. Llowion.

Llywionen, a sheet. Ni bu is coed heb wisg wen, Ni bu lwyn heb lywionen. D. G. i'r eiry.

†Llywy, is Têg, gwynn, disglair, saith Ll. and others. Fair, white, bright. But 2. wh. it be also a governess. D. From Llyw. Caru bûn weddaidd, luniaidd lywy. P. M. Mal eiry unlliw lliw llywy, Wyneb bûn, mi a wn pwy. D. G. Da ydych ddwy lywy'r wlâd, A da ydoedd eich deudad. L. G. i ddwy wraig.

Llywchedig, splendid. Vid. Llewychedig.



M A

MAB, a son. *Anciently a boy, a little child. So in Arm. In K. H. it signifies sometimes a boy in his minority or under 14 years of age. Mab cyd bo mad, K.H. A boy as long as he is in his minority. It is used also of the sex; Mâb a Merch, male and female, man and woman. Pl. Meib and Meibion. Ab by contraction is used for Mâb in genealogies. Arab. Aben, Abn, a Ben, Heb. Dav. Mâb is also used by the Britains for the young of any animal. Mâb etiam Britannis pro cujusque animalis parvulo vel pullo usurpatur, eodem modo quo et בן, Ben Hebræis. Dav. Moch dyfynawf mâb hwyad. P. Vid. Moch.*
Mâb, a man. K. H. Hence by apposition Mâb aillt, a stranger, an out-comer. Mâb uchelwr, A gentleman. Tri meib beirdd oeddynt, There were three men that were poets. Tr. Br. concerning the three Northumbrian poets of the sixth century. Dewi fâb Sant, fâb Caredig, fâb Cynedda' Wledig, David a holy man, the son of Caredig, the son of king Kynetha, as Dr. Wotton translates the genealogy of S. David, and not the son of Sanctus or Xanthus, as some would have it; for Mabsant, a holy man or saint, and Gŵyl mabsant, a festival appointed in honour of such a saint, are now in use.
Mâb aillt, a stranger, an out-comer. Advena. Wott. An husbandman, a farmer; a bondman, a slave. Dav.
Mâb anwar, K. H. a naughty son.

M A

al. Mâb drud, a bold son, i. e. A son that endeavours to disannul or make void the will of his deceased father. Vid. Anwar.
Mâb llwyn a pherth, K. H. a bastard. Vid. Llwyn a pherth.
Maban, a little boy, a young child, a babe or baby.
Mâb maeth, a foster-child, a nurse-son.
Mabawl, filial, childlike, childish, boyish.
Mabanaidd, and Mabinaidd, childish, like an infant. Gwell Duw o'i foli'n ddifabinaidd. L. G. Bychan y mae hŷn na dŷn dengmlwydd, Mabinaidd luniaidd lawn gweddeiddrwydd. P. M.
Mabolaeth, and Mebyd, and Mabloed, childhood, infancy, youth.
Mabwys, and Mabwysiad, and Mabgynnwys, an adoption, a free choice of one for his son and heir.
Mabiaith, the language of infants or of others imitating or speaking to infants, the kind fondling speech of nurses to little children, fond flattering words. From Mâb, and Iaith. Y fronfraith hoyw fabiaith hâf. D. G.
Mabcaingc, young twigs or branches. Arborides. Dav.
Mabddyf, what one hath learned from his childhood, rudiments to be learn'd out by heart by children. Ni chrŷn llaw ar fabddyf. P.
Mablygad, the apple of the eye. So in Arm.
Mabddall, born blind, blind from one's birth. So W. S. John ix. 1.
Mabcath, a kitling. D. G.
Mabcorn, pl. Mepgyrn, D. G. the inward

inward part of a horn, a little horn within the outward horn of a beast.

Mabsant, *the peculiar saint of a parish, by whose name the parish-church is called, the saint who is the proper patron of the parish. From Mâb, used for man, and Sant, holy; and not from Mybr y Sanct, the memory of the martyrs, as Mr. Rowland thinks in Mon. Antiq. p. 190. Vid. Mâb.*

Mabys, *is Moes, saith Ll. behaviour, manners.*

Macciaid, *aliàs Magiod, worms having a great number of feet, and furry, the palmer worm. Rhyw bryfed blewog glaswyrddion a fydd uch ben dwfr. Da ydynt yn abwyd pyfgotta. So Dr. Davies describes them. They call a glow-worm, Magien, pl. Magiod, in Caermarthenshire.*

Mâch, *a surety for another in a money-matter; a bail that undertakes for another in a criminal cause or action of trespass. Mâch ar gyfraith, K. H. A bail for one's appearance in court. Mâch cynnogn, The same as Mâch talu, K. H. A surety that undertakes or promises for another. Mâch diebrydig, ibid. Fidejussor moratorius. Wott. Dau fâch fydd; mâch diebredig, a mâch cynnogn. Mâch cynnogn yw'r hwn a êl yn fâch tros dŷn ni allo sefyll wrth gyfraith; Mâch diebrydig yw'r hwn ni allo teithiaw ei fechniaeth gyda'r howlwr. K. Mâch gorfodawg, K. H. A keeper, who undertakes to make one appear.*

Mechni, *and Mechniaeth, suretiship. Mechniaeth undyddiawg, K. H. A suretiship for one day.*

Mechnio, *to be surety or undertake for, to give bail; to make one give bail.*

Machlud haul, *the setting or going*

down of the sun, sun-set. Corruptly for Ymachludd. Vid. Achludd, and Ymachludd.

Maccrell, *a fish called a mackarel or mackerel.*

Macl. *Vid. Magl.*

†**Maccwy**, *a boy, an armour-bearer, a young man. Myned a wnaeth i'r maes a dau facwy gydag ef. Hist. Ow. ap Urien. Can diffyrth Trindawd tri maccwy o dân, trimaib glân glain ofwy. C. Concerning the three young men deliver'd out of the fiery furnace.*

Macfu, *to brew. S. W.*

†**Mâd**, *good: also, a benefit, a good turn, a kindness. So in Arm. A wnêl mâd, mâd a ddyly, P. i. e. He that doth good (i. e. a kindness) to him good is due. Ceidw ynof ferch y ferch fâd. D. G. Y fâd felen, A kind of serpent called a Basilisk, as some think. Dav. I'r oer fâd felen o Rôs. D. G.*

†**Mâdgyflafan**, *any exploit, unlawful in itself, but transacted for publick good. E. Lh.*

†**Madle**, *the name of a town in the county of Worcester, now called Beudley. And it signifies a good place, saith Girald. and Buch. Beu.*

Madarch, *a mushroom or toad-stool. Sing. Madarchen.*

Madfall, *a lizard, a newt, an efft.*

†**Madien**, *and Madiain, is Urddas, saith G. T. honour. Rather honoured. Dav. Good, kind, beneficent, apt to do good. Creawdr madiain. Gr. M. D. Cyfyd yt hawdd fyd fadiein bôr, gennyf, ac anwyl hawdd ammor. D. G.*

Madog, *good, just, righteous. H. S. In Salusburii tamen Dictionario Manuscripto scribitur Equus non Æquus. E. Lh. addens q.*

Madog, *the name of a man from Mâd, good.*

Madredd, *matter, putrefaction, quitter,*

ter, corrupt filthy gore, corruption.
Vid. ex. in Lleipr.

Madru, *to breed filth, as a sore doth,*
to matter, to wax rotten, to rot.

†Madron, *one that hath a giddiness*
or dizziness in the head, giddy,
dizzy.

†Madrondod, and Medrondod, and
Medryndod, and Mydrondod, *a-*
stonishment, dulness, drowsiness,
giddiness, dizziness, swimming of
the head. Hispanicè, Modorra,
Lethargus. Dav.

Madruddyn, and Modruddyn, *a*
cartilage, a gristle or tendon, as
of the ear or nose. Madruddyn y
cefn, *the marrow of the back-bone.*

Madwys, and Madws, *in due, pro-*
per or good time, full time. Ma-
dws yw, *it is time.* Yn dyfod i
guro'r drws, Y mwdwl gwair a'i
madws. D. G. Diwedd fyd nid
oedd fadws, Och i'r dref na cha-
eai'r drws. J. H. S.

Madryn, and Madyn, *a fox.* Vid.
Madin.

Madden, *to leave, to forsake, to quit;*
to dismiss, to let go. Maddeu-
awdd ef y gymmanfa ymmaith.
W. S. Acts xix. 41. Enaid fa-
ddeu, *guilty of a capital crime,*
about to let his soul, i. e. his life
depart. Trydyn fy enaid faddeu
ac ni ellir eu prynu, Bradwr Ar-
glwydd, &c. Vid. ex. in Ffyr-
nig, and Anrhaith. Y dyn a la-
ddo arall à gwenwyn, galanas
dau ddyblyg a dâl, canys ffyrnig
yw, *a bid enaid faddeu am y naill,*
a'r llall ar ei genedl, a'i ddihen-
ydd fydd yn ewyllys yr Arglw-
ydd, ai ei losgi ai ei grogi a fyn-
no. K. H. O cheffir dyn yn llof-
gi yn lladrad, bid enaid faddeu.
K. H.

Maddeu, *to spare, to pardon, to for-*
give, to remit.

Maddeuant, and Maddeuaint, *remis-*
sion, forgiveness, pardon.

Mae, *he (or she, or it) is.* It is
used also for Pa le y mae? where
is? Mae Abel dy frawd? Gen.
iv. 9. — Mae Sara dy wraig?
Gen. xviii. 9.

Maedd, *a beating or knocking.* H. S.

Maeddu, *to beat, to strike, to thump.*
Rectius Baeddu. Dav. 2. *wh.*
hence the Engl. Smite, Ys mae-
ddu. Gweled hên famwydd,
blwydd blu, Gogam wddf goeg
i'm maeddu. D. G.

Mael, *gain, profit, lucre, advan-*
tage.

Maelier, *a merchant, q. d. a gainer.*
Mailier y gerdd a'i molawd, Yw
Ierwerth a werth ei wawd. D. G.

Maelieres, *a merchant-woman.* Mae-
lieres Mai oleurwydd. D. G.

Maeleriaeth, *merchandise.*

Maelio, *to gain, to win, to get ad-*
vantage or profit.

Mael, *seems also to be the same as*
Melan, and Malen, steel, iron, ac-
cording to Dav. Teyrn ym mysg
trin a mael, Trahaiarn gwell na'r
trihael. D. Ll. Dûr a mael oedd
drwy'mylau. J. Tew. i hanger.

Maelgwn, *a proper name called by*
Gildas, Maglocunus.

†Maelgynig, *belonging to Maelgwn.*

Maen, *a stone.* So in Cor. and Arm.

Heb. אבן, Even, O faen; and
מעוה, Mengoth, Lapilli, Main.
Dav. Plur. Main, and Meini;
whence the Engl. Mine. Maen
dros Iaen, K. H. *A stone falling*
on ice. An expression used of lords,
who both may and will compel
their vassals to do their will and
pleasure.

Maen clais, *a marble-stone, so called*
from the blueness in it. It is also
called Maen mynor.

Maen ehed, *the load-stone that hath*
the property to draw iron unto it,
Vid. Ehedfaen.

Maen melin, *a mill-stone.* So in
Arm.

Maen gwnn, *a bullet, a leaden pellet or plummet.*

Maen cawod, *a precious stone.* Ombria. *D. Vid. ex. in Tiboeth.*

Maen glain, *and Maen magl. Vid. Glain.*

Meinin, *and Meinyn, of stone, made of stone.*

Maenol, *and Maenor, a hamlet, a farm, a manour; also, a plain, fertil place. Non prædium solum sed locus fertilis, planus; nam Maenolydd & Mynyddoedd opponi solent. D. Hawl i'r faenawl ar fynded. D. G. Goreu maenawr gwlad fawr Fôn. L. G. Saith tref fydd faenawr fro; Tair tref ar ddêg maenawr wrthdir. K. H.*

Maenglawdd, *a quarrey of stones. So in Arm.*

Maentuw mio, *to help, succour, maintain.*

†Maeon. *Vid. Maon.*

Maer, *a mayor, a provost. Præpositus. Lib. Land. Also, a bailiff or overseer of lands. Hence the English Mayor seems to be derived, and not from the Lat. Major, as is commonly thought. That it is a British word is proved by Davies, because in Arm. Miret, is to keep; Mirer, a keeper; Mireres, a she-keeper. Mirer an con, a warrener; Mirer an defuet, a shepherd; Mirer an guefr, a goat-herd, &c. And it is very probable that it signified formerly a keeper in British, from the example quoted by Dav. out of Taliesin, which the reader will see below. Nec ineptum erit deducere ab Heb. שמר, Shamar, custodire. Vel a Chald. מר, Mar, Dominus, מרן, Maran. מרת, Marath, Domina. Mar, Rabbi-nis est Doctor, Arab. Maritus, vir. Amir, Turcicè, Princeps, Dominus. Atque hinc nomina propria in aliis linguis in Mar, Mer, Myr, Mayr desinentia, ut Othomarus, Clodo-*

myrus, Westhemerus, &c. Davies. Uchelfaer y gaer, the Lord Mayor of the city. Hist. Car. M. Pwy enw y teircaer, Rhwng lliant a a llaer, Ni wyr a fo taer, Eissillydd eu maer. Tal. Oedd trist maer, oedd clær cleddyf heb wain. En. Gwg. Myfi yw, ffræthlyw ffrwythlawn, Maer dy dda, mawr yw dy ddawn. D. G.

Maer y biswail, *a dairy-man; the bailiff of a manour. It signified the same formerly as Maerwr or Hafodwr now. In K. H. it signifies the bailiff or overseer of the King's demains, who had under him plow-men, binds, herds-men, shepherds, &c.*

Maerwr, *a dairy-man.*

Maerwraig, *and Maeres, and Maerones, commonly Meiriones, a dairy-woman.*

Maerdy, Hafodty, *a dairy-house.*

Maerdref, *a farm, a manour. Tir maerdref and Diffaith hafodtir, are opposed as contrary in K. H. Maerdref, ib. signifies the King's demains, which Maer y biswail, or the bailiff, had under his care.*

Maeronaeth, *and Maeroni, a prefecture, a place of rule, a government. K. H. Nid mynechdid maeroni. P.*

Maes, *a field. So in Arm. Also, a battle, a fight, because fought in a field. Arm. Caufaes, an inclosed field. It is in the poets sometimes of two syllables, Ma-es. Ac ef digones, Budd coed a maes. Tal. de Deo. Maes in K. H. is very often used for a Court, because causes real or hereditary were wont to be determined on the very lands which were in debate.*

Maesa, *to fight in battle: also, to go to stool.*

Maes, I maes, *out, without, generally with o or y after it.*

Maessing, *the same as Myssaing, to tread*

tread or trample under foot. Lower gŵr march ym maefling, heddwy, heddychdir digyfing. C. Maeth, *nourishment.* So in Arm. Maethu, *to nourish.* Maethedydd, *a foster-father.* Maethgen, *a beating, a banging.* From Maeddu. Magad, *sometimes used by the ancients for Bagad.* Magai, *a nurse; nursing.* Magiaid. Vid. Macciaid. Magl, *a snare, a gin or springe.* Maglu, *to snare, to insnare, to intangle.* Magl, *a spot; a mesh in a net, a knot in knitting.* Heb. מַחַל, Machal, *maculavit.* D. Magl ar lygad, *A cataract or web in the eye.* Magl o dir, *a portion or quantity of land consisting of twelve acres.* Sef yw magl, *deuddeg erw.* K. H. †Magnet, *a warlike engine, a battering ram.* Vid. Mangnel. Magoll, *fatted, fed.* Mynn magod, *hædus altilis.* Dav. Magu, *to nurse, to breed or bring up.* Magwy, *what nourisheth.* Vid. Bagwy. Gorwyn blaen a fall blodau fagwy. Gwalch. Magŵyr, *a dry wall of stones without mortar; any wall.* Heb. גִּדְרִי, Gadher, *maceria.* D. Magvraeth, *nourishment, maintenance, nurture.* Arm. Magadu-raeth. Maharen, *in N. W. and in some parts of S. W. as Glamorganshire, a ram; but in Powis, and in the greatest part of S. W. it signifies a weather.* Dimetis & Povoisianis Maharen, *a weather,* L. Vervex; *at Venedotis Aries sic vocatur, & forsan rectius a Magarl, quod Hibernis, testiculus.* D. Parry. The ancients writ it Maharaen. Maen tynnu, *a loadstone.*

Mai, *the month called May.* So in Cor. and Arm. Mai, (conj.) *that.* Clywais mai celydd yw. Mai-iau. Vid. Iau. †Maic, [*secundum alios Maig*] *a lord or master.* V. Maidd, *wehey.* Mail, *a hollow vessel of wood, a milk-tray, a vessel of earth or of wood to hold milk in a dairy-house.* Main, *small, slender, thin, slim.* Arm. Moan. Lliain main, *fine linnen.* Meindwf, *slender.* Main, *stones.* Vid. Maen. Mainir, and Meinir, *a fine shaped young woman.* From Main and îr, or from Main and hîr, *slender and tall.* Y mae f' anap am fainir, Fal nad tew f' ôl yn y tîr. T. A. Maingc, *a bench.* Arab. بَنْك, Bank. Davies. Maint, *quantity, size, greatness, magnitude, the bigness of a thing.* Arm. Ment. Mair, *Mary.* Maith, *large, long, tedious.* Maithder, *length, tediousness.* Mâl, *as, like.* Malpai, i. e. Mal pe bai, *as if.* Lladrad malpai. Malpai dywedyd. Mâl, *the same as Ysmala, light, fond, simple or vain in one's discourse.* Mâl-ledd, *fondness or foolishness in discourse.* Maldod, *fondness.* Maldodi, *to be fond or over-kind.* Maldodus, *fond or over-kind.* Mâl, *money or coin, saith T. W. tribute.* Wott. Ef a roddes ei drefad Clynnog i Dduw a Beuno yn dragwydd, heb na mâl nac ardreth. Buch. Beu. Nid oes na mâl na thrêth a ddylom ei thalu. Hist. Car. M. Aur mâl, *gold coin, saith T. W.* Aur mâl a dâl yn y daith. D. G. Y blaenaf o bobl Wynedd, a dâl ym aur mâl a mêdd. D. N. N n 2 Mâl,

M A

Mâl, a grinding at mill.

Malu, to grind. So in Arm. Malu ewyn, to foam at the mouth. Hence Melin.

Malais, malice, ill-will.

Maleficus, malicious, spiteful.

Malc, a balk or tump left unplow'd in the earing of land.

†Maledd, purity, cleanness. H. S.

Malen, steel, iron, saith D. Vid.

Melan, and Balain, and Mael. A

gasgler ar farch malen dan ei dorr yr â. P. i. e. What is gathered

with iron (i. e. by the sword, rapine and plunder) is soon lost. W. S.

in Eph. vi. 16. renders the shield of faith, Malen y Ffydd; but not

rightly, as D. thinks. Twrci aelddu'n troi cilddor, Trwy dalcen

march malen môr. R. N. i long.

Afal moel ar fol malen, Ac yna pig yn y pen. T. A. i fweclled.

It seems also to signify the Devil, and is written Malaen, saith D.

The fury Andraffa, saith Mr. Baxter, is called by the Britains, Ma-

len, which is feign'd to have a magick horse, on which witches are

said to be carried through the air, whence sprung the proverbial ex-

pression, A gasgler ar farch malen dan ei dorr ydd â; that is, What

is got on the back of Malen's horse, will be soon spent under his belly;

which is used to be said commonly in English, What is got on the

Devil's back, is spent under his belly. Britannis vulgò Malen pro

furiâ Andraffa est, sive Diaboli matre, quam imperiti sic appelli-

tant. Hujus confingitur quidam Equus magicus nomine March

Malen, sive malenæ equus, quo vebi feruntur per Aera Malefici.

Baxteri Gloss. p. 177, 178. Vide Andras.

†Malsai, an eel. H. S.

Malur, and Malurio, and Maluria, earth cast up by moles or wants, a

M A

mole-bill. Pan fo melierydd ar ben maluria, Y bydd egsgud asgell gwipia. P. i. e. When the lark is on the top of a mole-hill, the hawk's wing will be swift.

Malurio, to break or bruise small, to grind; to be broken or bruised small.

Malwen, Pl. Malwod, and thence the sing. Malwoden, a snail. Cor. Molhwydzhon. Arm. Melchwenden, Pl. Melchwed.

†Malwrnog, Cyflawn, full. H. S.

Mall, rotten, corrupt, blasted; bad, evil, wicked. O galon dynion y

deillia meddyliau mall. W. S. Mark vii. Also, foolish, insipid, senseless, sottish, absurd. Hence y

Fall. Vid. in F.

Mallder, and Malldod, and Mellni, rottenness, corruption, putrefaction, a blast among corn, &c. Urica.

H. S. Also, foolishness, sottishness, senselessness. D.

Mallu, to rot or be rotten; to wax rotten, to be corrupted, to putrefy, to be blasted. Gr. Αλέω, Aleo,

Αλήθω, Aletho, Μύλειν, Mulein. Heb. חלל, Chalam, conterere,

minuere; מול, Mol, & verbum Rab. מלל, Malal, concidere, com-

minuere. Dav.

Mam, a mother, a dam. So in Cor. and Arm. Heb. מם, Em. D.

Mam, and Mammog, the mother or matrice in a woman, wherein the

child is conceived; the womb: Also, the mother, a disease of wo-

men.

Mammog, Dafad gyfebr, an ewe with young. Pl. Mammogiaid. Ac

a goleda'r Mammogiaid. Is. xl. 11.

Mammaeth, a nurse. i. e. Mam faeth.

Mam-Eglwys, K. H. the mother-church, i. e. the cathedral church, or any other church that hath a

chapel under it.

Mam-

Mamwydd, *the mother-goose. Anser nutrix. D. Vid. ex. in Maeddu.*

Mammwys, *a mother, and a matrice, K. H. Also, motherhood.*

Maternitas. *D. Kinsmen by the mother's side, to which Tadwys, the kinsmen by the father's side is opposite. K. H. Also a right or succession to an estate which descends to one from his mother. Holi tir o fammwys. K. H.*

†Mammynogi. *q. D.*

Mân, *small, little, petty, slender, fine, thin. Hence the plur. Main, which now serves for the singular. Vid. Main. Edafedd mân, small fine thread. Gwyr mân, little men. Gwartheg mân, &c. Nid wyf henaidd, nac aiddil, Na gŵr mân, fal y gŵyr mil. D. G.*

Manblu, *the down-feathers.*

Mangoed, *shrubs, brushwood, a copse, an under-wood.*

Manwŷdd, *shrubs, &c. The same as Mangoed.*

Manyd, *the smaller grain of corn; the smaller sort of oats.*

Mann, *a place: Also, a mark, a mole. Vid. Bann. Heb. מקום, Makom.*

Mannu, *to touch, and to make an impression by touching.*

Mann geni, Mann cynenid, *a natural mark, mole, spot or excrescence in the body.*

Mannog, *having marks, moles or spots. Vid. Bannog. Amen yrychen mannog. D. Ed.*

†Mannad, *K. H. a basket or maund to carry butter in. Vox hæc nullibi nisi in legibus occurrit. Cophinus esse videtur, in quo butyrum Aulæ usibus designatum Coloni portabant, qui cibaria annuatim pendere tenebantur. Wott. Mannad ymenyn. K. H. Lat. Massa butyri, a mass of butter. Mannad yw agalen o ymmenyn. D. Mannad o ymmenyn cyfled a'r ddyfogl lettaf yn y drêf. K. H. Sef yw mannad*

ymenyn, naw dyrnfedd lêd, a dyrnfedd dewedd, a'i fawd yn ei sefyll. K. H. Massa butyri erit novem palmos erecto pollice lata, & unum crassa. Wott. It is otherwise called Llestr and Llestraid ymenyn. K. H. Breuan ymenyn. ib. and Rhisgen ymenyn. ib. and Agalen.

Manegi, *to tell, relate, give account of, report, declare. Vid. Mynegi, as the ancients were wont to write it.*

Managwr diofrydawg, *K. H. a secret informer of a manifest theft; who, for fear of the thief's family or power, dares not declare him openly.*

†Manac, *Gŵr, a man. V. q.*

Manach, *a monk, a friar, one that lives recluse in a monastery or convent. So in Cor. and Arm.*

Manaches, *a nun. So in Arm.*

Manachlog, and Manachdy, *a monastery or abbey, a convent. So in Arm.*

†Manar. *q. Manar wisg lafar afar ofeg. Casn.*

Mandon, *dandriff. V.*

Maneg, *a glove. So in Cor. and Arm.*

Mangant, *i. e. Mân gann, fine flour. A meingorph o liw mangant. D. Ll.*

†Manger, *a skin. V.*

†Mangnel, *a battering ram, a warlike engine to batter down walls.*

Mangre, *a place. Y teirbro dano a dŷf, Tair mangre y tarw meingryf. G. Gl.*

Manllwdn, *a sheep.*

Manogan, *a proper name.*

Manogen. *Vid. Mynogen.*

†Manon, *a queen. Vid. Banon.*

†Manrhed, *is Rhiain, saith Ll. a virgin, a maid.*

Manfon, *a murmuring, muttering or grumbling. Ta murmur, mutter or grumble.*

Mant,

Mant, *the cheek-bone or jaw-bone, the mandible.*
 Mantach, *toothless, one that hath no teeth.*
 Mantachedd, *toothlessness.*
 Mantais, *gain, profit, advantage.*
 Manteisio, *to gain, to make advantage.*
 Mantawl, and Mantol, *even weight and poise, when the balance hangs neither on one side nor on the other, a counterpoise, the scale of a balance.* Gr. Τάλαντον, Talanton. Vid. Tawl.
 Mantell, *a mantle.* So in Arm. Arab. Mandil, *mantle, mappa.* D. Mantellu, *to mantle, as an hawk does.*
 Manu, *to prosper.* Vid. Fano.
 Manwyaidd, and Manwéaidd, and Manwaidd, *subtle, thin, small, slender, fine.* Manweiddiach yw uatur angel na dŷn, *more subtle,* &c. N. Y mynyddflaidd manweiddflew. T. A. i farch.
 Manwl, and Manol, *curious, nice, fine, exquisite, exact; careful, diligent.* Siwan ni bydd ry fanwl. L. G. Yn fanwl, *carefully, diligently,* &c.
 Manylwaith, *nice work, a work curiously wrought.*
 Manwŷdd, *shrubs, brushwood,* &c. Vid. sub Mân.
 Manwynnau, *the king's evil.*
 Manwes, *a sow that hath brought but one litter, a young sow.* Q. an rectius Banwes. It is also called Hespînwich, *Sus primum parturiens.* Dav.
 Manyglog, *woody nightshade or bitter-sweet.* D.
 † Manys, *a race, stock or lineage.* Propago. D.
 Manyfen, *a little ring.* Id.
 Manyfgrubl, K. H. *the smaller animals which are fit for eating, as sheep, lambs, kids, swine, and the like, among which eels are also reckon'd.* ibid.

† Maon, *is Cywiriaid, saith G. T. honest men. But Q. wh. it signifies rather Deiliaid, subjects, tenants, servants, clients, people, as Davies thinks.* Ef yw'r naf mwyaf a fâg maon bŷd. D. G. Balch ei fenwyd beilch ei faon. Gwalch. Digardd hardd ei fardd a'i faon. H. Voel. A S. Clŷr y claer wyndiredd, Nid faeson y maon a'i medd. P. M.
 † Maran, *a certain fish.* In Cornish, *a salmon.* Mi a wnaŷ.—Yt well na thrychan maran. Tal.
 † Maranedd, *is Deiliaid, subjects, tenants, according to some.* Q. wh. from Maran, or from Baran. Llyfn môr, llawen maranedd. Aneur.
 Marc, *a mark.* So in Arm. Ab Heb. מַרַק, Marak, *imprimere, inurere.* Davies.
 March, *a horse.* So in Arm. Cor. Marh. It is used now only for a stone-horse. Heb. Chald. Arab. Rammac, *equus.* R. & M. transpositis. D. March llyfnu, K. H. *A horse for harrowing.* March y cynnud, ib. *A horse design'd for carrying fuel.* March tom. ibid. *Equus operarius.* Wott. Cadfarch cadarndew, cerdded-ddrud, llydangefn, bronehang, gasgyfyng, carngragen, ymdeithwaŷtad hyweddŷalch, drythyll, llamŷachus, ffroenŷoll, a'i lygad yn frithlas dratheryll. N.
 Marchwr, *a horse-breaker, a jocky: an equerry or groom of a stable.* Gwaetha' marchwr gwr yw Gwen. N.
 Marchwriaeth, *horsemanship, the art of managing horses.*
 Marchog, *a knight; a horseman.* So in Arm. Cor. Marhag. Ir. Marchach.
 Marchoges, D. G. *A horse-woman, a lady.*
 Marchogaeth, and Marchgau, *to ride.* Heb. רָכַב, Racav. D.
 Marchogaeth, *riding.*

Marchawglu, *the horse, the cavalry, the army of horsemen.*

Marchgen, *a horse's skin or hide, a thong made thereof. Vide Cenn.*

Marchnad, *a market. Arm. Marchad.*

Heb. מכר, Macar, *to sell, and*
מחיר, Mechir, *a change, a price, the value of a thing.*

Marchnatta, *to trade, to buy and sell, to make his market.*

Marchwreinyn, *a ring-worm, running in a dry scab, and itching in any part of the body.*

Mardon, *dandriff, scurff or scales in the head. Vid. Marwdon.*

Marian, *gravel, little pebbles or gravel-stones, gross coarse sand, a gravelly place. Vid. Graian.*

Marian, *a part of a country abounding with flat stones, as Marian glâs in Anglesey, &c. R. M.*

Marl, *marl, a kind of chalky clay. Nid erddir marlbridd iddi. D. G. am y fwyalchen.*

†Marron, *is Arglwydd, saith Ll. a lord.*

Mars, *the marches or borders of a country. Thus also we called the kingdom of Mercia.*

Marsdir, *land on the marches or frontiers of a country.*

Marfiandiaeth, *merchandise. G. Gl.*

Marfiandwr, *a merchant.*

Marw, *dead, deceased. Latinum mori volunt dictum ab Heb. מרר, Mar-rar, amarescere: & cur non ita Britannicum Marw? Dav. Gr. Μόρος, Moros, destruction, death.*

Marwaidd, *deadish, lifeless.*

Marweiddio, *to mortify, to be mortified.*

Marwdy, *K. H. a dead house, that is, an escheat; a word well known to the lawyers. All the goods of the vassals dying without heirs fell to the king, or to the lord of the manour, and were called Marwdy.*

Marwdystiolaeth, *K. H. a dead testimony.*

Marwdywarchen, *K. H. a dead clod, i. e. a corps or dead body. It is used*

for a custom due to the owner of a land, on which a stranger in travelling happen'd to die. For whether the person was man or woman, he paid sixteen pence to the owner of the land on which he died; the rest of his goods fell as an heriot to the king. O derfydd i alltud o wraig fyned trwy wlad, ac yna ei marw, taled i'r neb bieuffo y tir un ar bymtheg yn ei Marwdywarchen.

K. H. Pan fo marw dyn gorwlad, ar dir dyn arall, un ar bymtheg a gaiff perchennawg y tir dros ei farwdywarchen, a'i Ebediw oll namyn hynny i'r Arglwydd. ibid.

Marwddydd, *a critical day, wherein physicians observe signs of life or death, and judge of the distemper.*

Marwfs, *the dead month, that is, in which all things, that spring from the earth, do not grow, but lie as it were dead. Y marwfs a ferch Morfydd. D. G.*

Marwgoel, *a yellow spot on the skin, said to denote a friend's death. R. M.*

Marwgwsg, *a dormouse.*

Marwhau, *to mortify.*

Marwol, *deadly, mortal, destructive, pernicious. So in Arm.*

Marwolaeth, *death. Heb. מות, Maueth. D.*

Marwoldeb, *mortality.*

Marwolaethu, *the same as Marwhau, to mortify.*

†Marwysgafn, *yw clafwely, a sick-bed, a death-bed. D.*

†Marwysgar, *Cerdd ar glafwely. K.*

Marwor, *and Marwar, burning or live coals. (sing.) Marworyn, Gwresog iawn yw'r gaer ysgwâr, Gwely mawr mewn glo marwar, L. G. i aelwyd.*

†Marwerydd, *dotage, distraction. D. Vid. Morwerydd.*

Marwydos,

M A

Marwydos, *hot embers, burning coals.*
Marwdonn, *scurff or scales in the head, dandriff.*
Marwlanw. D. q.
Marwnad, *an elegy, a funeral song or verse.*
Mafarn, *a maple-tree.*
Mafgl, *the pods of pease, beans, &c. the shells of nuts, Vid. Balafg.*
Mafglu, *to shell; also to scatter, saith V.*
Masnach, *to trade, to cheapen, to buy.*
Masnach, *trade, merchandise, ware bought and sold, dealing. In some places Mafgnach. D.*
†Mastig, *a banquet. Vid. Mestig.*
Mafw, *soft in handling; slender, mean. Serchog fydd mafw dan laswydd. D. G.*
Mafwedd, *softness; also, vain or lewd discourse.*
Mafweddwr, *an effeminate person.*
Mâth, *a sort, species or kind of any thing.*
Mathr, *a treading under foot, a trampling.*
Mathru, *to tread under foot, to trample.*
Mathrafael, *the name of the royal seat of the princes of Powys. It is in Montgomeryshire. It shews at present no remains of its ancient splendour, there being only a small farm-house where the castle stood.*
Mattras, *the mattress of a bed, a flag-mat, a bed-mat. Chald. מצע, Matfang, stratum. Dav. Ar fat-tras o goed glâs glynn. Dafydd ap Gwilym.*
Mau, *(a pron. possessive) my, mine. It is either put with a substantive, or with Y only before it; as Y tâd mau, y fam fau; my father, my mother: or Y mau, y fau. Arm. Ma.*
Mawaid, *yw llonaid dwy law, the two hands full.*

M A

Mawl, *and Moliant, praise. Heb. הלל, Hallal, laudare, מלהלל, Mahalal, laus. מלל, Millel, loqui. מולה, Mullah, loquela. D.*
Moli, *to praise.*
Mawn, *peat, fuel-turfs. Sing. Mawnen. Arm. Mawden.*
Mawneg, *a turbery.*
Mownog, *boggy or moorish ground where fuel-turfs are dug up, a turbery.*
Mawr, *great, big, large. So in Cor. and Arm.*
Mawr byd, *(Arm. and Br.) very great, vastly big, vast, huge.*
Mawredd, *greatness, grandeur.*
Mawrhydi, *majesty.*
Mawredigrwydd, *magnanimity, greatness of spirit, valiantness of heart and courage.*
Mawreddus, *and Mawreddog, magnificent, stately, grand, great, noble.*
Mawryddig. *Idem.*
Mawrfrydig, *and Mawrfrydus, magnanimous, stout-hearted.*
Mawrhâu, *and Mawrygu, to magnify. Mawrhau un, to make much of one.*
Mawth, *Mars. Mis Mawrth, the month of March. So in Arm. Dydd Mawrth, Tuesday. Cor. Merh. De [or Dedd] Merh, and Miz Merh.*
Mawrwriaeth, *magnanimity, greatness of spirit, heroick virtue. D. G.*
†Maws, *is Moesawl, saith Ll. well-manner'd, of good morals. Thence Cymmaws. It is joined to the substantives following, saith D. viz. Meddgyrn, lliw, cyngaws, tâd, cadarnwch. C. and Ph. Br. and P. M. Maws llafar adar, &c. Gwalch. Nid er da i Hwfa hên, Namyn er maws i'm fy hun. N. It is always taken in good part, and used mostly adjectively.*

Mebyd, *infancy, childhood.*

†Mebin, and Mebyn. D. q.

†Mechdeyrn, and Machdeyrn, and Mychdeyrn, *a king, a monarch, a sovereign; the chief king, to whom other kings and princes pay tribute. From the Irish, Mocht, great, and the Brit. Teyrn, which comes from the Ir. Tighearna, a king, a sovereign. Mechdeyrn ddylyed, and Mychdeyrn ddlêd, and Mechteyrnged, a sum of money to be paid to the chief king by the prince to whom he had deliver'd a province. Mychdeyrnddlêd, Debet rex Aberffraw reddere regi Londoniæ semel cum acceperit terram ab eo, & postea debent omnes reges Walliæ terram a rege Aberffraw accipere, & reddere illi Mychdeyrn ddlêd, and Obediw post eorum mortem. K. H. Lat. Mûr Meddgryn Mechdeyrn Môn. C. i. O. Gwynedd. Mychdeyrn Mechain. C. i. O. Kyfeiliog. Mychdeyrn cedyrn. P. M. i. Ly. ap Ior. & Gwalch. eidem. Ni ellynt ronyn, heb gyfoeth mechdeyrn. Tal. concerning God. Mychdeyrn byd. Tal. de Deo.*

†Meching, Mechydd, and Mechyn. q.

Mechni, and Mechniaeth. Vide Mâch.

Medi, *to reap. So in Arm. Cor. Midzhi.*

Medi, *the month September, so called, because the corn was then reaped.*

Medel, *a company of reapers.*

Medelwr, *a reaper.*

Mediad, *a reaping.*

Medr, *measure. Vid. Meidr.*

Medr, *(a verb of the third person) he can, he knoweth how, he hath skill in.*

Medr, *(subst.) skill to do a thing, knowledge.*

Medr, *purpose, intent. Bod ar fedr, to intend or purpose.*

Medru, and Mëdryd, *to may or can, to know how to do a thing, to have skill in. Dodes ei ferch, merch a'i medr, Dau frwyn-glwyf i'm dwyfrongledr. Mad. B.*

†Medru, or Medry, *to shoot, saith E. Lh. q.*

Medrondod. Vid. Madrondod.

Medrus, *well-behav'd, well-manner'd. D. Skilful, expert, well-skilled.*

Medrusrwydd, *good manners, civility. D. Skill, skilfulness, knowledge.*

†Medwaledd, and Modwaledd, and Mydwaledd, *speech, discourse, eloquence, language. Mygr fyd-waledd howddgar. S. Kyf. Dewredd mydwaledd a'i dawn. B. Br.*

Mëdd, *mead, a drink made of honey and water boil'd together and spic'd.*

Gr. Mëdû, Methy, *strong wine.*

Heb. מתך, Mathac. *Dulcuit, obdulcuit. D.*

Meddf, *soft, effeminate.*

Meddfaeth, *soft, tender, delicate, dainty. q. d. Nurs'd with mead. Vid. ex. in Myddfai.*

Medgell, *a mead-cellar.*

Meddgryn, *cups to drink mead in.*

Meddydd, *one that makes mead, a maker or brewer of mead.*

Medd, Meddi, Meddaf. Pl. Meddwn, Meddwch, Meddant, *I say, thou sayest, he saith, &c.*

Meddu, *to possess, to be owner of; to own, to have in one's possession. It signified anciently, to may or can; to be able. Gr. Mëdû, Medo, to command. Canys Duw a fëdd a fynnwyr. C. Ni fëdd namyn Duw ddigyfoethi dÿn, &c. H. Voel. Ym mywyd Madawg ni meddai undyn, Dwyn terfyn tra hyfryd, Nid*

Nid meddwl meddu hefyd, Nymyn o Dduw ddim o'r byd. C.
 Meddiant, *possession, power, authority.*
 Meddiannu, *to possess.*
 Meddiannol, *possessing.*
 Meddiannydd, *the owner or possessor of a thing.*
 Meddwr, *a possessor.*
 Meddal, *soft.*
 Meddalau, and Meddalahau, *to soften, to be softened.* Gr. Μαλάω, Malatto.
 Meddalwch, *softness.*
 Meddrod, *a grave.* Rectius Beddrod.
 Meddw, *drunken, fuddled.* So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Μέθυσος, Methyfos. Pl. Meddwon, *drunkards.*
 Meddwi, *to make one drunk, to be drunk.* So in Arm. Gr. Μέθω, Methyo.
 Meddwdod, and Meddwaint, *drunkenness.* Gr. Μέθη, Methe. Y nŷn ni hunwn ninnau, Er maint oedd y meddwaint mau. D. G.
 Meddwl, *thought, mind, intention.*
 Meddyllo, and Meddyliaid, *to think, to suppose, to imagine, to mind, intend or purpose.* Pa ddal, pa wiw meddyliaid, Ac unwaith dwyn gynau i'th daid. T. A.
 Meddylgar, *thoughtful, thinking, musing, or in a brown study.*
 Meddyg, *a physician, a leach.* So in Cor. and Arm. commonly a surgeon. Goreu meddyg, meddyg enaid. P. *The best physician is the physician of the soul.*
 Meddyginiaeth, *physick, a medicine, a remedy or cure.*
 Meddyginiaethu, *to heal, to cure.*
 Meddyglyn, *drink made of honey called Metheglin; it is a kind of mead. It is derived from Meddyg, a physician, and Llynn, drink; for this medicinal drink was used to be given to the sick.*
 Meddygfys, *the ring-finger.*

Mefl, *disgrace, discredit, reproach shame.* Gwell gochel mefl nâ' ddial. P. *It is better to avoid a disgrace than to revenge it.* Anghwanegid mefl mowrair. P. i. e. *Let boasting increase the disgrace.* Mefl ar dy farf yn Arfon, Ac ar dy wefl mefl ym Môn. D. G. Mefl a chywilydd a gwradydd. K. H. *synonymous words.*
 Meflfethiant, and Meflwriaeth, K. H. *disgrace, reproach.*
 Mefus, *straw-berries, (sing.)* Mefusen.
 †Megidydd, *a nourisher, a feeder, a nurser.* From Magu. Ior. Fych.
 Megin, *a pair of bellows.* So in Arm. Cor. Miginau. Mae o anadl mwy ynof, Nag ynghau meginau gôf. D. G.
 Megis, and Megys, and Meis, *as, like, like as, so as.*
 †Megri, *to govern.* V.
 Mehefin, *the month of June.* Arm. Mezeven.
 Mehin, *the fat, properly of bacon or pork.*
 Mehinawr, *full of fat.* Vid. ex. in Callawr.
 †Mehyn, *Q. whether the same as Menn, i. e. Mann, a place.*
 Meib, *the Plur. anciently of Mâb.* Pedwarmeib ar hugeint am bu yn. Lly. hên.
 Meichiad, and Meichad, *a swine-herd.*
 Meichiau, *a surety, sureties.* Vide Mâch.
 Meidr, and Medr, *a measure.* Gr. Μέτρον. Heb. מִדָּה, Middah, *a measure.* Madad, *to measure.* Dav
 Meidradur, *a measurer.*
 Meidraeth, *a measure.*
 Meidrol, *finite, limited, not unmeasurable.* Hence Anfeidrol, *unmeasurable, immense, infinite.*
 Meidwy. Vid. Meudwy.
 †Meiddyn, *a mountain.* V.
 †Meigen, *is Rhyfel, saith Ll. whence* T. W.

T. W. renders it *Prælium*, a battle. It is rather the name of a place, saith Dav.

Meigryn, the meagrim, a disease.

†Meiliad, a mode or manner. S.

Meilierydd, and Melierydd, a lark. Vid. ex. in Malur.

Meilwn, the small of the leg. The same as Deilw. 2. wh. from Ymaelyd. Feilwn fyrr a'i flew'n fyrrach. T. A.

†Mein, a place. V.

†Meinoles, a heifer. H. S.

Meinir, a well-shapen handsom young woman. Vid. Mainir.

Meipen, a turnep. Vid. Herbas.

†Meiria. q.

Meiri, pl. from Maer.

Meiriol, and Meirioli, the same as Dadmer, and Dadmeru, a thaw, to thaw.

†Meirion, hemp. V.

Meiriones, a dairy-woman, a milk-woman. The same as Maerwraig, and Maeres; it is the feminine from Maer, formed either from the pl. Meiri, Meiriones; or from the sing. Maer, Maerones, in the same manner as Maeronaeth, Maeroni. But because these Maeronesau or Meirionesau were concubines to the richer sort of people, the meaning of this word was alter'd, so that Meirionesau came to be used commonly only in a bad sense, to signify concubines, and those more commonly of ecclesiasticks, to whom dairy-women, milk-women and their maids were concubines, when they were not permitted to marry. Quia hæ Maeronesau, vel Meirionesau, divitioribus concubinæ fuerunt, ex malo rei usu, transiit vocis significatio in perorem partem, adeò ut nunc concubinas tantum vulgò significant Meirionesan, easque communius Ecclesiasticorum, quibus lactariæ, villicæ & ancillæ concubinæ fuerunt, cum uxores ducere non

licuit. Davies. Iolo Gôch doth use this word in the better and true sense concerning the Virgin Mary, as being one who bore the Son of God the Father in her womb, and was yet his handmaid, as she calls herself, Luke i. 38. A morwyn etto a meiriones. Iolo.

†Meirionig. Habet G. Gl. Vid. quid significet. Dav. Mal drych, o gwnn edrych neb, Meirionig ym yw'r neb. G. Gl.

Meis, as, like. Vid. Megis.

Meisgyn, a moth. The same as Gwyfyn.

Meistr, a master, a teacher. So in Arm. Pl. Meistraid, and Meistri. Ni wnaf estron yn feistri, Ni wnai chwech ym a wnaech chwi. H. D.

Meistres, a mistress.

Meistrolaeth, mastership, mastery, rule, authority.

Meistrol, to be master, to rule, to govern, to bear rule, sway and stroke, to swagger or domineer, to master, to keep under, to get the better of one.

Meithrin, to breed or bring up, to nourish, feed, maintain, to nurse. From Maeth and Trîn. Gnawd o egin meithrin dâs. P.

Meityn, perhaps better Mityn, a moment or minute, a small time. Er ys meityn, A while ago.

†Meiwyr, is Arfogion, saith T. W. armed men.

Mêl, honey. So in Cor. and Arm. Lat. Mel. Gr. Μέλι, Meli. Heb. מֶלֶךְ, Malats, dulcescere. Ps. cxix. 103. Dav.

Melgawad, honey-dew, mildew.

Melan, steel, iron. Vid. Malen. Vid. ex. in Dyrnfol. Eglwyfwr, milwr, melan yw d'arfau, fal derfel ynghamlan. T. A. Mae aelwyd o'r dŵr melan, Yn hau o'i bedolau dân. G. O. i farch. Cap melan, an iron cap, for an helmet.

Melan, the city of Milan in Italy.

Melierydd, *a lark. Vid. Meilie-rydd.*
 Melerth, *a kibe on the heel.*
 Melfed, *velvet.*
 Melgorn, and Melgrange, *a kind of imposthume or sore, out of which runs matter like honey. Meliceris. Davies.*
 Melin, *a mill. So in Arm. Cor. Belin. Ir. Muilean. Ger. Meulen. Lat. Mola. Gr. Μύλη, Μύλος, Myle, Mylos. It is much the same in most languages, saith D. Parry. Vid. Malu.*
 Melinydd, *a miller. Arm. Melinyzr.*
 Melina, *to go to mill.*
 Meltyrch, *a kibe on the heel.*
 Melus, and Melys, *sweet. From Mël. Greek, Μελίσσω, Meilisso, Mellitum reddo. Heb. מֶלֶץ, Molatz. Dulcescere. D.*
 Melusder, *sweetness.*
 †Melwioges, *Lib. Land. A snail; a tortoise. H. S.*
 Melyn, *yellow. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Μηλινός, Melinos.*
 Melynwy, *the yolk of an egg. So in Arm.*
 Melynog, *a bird called a linnet. The same as Llinos.*
 Mellt, (*sing.*) Mellten, *a lightning.*
 Melltennu, *to flash, to lighten.*
 Melltith, and Ymelldith, *a curse, a malediction.*
 Melltigo, and Melldithio, *to curse. Greek, Βδελύττομαι, Bdelyttomai. Heb. אָלָה, Alah. Chald. מַלַּל, Latat. Maledixit. D.*
 Melldigedig, *curfed, accursed, execrable.*
 Mellni, *Urica, a blast amongst corn, &c. H. S. Vid. Mall.*
 Memrwn, *parchment, vellum.*
 †Menn, *a place, where. We say nosw Mann. Maes yw midlan, mann yw menn. D. Ep. O chlywi yn iach lawen, Uchod ei fod yn ei fenn. G. Sef.*

Men, *a wain, a cart. It is called also Benn. Cyd gwichio'r fenn hi a ddwg ei llwyth. P. i. e. Though the wain makes a noise it carries its load. Ni âd ei dirwedi 'dorri, Awr hebwenith a lle'r benni. L. G.*
 Mennaid, *a cart-load.*
 Menai, *the proper name of a river. The narrow frith or chanel which separates Anglesey from Caernarvonshire is called Menai or Abermenai.*
 Menaw, *the Isle of Man, situate in the middle between Britain and Ireland.*
 †Menediw. *q.*
 †Menestr, *a wine-taster, a brewer.*
 †Menew hên, *Est rubus vetus Lælando. D. An old bramble.*
 Menu, menuar, *to affect or work upon.*
 Menw, *the proper name of a man. Un oedd o'r tri marchog lledrithiog. D. G. Hûd menw.*
 †Menwyd, *is Llawenydd. G. T. joy, gladness, mirth, pleasantry. It is falsely written Benwyd. Vid. ex. in Maon. Ardwy cadernyd menwyd muner. Gwalch.*
 Menybr, *the hilt, haft or handle of any tool or weapon.*
 †Meon, *is Môr, saith Ll. But Dav. thinks it to be the same as Maon. Vid. Maon.*
 Mër, *marrow. Heb. בֶּרִיא, Beria, fat. D. Vid. Merydd.*
 Merion, *Interiora, medullæ. Dav. The pl. of Mër.*
 Merinwr, *a mariner, a seaman. Rhwyfwyr, merinwyr annoeth. D. G.*
 Merch, *a daughter; also a woman. Mâb a merch, man and woman. Sic Hebræi. Dav.*
 †Merchedda, *whores. H. S. q.*
 †Merd, *a verse. Id.*
 Merddwr, *standing water.*
 †Meredig, *strange. V. A stranger. Oni bai fod yn ddiammau gennyf fod*

fod eich cariad chwi at y Cymry mor fawr, nad oes le i betruso na chaiff y Meredig hwn hefyd, er dielwed yw, ac yntau'n Gymro, ei gynnwys a'i gyflawn groesawu ym Mhlâs Penbedw. *M. W.* Meredig awyr ywch; *An expression when they upbraided any one of ignorance. E. Lh.*

Mererid, maen myrerid, a pearl, a precious stone.

Merf, as Blâs merf, a flat taste, that doth not taste sharp, insipid, unsavoury.

Merfdra, austerity, saith H. S. Rather, unsavouriness.

Merhelyg, a kind of withy or willow used in making baskets, a sallow. *q. d. water-willow. Vid. Merydd.*

Merlyn, a hobby. *H. S.*

Merlys, a herb growing in the water

Merllyn, standing water, a standing pool or lake.

†Merolaeth, is Mammaeth, a nurse, saith Ll. and T. W. follows him; but Davies says it is rather, moisture. Humour, liquor. *Vid. Merydd.*

†Meroren, a tail. *H. S.*

Merthyr, a martyr. So in Arm. From the Gr. *Μάρτυρ*, Martyr.

Merthyru, to martyr.

Merthyrdod, and Merthyrolaeth, martyrdom.

Merwerydd, the great noise or roaring of the sea, saith T. W. *Sed vid. Morwerydd.*

Merwin, the smart in the fingers end occasioned by a violent cold. *q. d. Marwwyn.*

Merwindod; the same as Merwin.

Merwino, to ache or smart violently, to itch. *Gan fod eu clustiau yn merwino. 2 Tim. iv. 3.*

†Merwys. *q.* Lliw merwys yn lloimowrion, Llongau wrth gadwynau 'dôn. *T. A.* i ychen duon. *Môr fad a'r merwys ydwyd. T. A.*

Nid un ymryson don merwysod.

D. N. Vid. Merys.

Merydd, is Anifail tew, saith Ll.

A fat beast. But Dr. Davies does not assent to this; for he says that he always found Merydd used as an adjective, for moist, wet, waterish, slow, sluggish, lazy. Mēr

perhaps is moisture, water, the pl. Merau; for which reason a wa-

terish part of the town of Neath is called Merau. Hence the follow-

ing compounds, Gofer, goferu, di-

feru, dadmer, meiriol, merlys,

marllyn, merhelyg, merolaeth,

merwerydd, merddrain, meryw,

merinwr, merddwr, merllyd, (of

which see an example in Callor)

and Dadmer signifies the same as

Dadlaith. Heb. כֶּזַי, Mar, a drop;

בֵּאֵר, Beor, and בּוֹר, Bor, a

well, a lake, a pit. Arab. Mara.

Manawit. D. Hence Cymmer, the

meeting of two or more rivers:

There was an abbey so called;

whence also the names of many other

places. Vid. Cymmer. Plur. Cym-

merau, Cymmarn. 2. wh. the

English word Smear be hence de-

riv'd. And 2 wh. Mēr be some-

times a lake, pl. Merydd. Dwr

merydd, is standing water; whence

perhaps the Eng. Mear, a lake.

And Merydd does metaphorically

signify a slow, sluggish, lazy man.

Rhyfain ferydd wyf. Sefn. Gnawd

merydd ym mro. P. A slothful

person is used to be in the country:

And vid. Moch. M is Tachwedd

tuchan merydd. Aneur. Pechod

merydd. M. R. Cŵd merydd.

G. Gl. concerning a burstiness.

Breferad yr wybr ferydd. D. G.

i'r taranau. Dafydd gyw merydd

gi mwill. R. Meig. i. D. G. Nid

un gost ei fwrdd, nid un gift fe-

rydd. T. A. i wr hael. Cad yn

Iwerddon dirion drefydd, Can a'i

canfu ni fu ferydd. M. Br.

Merydd

Merydd or Murydd y môr, a sort of rushes growing on the sea-side whereof they make brushes for sweeping, &c. sea-sedge.
Merddrain, thorns growing by the water.
Merys, the medlar tree. H. S.
Meryw, the juniper tree.
Mês, (sing.) Mefen, an acorn, mast of oak. So in Cor. and Arm.
Mesfryd, plenty of acorns. Mesfryd grymmus arall. L. G.
Mesbren, an oak.
Mesobr, from Mês and Gwobr. Sef yw mesobr, o caiff gwr fôch yn ei goed o'r pummed dydd cyn gwyl Fihangel hyd y 15 dydd wedi calan gauaf, lladded y degfed o honynt. K. H.
†Mestig, and Mastig, is Gwlêdd, a banquet, a feast. Heb. משתה, Mishteh. D.
Mesur, a measure, Arm. Musur. מִשׁוּרָה, Mesurah. Ezek. iv. Le. xix. D.
Mesur hawl, K. H. The measure, i. e. the setting forth of a cause or action at law.
Mesuro, to measure. Arm. Musuraff.
Mettel, mettle. So in Arm. Gr. Μέταλλον, Metallon. Heb. מִטְלָה, Metil. D. Glew fidell, gloyw ofodau, Rhyfel, wyt y mettel mau. D. G. i'w gleddyf.
Mettelus, what is of good mettle; also mettlesom.
Methelu, to fail.
Methl, an intangling, an insnaring, a deceiving.
Methlu, to intangle, to insnare, to deceive.
Methu, to fail, to decay, to perish.
Methu beichiogi, to miscarry, as a woman with child doth.
Methedig, and Methiant, weak, infirm, decay'd, unprosperous.
Methiant, and Methineb, a decay or failance, a defect, a decaying with age.

Meu, anciently for Mau.
Meudag. Vide Beudag.
Meudwy, a hermit. Hence Meufod, the name of a place, quasi Meudwyfod, the habitation of a hermit.
Meudwyaeth, the life of a hermit. Gwrthod coron ffrwythlon ffraeth, A dewis y feudwyaeth. H. D. i Sant Cynog.
†Meuedd, and Meufedd, wealth, riches, possessions. Neudam ddraig Bennant bennaf, Neud gwarfedd meuedd mynwent franar. C. Llwyddid gwir a thir yn ei threfad, Llwyddid gwlêdd a mêdd a meuedd mad. Ll. F.
Mew, and Miew, the mewling of a cat.
Mewian, to mew as a cat does.
Mewn, (adv. and prep.) in, within.
Mewn ty, mew'n pryd. I meun, Mewyd, sloth, laziness, sluggishness.

M I

Mi, and Myfi, I. Arm. Me.
Mic, spite, pique. Cael oedd raid, rhag cleddau'r wern, Cyffes er er mic i Uffern. Ll. H. I. Gr. O dra fic, out of spite.
Mic, Gr. Μῆ, γῆ. D. vox fœlitia.
Micas, is Browes. Ll. Brewis, bread dipt in dripping, a fat morsel.
Miecws, yw'r peth a fydd wrth y dwfel, saith Ll. froth on the head of beer, saith R. M. Miecws-diod.
Michiad, better Meichiad, a sowine-herd.
Midd, K. H. 2. wb. a bushel. In Legibus pro Modio usurpari videtur. Wott.
†Midlan, a field of battle, a place for fighting. Vid. ex. in Menn. Davies. A knight, according to some. q.
Mieri, brambles, briars. (sing.) Mierien, Heb. שָׁמִיר, Shamir. D. Rather

Rather Mwyeri, from Mwyar.
 Cäs maharen mwyeri. P.
 Mierinllwyn, a bramble-bush.
 Miew. Vid. Mew.
 Migas. The same as Micas.
 Mign, mire, dirt. Dav. and H. S.
A mossy mountain, a bog, &c. saith
 E. Lh. Mignen, signifies com-
 monly a quagmire. Lle ni bydd
 mign e fydd maen. Lly. Hén. It
 seems to signify properly the white
 moss common on bogs and moist pla-
 ces; viz. *Musculus aquaticus stella-*
tus. E. Lh.
 Mignen, a quagmire. Vid. Mign.
 Migno, to tread, in Anglesey. R. M.
 Migwrn, a joint, a knuckle; it sig-
 nifies commonly the ankle or ankle-
 joint.
 Migwyn, moss. H. S. Vid. Mign.
 Migymguddio, to cover the face, to
 hood-wink. V. Chwarae mi-
 gymguddio, playing hide and seek.
 R. M.
 Mil, a thousand, So in Cor. and
 Arm. Pl. Miloedd.
 Milwaith, a thousand times.
 Mil, a beast, an animal. Pl. Mi-
 lod. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr.
 Μῆλον, Melon, a sheep. Glana un
 mîl a luniwyd. D. G. i'r Eog.
 Mîl ebrwydd yw mal wybrwynt.
 I. Teŵ Hén i farch. Gwae'r mîl
 ni wyl ei berchen. P. Woe to the
 beast whom his owner doth not see.
 Goreu un mîl march. P. A horse
 is the best labouring beast. Hence
 the compounds, Morfil, cawrfil, y
 filfyw, an herb.
 Milyn, (diminut.) a little beast, an
 animalcule.
 Milcert, a worm, worms in the feet.
 Milrhich, the young of any creature in
 the matrice, the fœtus.
 Milain, froward, obstinate, stubborn,
 cruel, sullen. Rhagbod — — —
 Rhyfelwr yn rhy filain. D. G.
 A gwr milain grymialus. B. Br.
 Mileinio, to be obstinate, to persist
 firm in a purpose.

Mileindra, stubbornness, sullenness,
 obstinacy.
 Meleindref, a country farm.
 Miled, millet, a sort of grain.
 Milfran, a cormorant.
 Milfyw, pilewort. Vid. Herbas.
 Milgi, a grey-hound.
 Miliast, a grey-hound bitch.
 Milwyr, a soldier. Ab Heb. מלחמה,
 Milchamah, Bellum. Dav.
 Milwriaeth, warfare, war.
 Milldir, a mile. Milldir ffrengig,
 a league.
 Mîn, an edge or point: also, a lip,
 the side of a river or of the sea,
 the brim of a vessel or of any thing.
 Ym mîn, nigh, by, hard by.
 Minio, to make an impression, to work
 upon one. Ni finiasai'r tân ar eu
 cyrph, Upon whose bodies the fire
 had no power. Dan. iii. 27. From
 Mîn.
 Miniog, edged, sharp-pointed, sharp.
 Cleddyf dau-finiog, a two-edged
 sword.
 Minws, diminutive from Mîn, a lip:
 a little lip.
 Minbryd, feature. From Mîn, and
 Pryd.
 Minial, to move the lips as if one did
 speak.
 Min-gam, having a wry mouth.
 Mingammu, to make a wry mouth,
 to make grimaces, to mock and flout
 one.
 Mintag, y Fintag, an excrescence in
 the roof of a horse's mouth, or a
 swelling or growing up of the flesh,
 which overgroweth the upper teeth,
 and hinders a horse from feeding.
 The farriers call it the Lampas.
 From Mîn, and Tagu.
 Minddu manddell: Chwarae min-
 ddu manddell, Micare digitis. H.
 S. A certain sport or play where
 the fingers are moved up and down
 very swiftly. To play bandy dandy,
 or bandy pandy.
 Minnau, and I, I also.

Mintai,

Mintai, *a multitude or great number, a company.*

Miod, *as Bara miod, a cake. Popanum. Dav.*

†Mirach, *a virtue, a laudable quality.*

†Mirain, *fair, beautiful, pretty.*

†Mireinwch, *beauty, fairness, comeliness.*

Mis, *a month. So in Cor. and Arm. Ir. Mi. Gr. Æol. Mēis. Y mis du, January.*

Misglwyf, *a woman's monthly terms or flowers.*

Misgwaith, *the space of a month.*

Misgl, *sing. Misglen, a muscle, a kind of shell-fish.*

Misyriad, *a month old. O fâb misyriad. Numb. xviii. 16.*

Miswrn, *and Miswrn, a veil or covering over the face, a mask. A'r misyrnau; And the wimples. Isa. iii. 22. Yna y rhoddes y Marchog ddyrnod i Walchmai yn y dorres y Myfwrn ar ei wyneb ef. Hist. Ow. ap Urien. Also, a muzzle.*

Mitt. *Vid. Mydd.*

Mitym, *a mite. W. S. Mark xii. 42.*

†Miw, *a cow. Vid. Biw.*

Miwail, *smooth, soft. Ceiliog mwyalch clog miwail. D. G.*

M O

Mo, *a negative, having Ni before it at some distance; as, Ni âd byth i barhau, Mo lwybrau pechaduriaid.*

Moccio, *to mock, to jeer, to play upon one. Gr. Μωχάω, Mochao.*

Moch, *sing. Mochyn, a pig, a swine.*

Mochyn bychan, *a badger in Glam. Br. and Monm.*

Mochyria, *to grunt like a boar after the sow: also, to go to boar, to brim as the sow doth.*

†Moch, *yw buan, Ll. hasty, speedy, soon, quick. Hastily, speedily. Heb.*

מחר, Mahar, *to hasten. Dav.*

Moch barn pob ehud. *P. The judgment of every rash person is hasty. Moch dŷsg nawf mab hw-yad, P. The duck's son will soon learn the art of swimming. Ni moch ddail melf merydd. P. A slothful person will not soon revenge a disgrace. It sometimes signifies early, as may be seen from that epithet of the sun, in Mabinogi, viz. Mochddwyréawg, early-rising, hastening in rising, rising in the morning. From Moch, and Dwyre. Mochddwyréawg huan haf, &c. Gwalch. early rising summer's sun, &c. So in Ir. Moch, early. Vid. Eiddil.*

†Mochdyn, *the same as Gwyfyn, a moth. W. S. Matt. vi.*

Mochriw, *an ascent in Breck. as Mochriw marchnad y waun, Mochriw'r brithdir, &c.*

Modfedd, *an inch. From Bawd.*

Modrwy, *a ring. q. d. Bodrwy or Bawdaerwy, from Bawd, and Aerwy.*

Modrwyog, *ringed, or that weareth rings, decked with rings.*

Modrwy eiddig. *D. q.*

Modbren, *a ladle; a stirrer in boiling flumry, &c.*

Modruddyn, *a cartilage, a gristle. Vid. Madruddyn.*

Modryb, *an aunt either by the father's or mother's side: also, a matron, a dame. Pl. Modrybedd, in N. W. Modragedd. Eilfam modryb dda. P. A good aunt is another mother.*

†Modrydaf, *K. H. the same as Henlleu, the old bee-hive whence the swarms go out in summer. Vid. Bydaf.*

†Modur, *a king, a ruler. Egin Madog ein modur, Ni chiliodd dim a chledd dŷr. G. Gl.*

†Modwaledd. *Vid. Medwaledd.*

Môdd, *a manner, form or fashion, a mean*

mean or way to do a thing. Pl.
 Moddion, *means.*
 Moddus, *mannerly, decent.*
 Moddgar. *The same as Moddus.*
 †Moech, *yw Anfoes, saith Ll. 2. wh. the same as Moch. Dav.*
 Moel, *bald, bald-pated: also, crop-ear'd: also, wanting horns; as, Eidion moel, an ox that hath no horns. Chald. מלג, Malag, to pull off the hair, to make bald. D. Hence Moyle, the name of a family in Cornwall, who bear in their coat of arms an ox wanting horns. Moel or y Foel doth also signify metaphorically a towering hill on which grows no wood. Hence Moel came to be the name of many such hills as have no woods growing on them; as, Moel yr Wyddfa, Moel Siabod, Moel Elian, Moelwyn, Moel-hedog, Moel y Fammau, Moel y Mwnd, Moel Gylan, &c. The people about Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, having lost the true notion of this word, call a sugar-loaf-hill near the town, the Vale, as Mr. E. Lh. hath observed. Moel doth also signify a heap of corn, butter, and of other things of the like sort, when raised up like a pyramid above the brim or summit of the vessel in which it is contained. K. H. Heb foel, without such a heap, on all sides even with the top of the vessel. Ibid. Ir. †Moil, a heap, a pile.*
 Moelyn, *a person having a bald-head. Dôs i fynu, moelyn; Go up, thou bald-head. 2 Kings ii. 23.*
 Moeledd, *and Moelni, baldness.*
 Moelcen, *baldness.*
 Moeli, *to grow bald, to be bald, to be bare or pil'd: also, to pluck off hairs, to make bald or bare.*
 Moeldes, *sultry heat, hot weather. From Moel and Tês.*

Moelystod, *a skipping, leaping or frisking about like a young calf.*
 Moelystotta, *to skip, leap or frisk about; to gad.*
 Moelrhon, *a seal or sea-calf; a porpoise.*
 Moel-Rhoniaid, *Ynys y Moel-rhoniaid wrth Fôn, the Isle of Seals near Anglesey.*
 Moen, *metal. H. S. An idem quod Mwn, & Mwyn, Oar? E. Lh.*
 Moes, Moeswch, *(a verb anomal) give me, bring me. It is also used hortatively; as, Moes glywed, let me hear. Moeswch i ni fyned, let us go.*
 Moes, *a manner, behaviour, good manners, civility. Da ei foes, well-manner'd, well-behaved. Anafus pôb drwgfoesawg. P. i. e. Every ill-manner'd or ill-behaved person is maimed. Yn ddyn mwyn dda iawn ei moes. D. G. Moes y byd a'i arfer yw hyn. N.*
 Moesawg, *and Moesawl, mannerly, courteous, complaisant.*
 Moesen, *and Mysen, Moses.*
 †Moet, *a place. V.*
 Moethau, *dainties. Vid. Mwyth.*
 Moethus, *dainty. Vid. Mwythus.*
 ogelyd, *for Ymogelyd, and Ymw-Magelyd, the same as Gochelyd, to avoid, shun, or eschew. Mogel di fi, mwygl yw dy fofst. D. G.*
 Mogu, *to stifle, to smother.*
 Mól, *and Moli, the white scurf on the eyes when one awakes in the morning, a white humour or matter congealed in the eyes.*
 Moli, *to gather such a white matter or scurf in the eyes.*
 Molog, *having such a white matter or scurf in the eyes.*
 Moli, *to praise. So in Arm. From Mawl.*
 Molach, *praise or commendation, little praise.*
 Molawd, *and Moliant, praise. The same as Mawl.*

Moledig, *laudable*.
 †Molediw, *laudable, praise-worthy*.
 Moliannus, *praised, to be praised*.
 Mold, *a mold or form in which any thing is cast*.
 Moled, *a coif, a handkerchief, a muffler*. Napcynnau neu foledau. *Acts* xix. 12. Moledau. *Is.* iii. 19. *Mufflers*.
 Molest, *trouble, vexation, a molesting*.
 Molestu, *to trouble or disquiet, to molest*.
 †Moloch, *restless, unquiet, troublesome*. Y gŵr egniol foloch, Tebig ar felgyg i foch. Arfau ar foloch. Moloch ddragon. C.
 †Molwynog, *full*. Heb. מלון, *Male*. Dav. Mis awst molwynog morfa. *Aneur*.
 Mollt, *a weather-sheep*. Pl. Myllt. Arm. Maout, and Maout twrch, *a ram*. Cor. Molz. Ir. Molt. Hence the Fr. Mouton, and Engl. Mutton. *Vid. ex. in Nigus*.
 Môn, Tir Môn, *the Isle of Anglesey*. It was also called Ynys dywyll, or the shady island. It is proverbially said of it, Môn mam Gymru, i.e. Môn the nursery of Wales; because, when other countries failed, this alone, by the richness of the soil, and the plentiful harvests it produced, was wont to supply all Wales. This is the Mona of the Romans, and was the chief seat of the Druids.
 Monwysion, *Anglesey-men, the inhabitants of Anglesey*.
 Monochen, *an entral, a small gut or chitterling; a little pudding or sausage*.
 Monni, *to be somewhat angry or displeased*.
 Monnyn, *one that is morose or forward*.
 Monwent, *a church-yard; a monument*. W. S. Mark v.
 Monwes, and Mynwes, *a bosom*.
 Moppa, and Moppren, *a baker's maukin*.

Môr, *bow, so, as*. Gwelwch mor drugarog yw Duw. Mor llawen. Mor laned.
 †Môr, *an emmet, ant or pismire*. *Vid. Morgrug*.
 Môr, *the sea*. The pl. anciently Mŷr, now Moroedd. Caer gwydion mŷr, longwyr lid. G. Gr. i'r donn. Y gleifiad mwnwgl afyr, A gyd-fydd mynydd a mŷr. H. D.
 Môr tawch, *the main sea, the ocean*.
 Môr-rûdd, *written commonly Morrudd, the red sea*. Dav. The British Ocean in Br. Max. Wledig.
 †Mor, *time*. V. sed q.
 Morawl, *marine, of the sea*.
 †Morach, *Q. wh. Llawen, merry*.
 Morad, q. d. Mor-râd, *profit from the sea*.
 Morben, *a promontory, a cape*.
 Morc, or March, K. H. *an English mark, two thirds of a pound; 13s. 4d.*
 Morcath, *a fish called a ray or skate*.
 Morcath, *an uncommon roaring of the sea, accounted a prognostick of foul weather*. It is a word used in Glamorganshire.
 Mordrai, *the ebbing of the sea*.
 Mordwy, *the ebbing and flowing of the sea, the roaring of the sea*. D. A tempest, a storm at sea. E. Lh. Yn llawn o fordwy a llif. M. Gr. G. i Ddyfrdwy.
 Mordwyo, and Morio, *to sail*. Arm. Mordeiff: And Mordeat, *a mariner*.
 Mordwydd, *sweet gale or Dutch myrtle*. Cardig.
 Morddwyd, *the thigh*. So in Arm. Gr. Μερύς, Merys.
 †Moreb, *a port or haven, a harbour*. Mur moreb dan wyneb dyfnant. C. Cer moreb cain wyneb Conwy. P. M.
 Mor-ryd, *an arm of the sea; a place overflowed with sea-water*.
 Morefc, Merydd, V. *a sort of sedge or rushes growing by the sea-side*. *Vid. Merydd*.

Morfa, a moor, fen or marsh.

Morfarch, a whale.

وال Morfil, a sea animal, a whale or any other monstrous sea-fish. From Môr, and Mîl, an animal.

Morfochyn, a porpoise. H. S.

Morforwyn, a mermaid.

Morfran, a cormorant.

Morgan, the proper name of a man.

This was the name of Pelagius, author of the Pelagian heresy, who was a Britan. Some derive this name from Môr, and Geni, q. d. sea-born, because born near the sea; but it seems rather to be derived from Mór, which is the same in Irish as the Br. Mawr, great, and the Ir. Ceann or Keann, the same as the Br. Pen, head. It is compounded of the same words as Cynfor, whence Ceanmôr, (q. d. W. Pendew, Arm. Penvras, or as in the Norman-Eng. Grostest and Grost-head) the Agnomen of Malcolm the third, king of Scotland.

Morganwg, the county of Glamorgan, so called from Morgan Mwynfawr, a prince of that country. Th. Evans.

Morgafeg, a wave. H. S.

Morgerwyn, a gulf.

Morgi, a dog-fish. H. S.

Morgi gwyn, a shark. E. Lh.

Morgangc, a crab-fish.

Morgyllell, a fish called a calamary, a cuttle-fish or sleeve-fish.

Morgymmlawdd, the flowing of the sea, the boiling, tossing, raging or roaring of the sea, a violent tide or high water, an inundation. Beth bynnag a fwrio morgymmlawdd i dir, megis torr llong, neu feirw bysgod, y brenin bieufydd. K. Mam llifeiriaint berwnaint bâs, Morgymmlawdd amryw gamlas. L. G. i afon Dywy, It is derived from Môr, and Cymmlawdd. Vid. Blawdd.

Morgrug, sing. Morgrugyn, an em-

met, ant, or pismire. Arm. Merienen. Morgrug is properly an ant-hillock, the same as Myrdwyn, from Mor, an ant, and Crug, a hillock, as Myrdwyn is from Myr, an ant, and Twyn, a hillock. For Mor and Myr is an ant, pl. Morion, and Myrion.

Morhwch, and Morwch, a dolphin.

So D. and Lib. Land. A porpoise, saith E. Lh. So in Cor. and Arm.

Morlo, sea-coal, pit-coal, or mine-coal. From Môr, and Glo.

Morlo, a seal or sea-calf, From Môr and Llo.

Morlwch, vapour. H. S.

Mor-nodwydd, a needle-fish, a gar.

Moron, sing. Moronen, and corruptly Mororen, a parsnip. Moronen gôch, pl. Moron cochion, carrots, in N. W. From the German Mohron, roots. D. Parry.

Mortais, a mortise. Brit. Rhwyll.

Morthwyl, a hammer. Heb. הלמות. Dav.

Morthwyllo, to hammer, to beat with a hammer.

Mortraws, antiquis pixanum. Dav.

Morwennol, a kind of swallow called a martin or martinet, a swift.

Morwerydd, and Môr Gwerydd, the Irish sea.

Morwydd, sing. Morwydden, a mulberry tree.

Morwyn, a maid, a virgin, a damsel.

Morwyn-wraig. K. H. Virgo-marita. Wotton. i. e. A maid betrothed to a husband, and deflour'd by another immediately after her wedding. Puella viro desponsata, ab altero post nuptias immediate vitata. Wott.

Morwyn Ystafell, K. H. The same as Llaw-forwyn, a chamber-maid, a handmaid.

Morwyndod, virginity, maidenhead.

Morwynaid, *maidenly, virgin-like; of or belonging to a maid or virgin.*

Morwynig, *a little girl or young maid. A diminutive of Morwyn.*

Morwyfiad, *yw clÿch y dwr, bubbles of water when it rains.*

†Mot, *a place. V. & alii.*

Motlai. *Vid. Mwtlai.*

Mownog. *Vid. Mawn.*

M U

†Mu, *a certain measure containing the fourth part of a tun. Mesur tunnell yw pedwar mu, ac ym mhôb mu y bydd dwy rennaid. K. K.*

†Mu, *a cow. Vid. Bu.*

Muchudd, and Maen Muchudd, *the stone called jet or agat-stone. A river in Glamorganshire is called Muchudd, because its waters are of a jetty or blackish colour, as flowing from coal-mines.*

†Muchweg, *the same as Chweg, sweet.*

Mûd, *dumb, speechless, mute. From the Heb. דומ, Dom, the letters being transposed. D. Arm. Mudaff, to be or wax dumb. Cenad fûd drûd a'i crettwy. P. He is courageous who believes a dumb messenger.*

Mudan, *a dumb man.*

Mudaniaeth, *dumbness.*

Mûd, K. H. *A place in which the hawks that were callow or not fledged, were kept. Hence Mudair, fledged, drawn out of the cage. Ib. From this word Wotton thinks the Mews in London is called. Ab hoc vocabulo Mud, locus Mews dictus, ubi regia sunt stabula apud Londinenses, derivari videtur. Wott.*

Mûd, *the carriage of household-goods upon removing from one house or place to another, a removing, a*

conveying or carrying from one place to another.

Mudo, *to remove, to carry or convey from one place to another, to change one's place of abode. Heb. מוט, Mot. Arab. Mod and Mid, Motus fuit. D.*

Mûl, *modest, bashful, simple. Llafurwyr y ddaiar a fucheddant yn fûl wirion. N. Mab ni châr gormodd fiarad, Mûl yw a doeth mal ei dâd. H. K. Ll.*

Muldra, *bashfulness.*

Mûl, *a mule.*

Mules, *a she-mule. Hwy a barafant iddo farchogaeth ar fules y brenin. 1 Kings i. 44.*

Mulfran, *a cormorant.*

Mûn, and Munaid, *the two hands full. Mwnai a rannai wrth raid i bob un, a mwy o'i ddwyfun i ymddifaid. L. G.*

†Muner, *yw Tywyfog, saith Ll. a prince, a lord. Muner nef, the Lord of heaven. D. Ddu in Off. B. Mariæ.*

Munud, *a nod or beck, a gesture or motion and carriage of the body, a ceremony, a manner, a behaviour. Vid. Mynud.*

Munudyn, *a nod or beck.*

Munud, *a minute of time. Arm. little.*

Mûr, *a wall. So in Arm.*

Murio, *to wall, to build a stone-wall; also, to fix, to determine. K. H. Hence Muriedig, fixed, determined. Ibid. It is written also Mwriedig.*

Muriwr, *a wall-builder, a maker of walls.*

Murddun, *rubble or rubbish of old ruinous houses fallen to the ground, the ruins of any old building, an old ruinous wall.*

Murmur, *a murmuring. So in Arm.*

Murn, *is Cyfrfang, cûdd, saith Ll. An hidden secret murder, a villainous deed committed secretly, the way-*

way-laying a man and slaying him privately; the killing one with poison or privately in the night-time; a lying in wait, a waylaying. Ir. Miorun, *private grudge.* Tri pheth a dry drwg wenwyn, Cyngor gwraig, murn a chynllwyn. Aneur.

Murnio, *to hide, to commit some villainous action privately; to lay wait, to way-lay.* Murnio pen ffyrdd fel lladron. I. D. R. Murniai fi, mae arnaf ôl. D. G. i'r fiaren. Murdwrn, *murder, a hidden murder.* Probabile est hanc vocem legistas Anglicos ab antiquis legibus Britannicis retinuisse. Nam Murder dicunt atrocissimum genus homicidii. Dav. Pob llofruddiaeth y bo cynllwyn ynddi neu furndwrn, megis cuddio celain, neu lâdd dŷn heb weli, neu yn lladrad o hyd nos, &c. K. H.

Murniwr, *he that layeth wait.*

Mursen, *a coy dame.*

Mursendod, *coyness, quaintness; affectation.*

Mursennaidd, *coy; too much affected; also effeminate, softish, nice, delicate.*

Mursennu, *to be coy; to be too affected.*

Musgrell, *slow, slothful, sluggish.* Duw a byrth i fufgrell. P. Synwyr musgrell, *a slow wit.*

Musgrelli, *slowness, slothfulness, sluggishness.*

M W

Mŵd, *a roof, the vaulted roof of a chamber.*

Mwdran, *washbrue, a sort of meat made of oat-meal being for some time steep'd in water.* Qu. wh. Mwydran, *from Mwydo, to steep.*

Mwdwl, *a cock of hay, a stack, a heap.* Vid. ex. in Madws.

Mwdylu, *to make hay, &c. into cocks, to cock up hay.*

Mŵg, *smoak.* Arm. Moquet. Qu. wh. the Engl. smoak be hence derived. q. d. Ys mŵg, whence Ysmwcan.

Mygu, *to smoak.*

Mygu, *to stifle, to smother, to stop the breath.*

Mygydarth, and Mygdarth, and Mwgdarth, *a vapour, an exhalation, a mist, a fog; a perfuming, a fumigation.* Mygydarth cylch mai goedydd. D. G. i'r niwl

Mwgwd, *a mask, a vizzard.* Hence Chwarae mwgwd y dall; and chwarae mwgwd y ieir. D.

Mwlwg, *the sweepings of houses and channels, filth.* Cias yn y mwlwg. i. e. *Seek in the sweepings.*

Mwll, *sweepings.* The same as Mwlwg. H. S.

Mwll, *musty, somewhat warm, flat, stinking.* Fem. Moll, whence Ffroen-foll, tinfoll.

Mŵn. The same as Crau. D. According to others, the same as Maneg, a glove.

Mŵn, *the oar of metal.* Vid. Mwyn.

Mwnai, *money, or coin.* Arm. Mou-naiz. Chald. מנה, Manah, est nummus aureus. D.

Mwndill, *a ladle, a stirrer, &c.* The same as Modbren.

Mwng, *the mane of an horse or other beast.*

Mwngci, and Mwngcin, *a collar to set about a horse's neck.* Vid. Mynci.

Myngog, *that has a mane.*

Mwngial, *to mutter, to murmur, to speak softly to one's self; a muttering, a murmuring.* Cerdd wammal fu'r mwngial mau. D. G.

Mwnwgl, *the neck.* Myned ddwylaw mwnwgl ag un, *to embrace one about the neck.* Yna y daeth Arthur a'i holl deulu i ddwylaw mwnwgl

ag Owain. *Hist. Ow. ap Urien.*
And it is from this Mwnwgl,
Mwng, &c. that the Lat. Monile
is derived. E. Lh.

Mwnwgl y troed, *the instep of the foot.*

Mwnws, *pelf, riches.*

Mwrn, *hot, sultry. A word used in S. W. and only of the weather.*

Mwrndra, *sultry heat.*

Mwrno, *to be sultry, to be hot.*

Mwrthyyl. *Vid. Morthwyl.*

†Mŵs, *stinking, stale and rank, goatish, rammish. Ciliais yn fwrth i'm gwrthol, I'r drws, a'r ci mŵs i'm ôl. D. G.*

Mwfogl, *moss. Arab. Mosc. Dav.*

Mwfogli, *to grow mossy, to gather moss.*

Mwfoglyd, *mossy or full of moss.*

Mwfard, *mastard.*

Mwfr, *stir.*

Mwfrio, *to make a stir.*

†Mŵth, *is Buan, saith Ll. swift, nimble, quick, speedy, fleet, rapid.*

March mŵth, *Meirch mythion.*

P.M. Mŵth ner, *Mwth y rhydd.*

Idem. Nant mŵth; a place so called. Vid. an hinc Disymmwth. Dav.

Mwthlan, *softish, tender.*

Mwtlai, *of divers colours, motley.*

Dy lifrai o'r mwtlai main. *D. G. i'r ceiliog du.*

Mwy, *bigger, greater, more. So in Arm. Mwyfwy, more and more.*

Mwy, (*adv.*) *more. Mwy dymunol ynt nag aur.*

Mwyach, (*adv.*) *more, henceforward.*

Mwyach ni elwir dy enw di Iacob. *Gen. xxxii. 28.*

Mwyaf, *biggest, greatest. Yn fwyaf. gan mwyaf, mostly.*

Mwyedig, *increased, augmented, multiplied. q. d. Lat. Majoratus.*

Mwyedigaeth, *an increasing or augmenting, multiplication.*

Mwyhau, *to wax greater, to increase, to be increased. Mwyhau arnaf mae hirnych.*

Mwyadau, *increasings, augmentations. Rhodau ym mwyadau mydr. R. N. i'r gardas.*

Mwyaid, *the same as Miod, wafers, cakes. Pader a mwyaid bendigaidd. Engl. Arthur a Liflod.*

Mwyalch, and Mwyalchen, *a black-bird, an owzle. So in Arm. Cor.*

Molo ddiw, i. e. Mwyalch ddu.

Mwyalchen y dwr.

Mwyalchen y graig; *a certain bird is so called in Caernarvonshire and Meirionyddshire, q. d. Rock-owzle. Merula saxatilis Aldrovandi. E. Lh. Perhaps Mwyalchen y dwr is the same.*

Mwyd, *a moistening or wetting, a steeping.*

Mwydo, *to moisten, to wet, to sleep in water; also, to be wet or moist, to grow wet or moist. Gr. Mvdaw, Mydao. Heb. מטר, Matar, irrigavit. Arab. Amad, intinctus, lotus fuit. Dav.*

Mwydion, *the pith or soft of any thing, as Mwydion bara, the soft part of a loaf without crust, soft crumbs of bread.*

Mwydionyn, *the pith or heart of trees or herbs.*

Mwydle ceffyl, *the fetlock of a horse.*

Mwygl, *lukewarm, warm.*

Mwygledd, *heat, warmth.*

Mwyglen, *a warm wench, a little whore.*

Mwyglo, *to be warm, to warm.*

Mwyn, *mild, gentle, civil, kind, affable, courteous.*

Mwynaid, *the same as Mwyn.*

†Mwynas, *love. V. A good turn. H. S.*

Mwynder, and Mwyneidd-dra, *meekness, civility, kindness, affability, courteous behaviour.*

Mwyn, *enjoyment, fruition, the use or benefit of a thing; profit, advantage. Ni bydd i feddyg mwyn o'r a wnaant. Tal.*

Mwynhau,

Mwynhâu, *to enjoy, to take the profit, to make use of.*

Mwynháad, *enjoyment, fruition.*

Mwyniant, *the use or profit of a thing, enjoyment.*

Mwyn, and Mwn, *the oar of any metal.* Mwyn aur, *the oar of gold.* Mwyn arian, &c.

Mwynglawdd, *a mine whereout any metal is digged.* Mwynglawdd aur, *a mine of gold.* So in Arm.

Mwys, or Amwys, *having a double meaning, equivocal.* Gair mwys, or Gair amwys, *a word which hath a double meaning.*

Mwys, *a certain vessel, a sort of basket or pannier, saith E. Lh.* Also, *a kind of measure.* Mwys o ysgadan, yw 500 — Mwys Gwyddno Garanhir oedd un o'r trithlws ar ddæg; bwyd i ungwr a roid ynddi, a bwyd i gannwr a gaid ynddi pan egorid. Mwys bara, *a basket to carry bread in.*

Mwyth, *soft, saith D. P. and Q. wh. its Pl. be Mwythau, and Moethau, dainties. Hence Mwythus and Moethus; softish, dainty, delicate: And hence Esmwyth, q. d. Ys mwyth, whence also the Engl. smooth. Nid mwythus ond bele. P. None delicate but the martin.*

Mwyth, *an ague; an intermitting fever.*

Mwytho, *to have an ague, to be sick of an ague.*

M Y

Mychdeyrn. *Vid. Machd and Mechd.*

†Mychdyn, *a lord, V.*

†Mychedyn, *the sun. H. S.*

†Mychiad, *the same as Meichiad, a swine-herd. H. S.*

†Mychweg, *sweet. Id.*

Mydr, *a meeter, a measure in poetry.*

Mydrwr, *a versifier or maker of verses.*

Mydrondod. *Vid. Madrondod.*

Mydrydd, *a cartilage. H. S. Vid. Madruddyn.*

Mydwaledd. *Vid. Medwaledd.*

Mydwraig, *corruptly for Bydwraig, a midwife.*

Mydu, *to vault or seil, to make an arch'd roof. H. S. Vid. Mwd.*

Mýdd, and Mitt, Yftondir. *V. A great bowl. Tina. D. q.*

Myddi, *a hog's head. H. S.*

Myddfai, *the name of a village in Caermarthenshire, situate about half-way between the towns of Llan Gadog and Llanamddyfri. This place is famous for the physicians, who lived there in the thirteenth century. Meddygon Myddfai oed Riwallon a'i feibion, Cadwgon, a Gruffydd, ac Einion; ac yn amser Rhys Grŷg yr oeddynt ynghylch y flwyddyn 1220. D. Meddyg ni wnai modd y gwnaeth, Myddfai, o chai ddŷn meddfaeth. D. G.*

Myfyr, *pensive or thoughtful, meditating, musing.*

Myfyrdod, *meditation.*

Myfyrio, *to meditate, muse or think upon.*

†Mŷg, *honoured, glorious. Whence Dirmygu, to despise. Hence also Ceinmyg, edmyg. Myng is sometimes read. Rhys fyng, Lloegr westyng. Ph. Br. Bendigaidd fŷg, Yw'r Nadolyg. Br. F.*

†Myged, *is Urddas, honour, glory. And adjectively, honoured, glorious. Gwawr myged, rhodd fyged, mynwent fyged, peues fyged, cerdd fyged, Cymru fyged. Hence Ceinmyged, gorfyged. Arab. Magad, gloriosus fuit, glorificatus fuit; & Magd, gloria, honor. Heb. מגד, Meged, Res laudabilis. Dav.*

†Mygedawg, *honoured. Mygedawg farchawg.*

Mygfaen, *brimstone. V.*

Mygn,

Mygn, *mire, a quagmire.* Vid. Mign.
 Mygn, *a tract, in Anglesey.* R.M.
 †Mygoria, *fair.*
 †Mygr, *fair, bright, shining.*
 Mygu. Vid. Mwg.
 Mygydarth, *vapour.* Vid. Mwg.
 Heb. קִטּוֹר, Kitor. Rab. מִיגְמָר, Mugmar. Dav.
 Mÿl, Myldra. Vid. Mûl.
 Mylgre, *a tunnel.* H. S.
 Myltys, *corruptly for Bwlts, the yellow water lilly.*
 Mympwy, *opinion, humour, good pleasure.*
 Mymryn, *an atom, a mite, the smallest thing that may be seen, the least that may be.* Ni wnai hi erofi faint — Y mymryn gwenddyn gwynddaint. D. G.
 Myn, (*adv. of swearing*) by. Gr. Mā, Ma. Myn Duw, Mā Δία, Ma Dia. Ym is also used. Am ŵyn, ym Christ, mwy ni'm cred. G. Gl. Minnah in Irish is an oath, whence our Myn seems to be derived.
 Mynn, *a kid.* So in Arm. Cor. Mynnan.
 Mynnyn, *a little he-kid.*
 Mynnen, *a little she-kid.*
 Mynag, *a narration, account or report of a thing.*
 Mynegi, *to tell, relate, give an account of, report, declare.* Heb. נָגַד, Nagadh. Gr. Μηνύω, Mēnyo. Arab. Munaggim, *Astrologus.* Dav.
 Mynegai, *a teller or discoverer, an informer; the table of a book, an index.*
 Mynagfys, *the fore-finger.*
 Mynach, &c. Vid. Manach.
 †Mynawg, Mwyn, *tirion, mild, gentle, generous, courteous, kind.* Gwr mynawg. Mynawg fenwyd. Mynawg fonedd. Mynawg wêdd. Anfynawg yn lluydd. Tal.
 †Mynagon, *silent, calm.* V.

†Mynogi, and Mynogrwydd, *gentleness, courtesy, kindness, humanity, generosity.*
 Mynawyd, *an awl.* So in Arm. Ir. Meanadh.
 Mynci, and Myncyn, *a horse-collar whereby he draws in a sledge or cart.* From Mwing.
 Myncog. *The same as Grûg.*
 Myned, *to go, to set out, to depart.*
 Mynestr. Vid. Menestr.
 Mynfyr, *a sort of furr.* Mynfyr eu lliw. Llo. i'r alarchod.
 Mynogog. Vid. Mwing.
 Mynus, *muttering, mutteringly.* Darllain — — Efengyl yn ddi-fynus. D. G.
 Mynghial. Vid. Mwingial.
 Mynnu, Mynydd Mynnu, *the Alps.*
 Mynnu, *to be willing: also, to seek, to have or get a thing.* Arm. Mennat, *to ask.*
 Mynogan, *the proper name of a man.*
 Mynogen. D. q.
 Mynor, Maen minor, *marble.*
 Mynudrwydd, *manners.* Dyfgu moesu a mynudrwydd. Vid. Mynud.
 Mynwaur, 2. wh. Myngwair, *a horse-collar.* Yn gwnsallt fan-wallt fynwaur, Yn gangog frig eurog aur. D. G. i wallt merch.
 Mynwent, *a church-yard.* Vid. Corphlan.
 Mynwes, and Monwes, *a bosom.*
 †Mynwydd, *joy, mirth.* V.
 Mynych, *often, frequently.*
 Mynychu, and Mynychau, *to frequent, to iterate or repeat often.*
 †Mynyd, *discipline, saith H. S.* Vid. Mynud.
 †Mynyd, *to the place where.* E. Lh. Mynyd oedd yr heufawr, *To the place where the shepherd was.*
 Mynyd, *a minute of time.* Vid. Mynud.

Mynydd,

M Y

M Y

Mynydd, a mountain. So in Cor. and Arm. Ir. Monadh. Chald. מונס, Manos. Dav.

Mynydd-dir, the hill-country, mountainous ground.

Mynyglog, and Y fynyglog, a disease of the throat called the squinancy or quinsy. From Mwnwgl.

†Mynyt, Araf, slow. V.

Mynyw, St. David's in Pembroke-shire.

†Myr, the pl. from Môr. *is Ant*

†Myr, an ant or pismire. The pl.

Myrion is now of common use in Glamorganshire. Vid. Morgrug.

Myrdwyn, an ant-hillock.

Myrdd, and Myrddiwn, ten thousand, a myriad. Gr. Μύριάς, Myrias.

Myrddyn, the ruins of an old house, &c. Vid. Murddun.

†Myrnau, Gwybodau, knowledge.

Myrfyn, an old decay'd house. H.S.

This seems to be but a corrupt pronunciation of Myrddyn, saith E. Lh.

Myrydd, a sort of rushes or sedge growing on the sea-side. Vid. Mer-rydd.

Myfg, a mixing, mixtly. Ym mysg, among, amongst. Gr. Μεσάζω, Me-taxy.

Myfgu, to mingle or mix, to blend or jumble, to put together. Hebrew,

מסך, Masak, and סכסך, Sicfec.

Chald. Syr. Arab. مزج, Mazag,

and مزج, Mizga, Mixtio. Arab. Mizig. Dav.

Myfgu, the same in some parts of S. W. as Dattod, to untie, to unbind, to loose, to untwist.

Myfgyl, muscles. Vid. Misgl.

†Myip, the sea. G. T. and V.

Myssaing, to tread or trample under foot. Vid. Maessing. Heb. בם, Bisses, pedibus calcare. Dav.

Mystrych, a woman's monthly terms or flowers.

Myfwynog, a cow that hath been one year without calving. Sinobl

ar fy myfwynog. Llo. i darw.

Mywiliau, Feriæ præcidaneæ. H.S. The vigils or eves of holydays.

Mywion, ants or pismires. Sing.

Mywionyn. Rather Bywion, from Byw, as D. saith he saw it frequently written.



Q q

N A



N A

NA, and Nac or Nag, (*adv.*) *not*. Na ladd; na flyfia; nac ammau.

Nâ, and Nag, (*conj.*) *neither, nor*. Na phen na chynffon. *Also than, after the comparative degree; as, Gwynnach nag eira; Duach nâ'r muchudd.*

Na, O na, (*adv. of wishing*) *would to God*.

Nachaf, *behold*. *Vid.* Nycha.

Nâd, (*adv.*) *not, no*. *It is used before words beginning with consonants and placed after verbs.*

Nâd, *a noise, a sound a cry*. Arab. Nida, *clamor*. Dav.

Nadu, *to make a noise*. Arab. Nadi, and Nahad, *to groan*. Dav.

Nadael, *to hinder*. From Na and Gadael. Nedwch eich dwyn o amgylch. *W. S. Heb. xiii. 9.*

Nadolig, *Christmas*. *So in Arm.*

Naddu, *to hew, to cut or chip*.

Naddial, *to hew often*. *Verbum frequentativum.*

Naddun, or Naddynt, *for Honynt*. Gwedy gwneuthur o naddynt.

† Naf, *the LORD, the LORD Creator*. From Gwneithyd. CHRIST fy nâf i bob yspryd.

Nag. *The same as Nâ*. Some use Nog.

Nag ê, *nay, no*. Nag ê ddim, *not at all, in no wise*.

Nâg, and Nagca, and Nagcâd, *a denial, a repulse*. Arm. Nach. Heb. מנע, Manang, *to deny*. Arab. Nacar, *a denial*. D. Gwell nâg nâ dau eddewid. P. *A denial is better than two promises.*

Naccau, *to deny*. Arm. Dinach, *to deny*.

Negydd, and Negyf, *he that deni-*

N A

eth, a denier, a refuser. Arab. Nakir. Dav. Ni bu Rodn, nai Beredur, Negydd o'i win nag o'i ddur. G. Gl. K. H. & Antiqui habent Negyf. Dav.

Negyddiaeth, and Negyfaeth, *a denial, a denying*. *The same as Nâg, and Nagca.*

Nai, *a nephew, a brother's or sister's son*. *So in Arm.*

Naid, *a leap*.

Neidio, *to leap, to jump*.

Naid, *the same as Nawdd, a refuge, a place of refuge, a protection*. Athro i'n oll, aeth i'r naidd, Oedd Ieuan, och na ddywaid. G. D. Ychan, am I. H. S. Grefyn oedd na chai groes naid, I gynnull da rhag enaid. D. Ll. Croes naid o'i uncrys yn noeth. D. G. i'w gleddyf. Croes naid *was a part of our LORD's cross, which was carry'd before the prince of Wales*. Matt. West. flor. hist. Naid is also the same as Nâd, *a sound, noise, cry*. Clôch ddÿdd annedwydd ei naid. D. G.

Naill, (*adj.*) *either or one of the two, the one*. Arm. Nanneil, *neither*.

Naill, (*conj.*) *either*. Naill ai hwn ai hwnnw, *either this or that*.

Nailldu, *either of two sides, one of two sides*. O'r nailldu, *aside, apart*. From Naill and Tu, *side*.

Neillduaeth, *separation*.

Neillduo, *to separate one from another, to put asunder or apart, to sever: also, to go aside, to retire*.

Neillduol, *separate, solitary, retired, not sociable*.

Nain, *a grandmother*.

Nâm, *a fault, an offence, a sin; a maim*.

maim. Ynghyweithas nām na'm bo myned. *P. M.* Gwnaetham nām a rhyfedd ryfu. *El. S.* Dy-laith yw'r Abad Wiliam, a chlo nef i ochel nam. *L. G.*

Nam, an exception. Whence Dinam, without exception, certain.

Namyn, and Namn, but, except, wanting but. Ni mynnodd aur namn ei ddwyn. *G. Gl.* Namyn un cant, ninety-nine.

Nant, a brook, a rivulet; a hollow bottom. *Pl.* Neint, and Nentydd. Hence Dyfneint, Devonshire, from Dwfn and Nant. *Vid.* Dyfneint. And Nantes, the name of a city of lesser Britanny, situate in a low bottom, seems to be hence derived.

†Naper, odious. *V. & alii.*

Nâr, a dwarf. *Heb.* נָר, Naar, a boy. *Dav.*

†Naredd, lords. *V.* In the sing. number Nêr.

Na's for Na ys, not. Dywaid nas gwnaethost.

Nattur, nature, the quality or disposition of a person or thing. So in *Arm.*

Naturiaeth, nature.

Naturiol, natural, ingenuous, good-natur'd.

Naw, nine. So in *Cor.* and *Arm.* *Gr.* "ΕΝΕΑ. *Lat.* Novem.

†Nawais, by contraction for Naw-wais, i. e. Naw o weision. *Vid.* Gwais.

Nawed, and Nawfed, the ninth. Ednowain hyd y nawed. *T. A.* Ni fwyttâf y nawfed dydd. *B. Br.* Y nawfed iarll Dinefwr. *L. G.* Sometimes, one out of nine; as, Nawfed tafodiawg yw Yngnad, *K. H.* *Judex est unus ex novem Testibus solitarius.* *Wott.*

Nawdd, protection, refuge, patronage granted to guilty persons, whereby they might defend themselves against the men they had hurted, privilege, pardon: also, refuge or a

place to fly to, a place where one is protected, a sanctuary: also, the proclaiming of silence, the doing the office of a cryer. *Pl.* Noddiau. Dyfnwal a roes noddiau i'r ereidr.

Galf. Hence also Noddfa. Ni'm caiff innau'm noddiau Nâf, Uthr wyd wr, eithr y dewraf. *D. G.*

Nawd. The same as Nawdd.

Nawd was also used by the ancients for Nâd, a noise, a cry. Yna y gwelwn o'r gwaclawd, Un o'r naint yn oer ei nawd. *Itb. Ddu.*

Nawf, a swimming. Whence Nofio, to swim. *Arm.* Neuff.

Nawn, the afternoon, the evening-tide. *Vid.* Pryd nawn. *Arm.*

Non, the evening. *Q.* wh. the *Engl.* Noon be derived from our Nawn.

Naws, nature.

Nawsaidd, ingenuous. *Dav.* In *S.* *W.* soft, tender.

Nawseiddio, *S. W.* to wax soft.

Nawfio, to leak. *R. M.*

N E

†Ne, colour. From *Gne.* *Vid.* *Gne.*

Nêb, no body: also, some, some body.

Neb ryw, some sort. *Medd. Mydd.*

Y neb, who-so, be that. It bath either A, affirmative; or Ni, or Nis, negatives, after it.

Nebawd. The same as Nêb.

Nebdyn, no man. *q. d.* Nemo homo, at apud Terentium. So in *Arm.*

Nebdyn, no body, no man; Neb-lech, no where.

Nebun, some one, some body. Nebun frawd, a certain frier. It is found written also Nebyn and Nefyn, but unaptly. Nid mor ddihareb nebun, I'n gwlâd ni a hi ei hun. *D. G.*

Nedd, sing. Nedden, a nit. So in *Cor.* and *Arm.*

Neddai, and Neddyf, the ax where-with the carpenter makes the timber smooth, plain, and even, a planer.

NE

planer. From Naddu. Tyfiad heb naiddiad neddyf, Ty ar un piler y tyf. D. G.
†Neddair, *a band. A'i neddair, fan-wylgrair fwyn, Y nyddodd fedw yn addwyn. D. G. A nudd oreugamp neddair agor. D. G.*
Nef, *heaven.*
Nefol, *heavenly.*
Nefolder, *heavenliness.*
Neges, *a message, an errand, a business.*
Negesawl, *a messenger, one that goeth on errands.*
Negeseua, *to go on messages; also, to traffick, to trade in. Gen. xxxiv. 10.*
Negesweision, *messengers,*
Negydd, *and Negyf, and Negyfaeth. Vid. Nâg. Arab. Nakir. Dav.*
†Nehedd, *prayer, intreaty. H. S.*
Neidio. *Vid. Naid.*
Neidr, *an adder, a snake. Pl. Naddroedd.*
Neidr y dŵr, *a water-adder, a water-snake.*
Neidrwydd, *and Eneidrwydd, Pl. Neidrwyddau, the temples or sides of the head. Gorphywys i'm eneidrwyddau, Rest to my temples. D. Ddu Psal. cxxxii. 4. Brath y lleidr drwy ei neidrwydd. D. G. Rhag y meigrin, dôd blaſtr wrth ei neidrwydd. Llyfr. Medd.*
†Neifion, *it seems to signify waters and seas, because things swim in them, ſaith Dav. Ef a yrr nifer i for neifion. L. G. Y nofiad a wnaeth nofion, O Droia fawr draw i Fôn. D. Ed.*
†Neith, *belief.*
Neithior, *a wedding, a wedding-feast. Pl. Neithiorau.*
Neifiad, *a kerchief. Glam.*
Neithiwyrr, *last night, yesterday in the evening.*
Nemmawr, *not much, not many. q. d. Nes mawr, or Nid mawr.*

NE

Nenn, *the roof of a house, the top or summit.*
Nenbren, *the uppermost beam in a roof, the beam or rafter at the top. Y Nennawr, aliàs Nenniar.*
Neodr, *neither. From the Lat. neuter.*
Nêr, *lord. Pl. Neredd, and Nŷr. Ys rhyfeddaf o dy nŷr, Ys gofynna yn fyfyr, &c. Merdd.*
Nerth, *strength, power, might, force. So in Arm. Sometimes, aid, help, succour.*
Nerthog, *and Nerthol, strong, powerful, mighty, potent, puissant.*
Nerthu, *to strengthen, to aid or help.*
Nês, *nearer, nigher.*
Nês, *(adv.) until.*
Nesaf, *nearest, nighest.*
Nessu, *and Nessau, to draw near, to approach.*
Neu, *(conj.) or.*
†Neu, Neu'r, *and Neud, an adv. of affirming. Truly. The same as Nae in Lat. Gr. Nai, Nai. Heb. Na, Na. Neu'r deryw, i. e. Eddarfu.*
†Neuad, *wealth, riches.*
Neuadd, *a hall.*
†Neued, Neuedd, *and Neufedd, The same as Hiraeth, as D. thinks, a longing or earnest desire. Er pan llâs llyw cêd neud neued nês, Neuaf na's gwelaf fal i'm gweles. C. Eryr glyw glewaf neuaf na ddaw. C. Yn y mae yfed heb neuad, heb nâg, heb nebawd eifiwed. C.*
Newid, *a change or changing.*
Newid, *a cheap price, cheap.*
Newid, *and Newidio, to change.*
Newidiol, *changeable, mutable.*
Newidwriaeth, *a changing, an exchanging or bartering of wares, commerce, traffick. Waethwaeth nawidwriaeth nwyf. D. G.*
Newydd, *new, fresh. So in Arm. Gr. Néos, Newydd tanlliw, newly made, hot from the fire, shining.*
Newydd,

Newydd, *news*.
 Newyddian, or Newyddien, a *no-vice*. Nid yn newyddian yn y ffydd. 1 Tim. iii. 6.

Newyn, *hunger; famine*. Arm. Naff.

Newyndod, *hungryness*.

Newynllyd, *hungry, hunger-starv'd*.

Newynu, *to starve one; also neut. To starve for hunger*. Arm. Naff-ynnaff.

N I

Ni, *nid, and ni's, not*.

Ni, and Nyni, *we*. So in Arm.

Niau, *days*. Deugain nieu, *forty days*. This word comes from Dyw, a day; as in Dyw Sŵl, Sunday, &c. The d being changed into n, because the preceding word ends with one.

Nid, *not*. Nid amgen, *to wit*.

Nidr, a *let, impediment, or hindrance, a delaying, an intangling*. Also, an *adj. intangled, lingering, delaying; lingeringly*. O thyrr heb nidr ei thidraff, Ni chan —D. G. am y glôch. Gildiais yn ddinidr ddidrist. D. G. Dinidr oedd reidia yno. I. H. S.

Nidri, *an intangling, incumbrance, intanglement*. O nidri nid ai un adref. M. Gr. G. i Ddyfrdwy am y Saeson.

Nidro, *to intangle, to be intangled*.

Nidrodd ynghylch fy neudroed. D. G. i'r fiaren.

Nidrrwr, *a delayer, he that intangles, an intangler*.

†Nidrol, *neither*. H. S.

Nifer, a *number*. So in Arm. Plur. Nifeiri.

Nifer, *men, people; forces, retinue*.

Nifwl, *the same as Niwl, a mist, a fog*. Gr. Νεφέλη, Nephele.

Nifwlog, *misty, foggy*.

Nigromawns, *necromancy*.

†Nigus, *wrinkled, rumpled, crumpled, rivelled*. Ni wisgaf fenig nigys, O groen mollt, i grino 'mŷs. D. G.

†Nilla, *a sith or sickle*. H. S.

Ninnau, *and we, we also*.

Nis, *not*. As Nis gwyddwn. From Ni and Ys.

Nith, *a neece, a brother's or sister's daughter*.

Nithio, *to winnow corn*. Heb. נוף, Nuph, and חניף, Heniph, and חפף, Naphah, *a sieve*, Nithlaw-dr. Dav.

Nithlen, Carthen, *a winnowing sheet*.

Niweid, *harm, hurt, damage, prejudice or disadvantage*.

Niweidio, *to hurt, to endamage, to harm, to prejudice, to annoy*.

Niweidiol, *hurtful*.

Niwl, and Niwlen, *a mist or fog*.

Arab. Nawi. Nubilare. D. Baniwl i'n byw ni welwn. T. A.

Niwl dros y dref newydd. L. G.

Niwlog, *misty, foggy*.

N O

No, *for Na, than*.

Nobl, *an English coin called a noble*.

Nôd, *a mark, a token, a brand, a goal; a mark, butt or prick that men shoot at, the white*. Gwr nôd.

Vid. Gwr. Nodau, *marks, tokens*.

&c. Y nodau, *the spotted fever; a plague*. D. Gr. Γνώστος, Gnostos;

notus. Ab. Heb. נֹחַ. Oth, *præfixo*. N.

Nodi, *to mark; also, to appoint*. Ac wedi iddynt nodi diwrnod. iddo.

Act. xxviii. 23. Heb. נֹדַע, Nodang, *in Niphal, a יד, scire*.

Nodol, *marked, noted, notable, remarkable*.

Nôd, (*conj.*) *even*. Câr bawb nôd dy elyn.

Nodwydd,

NO

Nodwydd, *a needle*. Pl. Nodwyddau.
 Nodwydd, *a pin*; Nodwydd ddûr,
a needle, in Anglesey. R. M. *And*
they call the wooden pins, which
are fixed in a wall, to bear up
scaffolds in building, Nodwyddau,
in Glamorganshire. Cor. Nadz-
 hedd. Arm. Nadoez.
 Nodwydd, *a pin, in Anglesey*. Pl.
 Nodwyddau. Nodwydd ddûr, *a*
needle. R. M.
 Nodd, *the sap of trees and herbs,*
juice. Gr. Notis, Notis, *moisture.*
 Chald. Natuph, *juice.* D.
 Nodded, *refuge, protection, defence.*
From Nawdd.
 Noddi, *to protect, to preserve, to de-*
fend, to give sanctuary or refuge.
Form Nawdd. A noddo Duw a
 noddir. P. Duw a'ch noddo, *God*
preserve you.
 Noddfa, *a refuge, a place of refuge,*
a sanctuary. Noddfaau newydd
 fuant. L. G.
 †Noddu, *a request.* E. Lh.
 Noddyn, *a pit or deep pool.* H. S.
Vide Anoddyn.
 Noe, *a tray.* Noe bobi, *Cafn tyli-*
no, a kneading trough. Bod wrth
 noe ei thâd. K. H. *To be in her*
father's power.
 Noe, *a wooden dish in Anglesey.*
 Noeth, *bare, naked.* So in Cor. and
 Arm. Hoeth is used sometimes in
 S. Wales, and by the ancients for
 Noeth.
 Noethi, *to make bare or naked, to*
strip.
 Noethlummyn, *stark naked.* From
 Noeth and Llwm.
 Nofio, *to swim.* Heb. נָחַם, Naah.
 Gr. Νήχω, Necho, Νέω, Neo.
 Nofiedydd, *a swimmer.*
 Nofiadur pyfgodyn.
 Nog, *Vid. Nag.*
 Nyl, *to fetch.* R. M.
 Nlôff, *au arwff, a stupid fellow.*
 R. M.

NY

Nôs, *night.* So in Cor. and Arm.
 Gr. Νύξ, Nyx. Lat. Nox. *The*
Welsh sometimes counted the time
by the nights; as, O'r nôs y ga-
ner, K. H. From the night in
which he was born. Vid. Wythnos.
So did also the ancient Germans.
Nec dierum numerum ut nos sed
noctium computant. Sic constituunt.
sic condicunt, nox ducere diem vi-
detur. Tacitus de moribus Ger-
manorum.
 Nofi, *to wax night, or draw towards*
night, to grow dark.
 Nofon, *a night.* Yno y lletyodd
 efe y noson honno. Gen. xxxii.
 13.
 Nofwyl, *the vigil or eve of a holy-*
day.
 Nofwylio, *to keep the eve of a holy-*
day.

NU

Nûdd, *the name of a man famous for*
his liberality.
 †Nûg, q. Rhÿd Nûg.

NW

†Nwdd, *wealth.*
 †Nwyd, *a manner or fashion.* H. S.
 Nwyf, *vigour, liveliness, lustiness,*
wantonness.
 Nwyf, *is also used in S. Wales for*
any kind of ware or merchandise.
 Plur. Nwyfau, *goods, commodi-*
ties.
 Nwyfus, *wanton, lively, lusty, cheer-*
ful.

NY

Nÿch, *a languishing, a pining away,*
a consumption. Hirnych i angeu.
 P.
 Nychu, *to consume, or pine and waste*
away, to languish.
 Nych.

Nychdod, *a lingering distemper, a languishment, a pining away, a consumption.*

Nychlyd, *sickly, faint, feeble, pining away, wasting.*

Nycha, *lo, behold.*

Nyddu, *to spin; to twist.* Arm.

Nezaff, *and Neuden*, *thread.* Gr.

Néw, **Neo**, *and Nñdw*, **Nedo**.

Chald. 11, **Naz**, *Torquere filum.* D.

Nýf, *Pl. from Nef, the heavens. It is also the proper name of women*

among the ancients. And Dr. Davies thinks it signifies also snow.
Gwyn bryd nýf cyn dattawdd.
Ior. G.

Nyni, *we.*

Nynniaw, *Ninnius or Nennius, a man's name.*

Nynnu, *to kindle.* Vid. **Ennynnu**.

Nyth, *a nest.* So in **Cor.** and **Arm.**

Nythu, *to build or make a nest, to nestle.*

Nythlwyth, *a nest full, the young ones in the nest.*





O O B

O (*Prepos.*) *from, of, out of.* O
wlad i wlad y cerddodd.
O'i wirfodd ei hunan.

O, *conj. prefix'd before consonants,*
if. O ceri fi. O chyfyd rhai i'm
herbyn. *Psal. can xviii. 48. The*
same as Od, and Os.

O, *pronoun for Efo; as,* O ddywe-
dodd wrthyf.

O, (*interj.*) O! O Dduw!

Obediw, *a heriot, the best beast a te-*
nant hath at the time of his death
due to the lord. It is found written
also Abediw and Ebediw. O bydd
marw cerddedwr o alltud ar y
ffordd, ba dir bynnag y bo marw
ynddo, efe a ddyly dalu 24 o Obe-
diw. *K. H. Ni thelir obediw gwr*
a ladder yn rhyfel gyda'i argl-
wydd. C. Ym mreiniau gwyr
Powys. Vid. Abediw.

Ober. *Vid. Gober, Gwober, and*
Anober. Arm. Ober, to do; in
British, Peri.

Obleid, and Oblegid, *for, because,*
because of. O bleid, O blegid,
on the part of. From Plaid and
Plegid, part.

Obraidd, *hardly, scarcely, difficultly.*

Obry, *below, beneath.*

O C O C H

† Oc, *over against.* E. Lh. Oc eu
hwyneb, *in their faces. Also, of,*
or out of. Id.

Occr, and Occraeth, *usury.*

Occrwr, *an usurer.*

Och, (*interj.*) O! alas! Heb. חן,
Chah. D.

O D

ôch, *a groan.*

Ochain, and Ochi, *to groan, to be-*
moan, to sigh, Heb. אנה, Anach,
to groan, to sigh. D. Gr. ἄχος,
Achos, grief, sorrow.

Ochan, *the same as Och; wo!*
alas! Ochan nid pell y gelli,

Ochenaïd, *a sigh. Vid. Uchenaïd.*

Ochr, *a side, the edged rim of a*
thing.

Ochri, *to make a sharp rim or edge.*

Ochrog, *edged.*

† Ochren. q.

O D

ôd, *the falling snow, the snow as it*
falls.

Odi, *to snow, to sleet.*

Od, (*conj.*) *if. It is set before words*
beginning with a vowel. Od erys
efe.

† Od, *adultery. V. Vid. Got.*

Od, *excellent, choice, singular, pas-*
sing good. Also, Odd or exceeding.
Hence Odid. Nid edwyn mor od
ydyw. D. G.

Odfa, *opportunity, fit and convenient*
time.

Odiaeth, odiaethol, *excellent, &c.*
The same as Od.

Odid, *scarce, rare, not frequent;*
scarcely, rarely. Odid eddewid a
ddêl. P. Ond odid, peradventure.
Ond odid amryfusedd fu hynny,
Gen. xliii. 12.

Odidog, *excellent, &c. The same as*
Odiaeth. Also, rare, scarce. O-
didog a fo didwyll, P. He is rare
that is without deceit.

Odl.

Odl, rime or rhytm, the rhythmic termination of verses.

Odli, to rime, to have the same terminations or endings, to end alike.

†Odoyw, a spur. V. Vid. Gottoyw.

Odyn, a lime-kiln; also, a kiln to dry malt, oats, &c. any kiln.

Odyndy, a kiln-house, a bake-house.

Oddf, and Oddfyn, a little swelling or push, a pimple or wheal, a wen, a botch, a bunch, knag or knur in a tree. Wyr Farchudd arfau erchyll, I ddifa caith fal oddf cyll.

R. Ddu.

Oddi-accw, from that place.

Oddiallan, without, from without.

Oddiar, from on. Oddiar gefn y ceffyl.

Oeddi-draw, from the other side. As,

Oddi-draw i'r môr.

Oddieithr, except, without, unless.

Oddi-fewn, within.

Oddifrif, seriously, in earnest.

Oddigerth, except, saving that.

Oddisod, from beneath.

Oddiwrth, from. Heb. מֵעַל, Mengim.

Oddiuchod, from above.

Oddiuwchdaw, from above him.

Oddi-ymma, from hence.

Oddi-yna, from thence.

O E

Oed, time, an appointed space of time, an appointed time to come, a set day to come. A delaying or putting off, a delaying of the time.

K. H. Oed dydd, a set day. It is commonly used for the day appointed for the friends of a man and woman that are to be marry'd, to meet for to make up the treaty of marriage. Yn oed un dydd, In the space of one day. Y mae'n oed, It is high time. Glamorg. Oed wrth borth, K. H. literally, time for getting aid, i. e. time granted to both parties, after the suit is

commenced, to get ready what things soever are necessary to carry on the cause, as counsellors, witnesses, &c.

Oedi, to delay, put off or prolong, to defer the time, to procrastinate, to protract, to spin out [time].

Oedwr, a delayer, he that deferreth the time.

Oed, age.

Oediog, well stricken in years, aged.

Oedran, age.

Oedrannus, aged, stricken in years.

Oedd, he (she or it) was.

Oen, a lamb. Pl. Wyn. Cor. and Arm. Oan. Ir. Uan. Gr. Ἀμνός, Amnos.

Oenyn, a little he-lamb or lambkin.

Oenig, a little ewe-lamb.

Oer, cold, chill.

Oerni, and Oerfel, cold, chilness, cold weather.

Oerder, coldness.

Oerfa, a cooling place.

Oerfelog, cold.

Oeri, to wax cold, to grow cold. Also, to cool or make cold.

Oerchwedl, Newydd drwg, bad tidings, ill news, a sad story.

Oergwyp galanas. K. H. The sad withdrawing of the compensation to be paid for slaughter; the cold fall of slaughter. It is otherwise Dyngnoll or Dyngnolled Cenedl, A grievous loss which may happen to any family. Oergwyp galanas yw, Pan laddo dyn ddyn arall, a doddi oed dydd i wneuthur iawn drofdaw, a'i ladd yntau o ddyn o genedl arall ni's dylyo; Oergwyp galanas y gelwir hynny rhag trymmed ei golli ef, a gadaw y gyflafan a wnaeth ar y genedl, a gorfod ei thalu. K. H.

Oernad, a lamentation, a lamentable cry.

Oes, an age.

Oes, an age, or the whole time of a man's life.

Oesog, long-lived, aged, ancient.

R r

Oesol,

O F

- Oesol, *ancient*. A'r Brynniau a grym-masant. *Habac.* iii. 6.
 Oesfoddawg, *K. H.* That which continues only during the life of the person on whom it is bestowed. Oesfoddawg yw Pencenhedlaeth. *K. H.* The office of being head of one's family is given only during life.
 Oes, *There is, or, Is there?* It is used in asking and answering. *Heb.* ו, *Iesh.* D.
 Oestad, and Oestadol, *constant, constantly, always.*

O F

- Of, *raw.* E. Lh.
 Ofer, *vain, frivolous, useless, idle.*
 Ofera, *to be idle, to spend one's time vainly and triflingly.*
 Oferddyn, and Oferwr, *a vain idle fellow.*
 Oferedd, *vanity, trifles.*
 Ofergoel, *superstition.*
 Oferhela, Yn ei oferhela. *K. H.* Whilst he learneth to hunt. It is used of young hounds that are not yet fit to hunt.
 Oferllaeth. *K. H.* It is spoken of such animals whose milk is nothing worth.
 Oferwaith, *a vain work, labour in vain.*
 Ofn, *fear, dread.* Arm. Auon. Cor. Oun. *Greek, Φόβος, in acc. Φόβου.* Arab. Hauf, and Haufa, *fear.* Dav.
 Ofnus, and Ofnog, *fearful, timorous.* Arm. Aaunig.
 Ofnadwy, *dreadful, terrible, formidable, to be feared.*
 Ofnu, and sometimes Ofnhau, *to fear, to dread, to be afraid. Also, to affright, to make afraid, to put one in fear.*
 Ofregedd, *trifles, fopperies, trifling.*
 †Ofrwy. *Vid. Gofrwy.*
 Ofydd, *the poet Ovid.*

O L

- Ofynag. *Vid. Gofynag.*
 Offeiriad, *a priest. An a Lat. Offe-ro.*
 Offeiriadaeth, *priesthood.*
 Offeiriadu, *to minister in the priest's office.* Ex. xl. 15.
 Offeren, *the mass. So in Arm.*
 Offer, *instruments, tools, implements; traces of draught-horses. Sing.*
 Offeryn, *an instrument, a tool.*
 Offeru, *to put horses in the traces, to furnish with tools, to provide implements.*
 Offrwm, *an oblation, an offering, a sacrifice.*
 Offrymmu, *to offer.*

O G

- Og, and Ogeid, *a harrow. Arm.*
 Oguet.
 Ogawr. *Vid. Gogawr.*
 Ogfaen, *sing. Ogfaenen, the haw of a thorn, a white-thorn-berry.*
 Ogfaenllwyn a gaf unlliw. *D. G.*
 Dwy ogfaenen dëg fwynaid. *D. G. i ruddiau merch.*
 Ogof, *a cave or dark place in the ground.* Heb. גֹּבַה, *Geveh. D.*
 Ogyrfan. *Vid. Go.*

O I

- Oi, and Oian, *heiday! ho brave!*
 Oio, O! *alas! Oio galon fergron fach.* Heb. וַי, *Oi, Gr. ἰοῦ, Ioy.*

O L

- Ol, *behind, after, backward, the hinder part.* Yn ol dychwelyd. Yn ol, *prepos. According to; as,* Yn ol glendid fy nwylo. Ol a blaen. Bod yn ol, *to be wanting.* Y mae un peth yn ol i ti. *Mark x. W. S.*
 Ol, *the print of one's foot, a footstep, a trace or track; a token, sign or mark of any thing.* Ol blodiau'r wrach.

O N

O R

wrach. Ol bwyall Lowdden. Oli-aid, *the hindmost, the last*. Oli-aid a Blaeniaid, *the last and first*. K. H.

Olaf, *the last or hindmost*.

Olynol, *one after another*.

Olew, oil, Gr. *ἔλαιον*, Elaion, Dodi olew ar, *to administer extream unction*.

Olewydden, *the olive-tree*. Greek, *ἔλαια*. Lat. Olea.

Oliffant, *ivory*. So in Arm. Carn oliffant, *an ivory haft*.

† Olo, *profit, benefit, advantage*. Vid. Golo.

Olpai, *oilet-holes*.

Olrhain, Olrheain, *to seek and scarch out as a hound does, to trace and find out, to seek, search and find out by the steps or print of the feet, to make diligent search*. Gr. *ἑρευνᾶν*, Ereunân. Am ael rhiw i'm olrhewyd. O. Ll. M.

Olrhêwr, and Olrheiniwr, *a diligent searcher or seeker out, a searcher by trace*.

† Olwch, *prayer*. Vid. Golwch.

Olwen, *a proper name of a woman*.

Olwyn, *a wheel*. Olwyn carr, *the beam of a dray or slead*.

Olwynog, *having wheels*.

Ol-wynn, *white behind*.

O LI

Oll, *all, the whole*. So in Arm. Cor. ôl. Gr. *ὅλος*, Holos. Heb. כֹּל, Col.

Ollalluog, *almighty*. Arm. Holl-goalloedus.

Ollgyfoethog, *almighty*. q. d. Rich in all things.

O N

Onn, and Ynn, *sing*. Onnen, and Onn-wydden, *an ash-tree*. So in Arm. Cor. Enwydd. Sing. En-weddan. By a metonymy, *a spear*,

lance, or pike; according to that of Ovid, Et fraxinus utilis hastis. Et ex ligno hoc Achillis hasta. Plin. lib. xvi. cap. 13. So Fraxinus is used for a spear in the Latin poets;— Per utrumque gravi librata lacerto —Fraxinus acta femur. Ovid.

† Onaddun, and Onaddynt, *the same as O honynt, by them, of them. And sometimes, Onaddu. Am na chefais.— Onaddun yr un erioed. D. G.*

Oneft, *honest*.

Onestrwydd, *honesty*.

Ongl, *a corner*. Yr ongyl, *a disease in the eye called a haw*.

† Ongyr, *a spear, and spears*.

Oni, *if not, unless*. For Os ni. Heb. אִם לֹא, Im lo. Dav.

Onid, and by contraction Ond, *if not, unless, except. q. d. Os nid. In interrogations it is rendered by, not; as, Onid dyn a welaf? Is it not a man that I see?*

Onid ê, or Onittê, *if not, otherwise*.

Onis. *The same as Onid. Onis dywedi wrthyf?*

O R

Or, *a border or coast, the edge, brim or margin of a thing. Hence Cyfor, As high as the brim. Gr. ὅρος, Horos, terminus.*

Or, *the same as Os, if*.

Orc, Orkney or the Orchades. E. Lb.

† Ordden, q.

† Orddew, Ll. and D. P. *Very thick, very fat. It should be written Orthew, from Gorthew, from Gor and Tew, thick. D.*

Orddigan, *an accent. V. Vid. Erddigan.*

Orddod. Vid. Gorddod.

Orgraph, *orthography or true writing*.

Orian, and Oriain, Vid. Goriain.

Oriau, cries. From Goriau, the pl. from Gawr, a cry, a noise.

Oriau, hours. The pl. from Awr.

† *Oriel, a porch or gallery. H. S.*

Orig, a little hour, a diminutive from Awr.

Origin, a little while, a short space. It is a diminutive of Orig, as Orig of Awr.

Oriog, unconstant, fickle, changeable with the hours. From Awr.

Orlais, a clock. D. G.

Orllydd, the seed of the chick in the egg, saith D. P. Vid. Iâr.

† *Orn, fear, terrour, dread. Ciliais i'm corn gan ornair, Cael ysgŵd, celais. Heb. ירא, Iare, timuit, ויראה, Rahah, veritus est. Et ירא, Iireah, timor. D.*

† *Ornest, a fight between two, a duel. Ab Anglo-Saxonico Ornest, quod idem valet, & plus semel in legibus Anglo-Saxonice occurrit. Eor- nest A. S. est res seria, quatenus ludicrae opponitur, & in singulari hoc certamine praeliis veris & non simulatis decertabant. Wotton. Ni fernir ornest ar wr oni fo xxi oed; ac o dair ar hugain allan, cyfraeth iddo ornest. K. H. Hence Ymor- nest, to fight a duel, fighting a duel.*

Ornestwr, a champion, one that fights a duel, a dueller.

Orohian, a cry of joy. Io paeon. D. Héaes fal orohian, Ei chlôd yng- wynedd achlân. D. G.

Oroyds, an orange. H. S.

Orpai, 2. wh. the same as Olpai, oilet holes. Pedwar imp, ped or- pai'waith. T. A.

Orfin, the hinge of a door or gate. D. According to others the same as Gorfin.

Orug, the same as Gorug, he made, he did. Orug, after a verb of the preter tense and third person singu- lar, is an auxiliary, answering to the English did. As, Dyfod a orug, he did come. It is sometimes also

used before verbs of the plural, but erroneously for Orugant: A hynny a orugant, and so they did.

Orun. Vid. Gorun.

Orwyrain, to arise, to ascend. The same as Arwyrain.

O S

Os, and O's, if; from O and Ys. Hence Dios, without doubt.

† *Osai, beer or ale. H. S. Pe bai'r ddæear yn fara, Neu flâs dŵr fel osai da. D. N. A diod mewn ffiol ariant o osai wedy glaeru ar dri o farwor rhudderw. Araith Paen a Gwgan.*

† *Osb, a guest. Pl. Ysb, and Osbion. Gnawd osb er nas gwahodder. P. A guest is wont to come though he be not invited.*

Osbarth. The same as Dosbarth.

† *Oseb, a hansom, a present, a gift.*

Osgatfydd, perhaps. Vid. Agatfydd.

† *Osgel, Pan ddêl osgel i'r esgyrn, Angau a'i chwarelau chwyrn. D. G.*

Osgeth. Vid. Gosgedd.

Osgl, a bough or branch, a twig or spray, a bower. Ac yna ydd er- chis y gwr a bioedd y berllan i'r garddwr dorri un neu ddau o of- glau y pren mawr. Hist. 7. Doe- thion Rhufain.

Osglog, full of boughs or branches.

Oisgo, oblique, aslope, aslaunt, obli- quity or going aslaunt. Vid. Gos- go.

Osgôl, to turn aside, to go aslaunt, to start aside. Heb. שגה, Shagah, to wander. D.

† *Osgud, Osged, and Osgyd, a ba- son, a vessel to wash hands or feet in. Ex vetusto libro medico. Dav.*

Oslef, a voice, sound, tone, note, tune or accent. Vid. Gosle.

† *Ossid, for Os id.*

Osson. Vid. Goson.

Osteg, publick. Canu ar osteg, dar- llain

llain ar ofteg, *to sing and read publicly.* Dav. 'Tis the same with Gosteg, *which seems to have signify'd anciently, bearing or attention.* E. Lh.

†Ostid, *a shield.* H. S.

†Ostis, *complaisance.* Id.

Ostri : Cadw ostri, *to keep open house, to revel it.* S. W.

†Oswydd, *enemies, foes, adversaries, as Davies thinks.* A'i chadarn-háu cêd hylwydd yn hir, I ymddiffyn tir rhag tôrf oswydd. Lly.

Gwr. Gwelai darf ar dyrfa ofwydd. Dan. Gwenydd gwrthlawr, Gwenydd aefawr, Ofwydd gwyddaw. S. Bryff.

O W

Ow, *the voice of one grieving or groaning, alas! wo's me.*

Owls. q, Haws caru lliw du lle dêl, Na charu owls a chwrel. G. Gl.

Owmal, *the art of enamelling.* Encaustice. Dav.



P A

PA, (*a pron. interrog.*) *what? what thing? and sometimes, what person? Pa un, which or whether of the two? Pa sawl? how many? Pa gymmaint? how much? Arm. Peguement, how much, and Peguement bennac, how much soever? Parag, from what? Arm. Parag, why? It is sometimes an indefinite, especially when attended with Bynnag; as, Pa beth bynnag a fo, what thing soever it shall be; Pa ddÿn bynnag a'i gwnêl, what soever man shall do it. Pa is never without a substantive.*

Pa am, *why, wherefore, for what cause. Vid. Paham.*

Pâb, *the Pope, bishop of Rome.*

Pabaeth, *the papacy.*

Pabaidd, *popish.*

Pabyddiaeth, *popery.*

Pabell, *a tent, a pavillion. Chald.*

פִּילִיּוֹן, *Aphilion. Dav.*

†Pabl, *judgment. Heb. פִּלְיָה, Pelilah, and פִּלְפֵּל, Pilpel. Dav. Dwfn babl ydwyf yn y Bibl. I. R. I. Ll.*

†Pablu, *to judge. Heb. פִּלֵּל, Pillel. Dav.*

Pabwyr, *sing. Pabwyren, the wick of a candle. Also, the pith of trees, plants and herbs.*

Pacled, *Cyfran o arfau. V.*

Padell, *a pan. Arm. Pezell.*

Padell ffrio, *a frying-pan.*

Padelleg, *a little pan.*

Pader, *the LORD's prayer, so call'd because Pater is the first word of it in Latin.*

Paderau, *popish beads, so called because they tell them as they say*

P A

their prayers over. Anghynnifer baderau I'm a wnaeth ban oeddem iau. I. R. I. Ll.

Paeled, *a plaister or salve.*

Paentio, *to paint. Arm. Pentaff.*

Heb. פֶּתַח, *Pattach. Dav.*

Paeol, *Amula. Dav. A holy-water tankard, a water-pot. Heb. פִּיּוֹל, Pial, Phiala. Dav.*

Pafais, *a shield, saith Ll. Dur bafais dewr ap lfan. Ll. Vid. Pafais.*

Paff, *a stroke.*

Paham, *wherefore, why, for what cause.*

Paidio. *Vid. Peidio.*

Paill. *Vid. Peillio.*

Pair, *a cauldron, a furnace. Heb. פֶּרוֹר, Parur. Dav.*

Pais, *a coat. Pais ddûr, a coat of mail. R. M.*

Peiswyn, *chaff. From Pais, and Gwyn.*

Paisg, *he will feed. The third person of the future tense from Pesgi.*

†Paith, *desert, uninhabited, wasted. Dyffryn paith yng Ngheredigion. Hence Diffaith, peithyn.*

†Peithiawg, *desert, wasted.*

Peithwydd, *a weaver's slay, a weaver's reeds. The same as Peithyn.*

Pâl, *a spade.*

Palu, *to dig with a spade. Chald.*

Syr. פִּלַּשׁ, *Palash, to dig. Dav.*

Pâl, *a sort of migratory bird so call'd in Penbrokehire. It is call'd in English, Puffin.*

Paladr, *a spear-staff, the shaft of a javelin, the stem, stock, trunk or body of a tree without the boughs, the stalk or stem of an herb, the shaft or shank of a pillar between the*

the chapter and the pedestal, the beam of a wain, the axle-tree.
Arm. Paladr an brech, *the arm from the elbow to the wrist.* Pelydr yr haul, *the beams or rays of the sun.* Gwayw hirdrwm paladrfras.

Paledrydd, *a fletcher, a maker of shafts.*

Palalwy, and Palalwyf, and Palwyf, *a linden or teil-tree.* Vid. ex. in Crydr.

Paladyrwym, Tynniad ffust. V.

Palas, *a palace or royal house.* Vid. Plâs.

Paled, *a hand-ball.* But Gwarae paled, in Geoffrey of Monmouth, book 4. ch. 8. is wrestling, saith Dav.

Palf, *the palm of the hand.* So in Arm. Also, *a paw; as, Palf y gâth, palf yr arth, palf y llew, &c.*

Palfais, *the shoulder-blade, a shoulder.* Palfais gweddar, *a shoulder of mutton.* Monm. Glam. and Brec.

Palfod, *a slap on the face, a box on the ear; properly a stroke with the palm of the hand.* From Palf.

Palfu, and Palfalu, *to grope or feel softly.*

Palfrai, K. H. *a palfrey, a kind of horse.*

†Pali, *silk, fine sattin. Fine linnen.* Vid. ex. in Lliaws. A'i wely oedd wiw i'r Amherawdr Arthur gysgu yndo o Ysgarlad, *a grau, a phali, a syndal, a bliant.* Hist. Ow. ap Urien. O bali a firig a syndal. Ibid. A gwisg o bali melyn am deni. Ibid. Neu'm rhoddes hil Rhûn rhûdd a phali. C. A llên, *a llyfrau a llenn bali.* G. Br. i Ddewi. Q. *wh. it be not also fur or ermyn, which seems confirm'd by Cath bali.* E. Lb.

Palis: Ni saif palis a ofodir yn uchel yn erbyn y gwynt. Eccl.

xxii. 18. *Pales set on an high place will never stand against the wind.* In Caermarthenshire a wattling partition plaister'd over, is called Palis.

Palmant, *a pavement or floor pav'd with stone.*

Palmentu, *to pave.*

Palmwydd, *sing. Palmwydden, the palm or date tree.*

Palmidwydd, and Palmidwydden. *The same as Palmwydd.*

Palu. Vid. Pâl. *a point.*

Palwyf. Vid. Palalwyf.

Pall, *a defect, a failing; a denial.*

Pallu, *to fail: also, to deny, to refuse.* Arm Ffellell.

Pall, *a throne, a royal seat, a chair of state.* Yn y pall hwnnw y mae'r brenhin. Hist. Car. M.

Pam, *for Paham, why, wherefore.*

Pân, *fur, ermine.*

Pân, *when, at what time.*

†Pan, *anciently, whence.* Pan do-ethawch? *whence came you?* Pan deui di? *whence comest thou?* Hyd pan, *so that, to the end that.* Pan dyfod, *to come.* Pan hwy hanho-eddynt, *they came from; they descended.* Pan yw, *that is.* Pan yw Margan Dwywes o annwfn, *That Margan is one of the goddesses of the deep.*

Pand, *for Pa ond.*

†Pann, *a cup.* Vid. Bann. Arab. Binna, *calyx.* Dav.

Pann, *the fulling of cloth.*

Pannog, *thicken'd as cloth, frized, furred.*

Pannu, *to full cloth.*

Pannu, *from Pant, the same as Pannylu, to be made lower.* Heb pannu gan y pennaf. P. M.

Pannwr, *a fuller of cloth.*

Pandy, *a fuller's work-house.*

†Pandrael, *a scale or balance.* H. S.

Panel, K. H. *a pannel for an horse, a pack-saddle.*

Pant, *a valley, a bottom.*

Pannwl,

Pannwl, *a place somewhat lower than the places around it, a hollowness caused in something by striking it.*
 Pannylu, *to become lower, to lower.*
 Pangc, *a blow.* H. S.
 Pannys, and Pannas, *parsnips.* So in Arm. *The same as Moron gwynnion.*
 Pantri, *a pantry.*
 Panwen, Gwatin bân, Gwaun wlyb neu fownog, *a wet meadow.* Glamorg.
 †Pâr, *a spear, a lance.*
 Pâr, *a pair, a brace or couple.* Pâr o ychen, *a yoke of oxen,* Pâr o ddillad, *a suit of clothes.*
 Pâr, *ready, prepared, provided, effected.* The same as Parod; or from Peri, *viz. What is effected.* I mi ar bâr y mae'r bêdd. D. G.
 Para, and Parhâd, *continuance, perseverance, duration.*
 Parhâu, *to remain, last, abide, continue, hold on, to persevere, to persist.*
 Parhaus, *durable, of long continuance, lasting.*
 Parabl, *speech, discourse.*
 Parablus, *eloquent.*
 Paradwys, *paradise, the garden of Eden.* Heb. פֶּרְדִּים, Pardes, *a garden.* D. Gr. Παράδεισος, Paradisos.
 Paradwysaidd, *of or like paradise, heavenly.*
 Parag, *i. e.* Rhag pa beth, *as Paam, am ba beth.*
 Parch, *honour, respect, reverence.*
 Parchi, *to honour, respect, reverence.*
 Parchedig, *honourable, reverend.*
 Parchus, *respectful.*
 Parddu, *i. e.* Du'r pair, *callos.*
 †Parfais, *a shield.* H. S. From the Lat. Parma, *as Ysgwyd from Scutum, and Llurig from Lorica.*
 Parfyg, *benbane.* H. S.
 Parlas, *a green plat of ground.*
 Parled, *a tennis-ball.*
 Pared, *the wall of a house or any other building.* Plur. Parwydydd,

from the ancient Parwyd. Py beris parwyd, Rhwng dŷn ac anwyd. Tal. And P. M. bath Paraed, *saith Dav.*
 Parwyden, *a wall; and it is used for the side of an animal fenced with ribs.* Ni luniwyd ei pharwyden, Na'i chreglais ond i fais hên. D. G. i'r delyn ledr.
 Parlwr, *a parlour.* Parlwr o irwydd purlas. D. G.
 Parlys, *the palsy.* Gr. Paralyfis.
 Parod, *ready, prompt, in a readiness.*
 Parodrwydd, *readiness.*
 Parottoi, *to make ready, to prepare, to provide.*
 Parri, *a herd, a flock.*
 Parth, and Parthed, and Parthred, and Perthryd, *a part.* Heb. בֵּתֶר, Bether, *a part.* Dav.
 Parth, *a floor, ground.*
 Parth a, (*prep.*) *towards.* Parth a'r eglwys, *towards the church.*
 Parthu, *to divide, to part.* Heb. פָּרַד, Paradh, *to divide, to separate, to part.* Dav.
 Parsel, *a goal, a mark to shoot arrows at.* Saethu'n isel barfelau, R. K. G. Yn isel barfel dan berc. I. R. I. Ll.
 Pâs, and Pefwch, *a cough.* Pâs is now commonly used for the chin-cough or whooping-cough, and Pefwch is any cough. Gr. Βήξ. Arab. Busach. Sputum. D.
 Pefychu, *to cough.* Arab. Basach. Spuit, salivum emisit. D.
 Pasawl, *how many.*
 Pasg, *the passover or feast of Easter.* Ab Heb. פֶּסַח, Pesach. Transitus, *The ancients writ it Pasch.*
 Pâsg, *feeding, stalling.* Bôd ym mhaſg. K. H. *To be stalled, to be fed in a stall.* It is opposed to Pori allan, *to be fed in pastures.*
 Pefgi, *to feed, to frank, to make fat, to fatten, to cram, to stall, to pamper.* Gr. Βόσχω, Bosko.
 Pasgwch,

P E

Pasgwch, a *fatted pig*. For Pasghwch.
 Pasgedig, *fed, fatted, crammed, stalled*. Ych pasgedig, a *stalled ox*.
 Pasgadur, and Pasgwr. *he that feedeth or fatteneth; a grazier, a shepherd, an herdsman*.
 Passio, *to pass, to pass over, to pass by; also, to exceed or excel*. Passia rym Pezerón. *R. o Ragad am E. Lh. Heb. פסח, Pasach, and Chal. פסע, Pesa, digressus fuit. D.*
 Pastai, a *pye*.
 Pastwn, a *long club or flaff*. Estynnyd ym, *bastwn dig. Llo.*
 Pathew, a *dormouse*.
 Patrwn, a *pattern*.
 Paun, and Pawyn, a *pea-cock*. So in Arm. Gr. Ταῦν, Taon.
 Peunes, a *pea-hen*. Greek, Ταῦν, Taone.
 Paunydd, *daily*. Commonly Beunydd.
 Pauo. *Vid. Peuo*.
 Pawb, *all, every one*.
 Pawen. *The same as Paun. Ceiliog pawen; Iâr bawen.*
 Pawen, *the paw of a beast, and used sometimes for a hand*. Arm.
 Paw, a *hoof*. Paw march, *the herb colt's foot*.
 Pawl, a *pole, a pale, a stake*. Pl. Polion.
 Polioni, *to set stakes or poles in the ground*.
 Pawns, a *bounce, noise or thump*.
 Pawr, *feeding of cattle. Vid. Pori.*

P E

Pe, *if*.
 Pebre, *blinder. V. Weariness*.
 Pebyll, *tents, pavilions. The pl. from Pabell. It is commonly used as a singular for a bower*.
 Pebylliauw, *to pitch tents, to pitch a camp, to encamp*.
 Peccaid, a *peck, a peckfull*.
 Pechod, *sin. So in Arm. Heb. חטא, Chet, and חטאה, Chataah. D.*
 Pechu, *to sin*.
 Pechadur, a *sinner. So in Arm.*

P E

Pechadures, a *woman sinner*.
 Ped, *if. From Pe, and Yd.*
 †Pet, *How many? in Taliesin. So in Arm. And Petuet, Of what number? Vid. ex. in Dôs.*
 Pedair, *four. The fem. of Pedwar.*
 Pedeirael, *having four skirts or borders*.
 Pedestr, and Peddestr, a *footman; a racer; a courier. E. Lh. Yn bedestr anwybodol. E. G.*
 Pedestrig, *on foot, performed on foot, belonging to a footman: also, a going or walking. Y crupliaid a gaffant eu pedestrig. N. Ef a gafas ei bedestrig. i. e. ei gerdded. Hist. Carol. M.*
 Pedol, a *horse-shoe*.
 Pedoli, *to shoe a horse*.
 Pedolog, *shod as horses are*.
 Pedrain, a *buttock, a breech. Pedrain march, a horse's crupper*.
 Pedrogl, *four-square, quadrangular, quadrilateral, that hath four corners or four sides. 2. wh. more rightly Pedrongl, from Pedwar, and Ongl; for the ancients always writ g for ng. Pedrogl ffrîw pwy a dreigl ffrangc. T. A.*
 †Pedror, *square, four-square. From Pedwar, and ôr. Cynr gobedror. Tal. Pâr pedror. C.*
 †Pedryael, *having four skirts or borders. From Pedwar, and Ael, a skirt, a border. The same as Pedeirael.*
 †Pedryddan, and Pedryddant. *D. q.*
 †Pedryddog, a *footman, saith Ll. Sed vide, saith D. Milwr pedryddawg mealawr. G. F. G. Ed.*
 †Pedryfal, *written anciently Pedryual, the utmost bound or limit, saith E. Lh. adding q. It seems to signify also a square place or something four-square. Vid. Petruall.*
 †Pedryfan, *pl. Pedryfannoedd bÿd. Hist. Carol. M. The four quarters of the world. From Pedwar, and Mân, a place.*
 †Pedryging, *yw'r tu mewn i'r llaw.*

- Ll. and G.T. *The inner part of the hand.*
- † Pedrylaw, *ready with the hand, handy, dextrous, and square.*
- † Pedrylef, *ready with the voice, and q. d. squared.*
- † Pedryliw, *perfect in colour; and, as if you should say, squared.*
- † Pedryollt, *cleft, or that may be cleft into four parts, cloven, slit. A bollt o bedryollt bren. D. G.*
- Pedwar, *four. Arm. Pewar. Cor. Padzhar. Gr. ἑσπερος, Petores. Oscè Petora, quatuor undè Petorum vehiculum dictum a numero quatuor rotarum. Festus. Heb. ארבע, Arbang. D.*
- Pedwerydd, *the fourth, of the masculine gender.*
- Pedwaredd, *the fourth, of the feminine gender.*
- † Peddestr, *a footman. Vid. Pedestr. Goreu peddestr yw gau. P. The best footman is a lye, or a false report.*
- † Peddestres, *a foot-woman.*
- † Peddyd, *the foot, foot-men or foot-soldiers. Marchogion a pheddyd, horsemen and footmen. Galf.*
- † Pefr, *fair, beautiful, fine, pretty. Dogn o aur pefr gwallt gwych. I. R. I. Ll.*
- † Pefredd, *fairness, beauty.*
- Pefren, *a pretty little woman.*
- † Pefychu. *Q. wh. from Peuo.*
- Pefyr, *to bark, yelp or cry like a fox, to whine as a dog when he welcomes his master home.*
- Pegor, *a dwarf, one little of stature. O begor yn rhith bugail. D. G.*
- Pegwn, *an axle-tree; an imaginary line drawn from one pole to another; also, either of the two poles.*
- Peidio, *to cease, to leave off, to give over, to desist. Heb. בטל, Batal, cessare. Arab. Phatar.*
- † Peidral, *to fight. V.*
- Peillio, *to bolt, range or sift the flour of meal, to bolt the fine flour out of the meal.*

- Peilliaid, *the flour of meal.*
- Peinioel. *Vid. Penioel.*
- Peiriant, and Peirant, *an instrument, a tool; a machine. Y rhai drwg fydd megis peiriannau i buro y rhai da. N. Ni all y corph wneuthur dim o hono ei hun, ond a wnel yr enaid trwyddo ef megis trwy beiriant. N. Dal a wnawn rhwng dól a nant, Y bore araf beiriant. D. G. i'r aradr. Also, a shop or workhouse where tools are made; a house where implements are kept. K. H.*
- Peiswyn. *Vid. Pais.*
- Peithyn, *sing. Peithynen, a slate, a shingle, a tile. Q. wh. from Paith. Peithynau pridd berwedig, brick. Heb. לבנה, Labenah. Gr. Πλινθος, Plinthos.*
- Peithyn y gwýdd, *Peithynau y gwýdd, the weaver's slay, reeds.*
- Pêl, *a ball.*
- Pelen, *a little ball, a ball.*
- Pelgip, *a battledore, a racket to play at tennis.*
- Pelrhe, *trouble. Hence Dibelrhe, and Cymmelrye.*
- Pell, *far, far off, at great distance, remote. So in Cor. and Arm.*
- Pellder, *great distance of place, remoteness.*
- Pellennig, and Pellynnig, *far, at a great distance, remote.*
- Pellennigrwydd, *distance of place or remoteness.*
- Pellháu, *to put far off, to remove far off; to be removed afar off.*
- Pellennig, *a stranger, a traveller. E. Lh.*
- † Pellan, *a bench, saith H. S. q.*
- Pellen, *a bottom of yarn, or clew of thread, a ball, a pill.*
- Pellenau, *K. H. a swelling in the neck. 'Tis a disease in cows and oxen. Strumæ. Morbus bonum. Wott.*
- Pen, *a head. So in Arm. Cor. Pedn. Pen hath many significations in British, as a head, a captain, a leader, a prin-*

a principal, a chief, the beginning, the top or summit, the end; because all these are as the head in the body: whence also it signifies a cape or promontory. Pen Britannicè tot habet significata quot Heb. ראש, Rôsh. Est enim caput, princeps, præcipuum, principium, initium, cacumen, vertex, finis, &c. Dav. Many mountains and hills have received their names from the Brit. Pen. Pen (the head) is so well known to be used for hills, saith E. Lhwyd, that little need be said. Not only Pennigent and Pendley in Lancashire are supposed to be thence derived, but also the Apennine mountains of Italy, by Camden and others. Pen, Caput & montis cacumen summum. Indè Pænninis Alpi-bus nomen, non a pænis, ut aliqui volunt. Bochartus.

Pen yn erfid, contention, when one flies at another's head.

† Pennain, seems to be the same as Pennau, heads. D.

Pennarth, and in some places Pennardd, a hill lying out as an elbow of land into the sea; a promontory, a cape. From Pen and Garth.

Penbleth, a platting or braiding, properly of the hair; a wrapping or intangling. From Pen, and Plêth.

Pencais, K. H. The chief treasurer, the chief receiver or tax-gatherer. Vid. Cais.

Pencenedl, K. H. The chief of one's family.

Pencerdd, the chief musician, a doctor of musick.

Penci, a dog-fish. Pl. Pencwn.

Penciwdod, a captain-general of an army.

Penclwm, a bilt, haft or handle, a top, a knot.

Pencnaw, and Pencno, the joints of the bones, where they are join'd together with sinews.

Pencnud. Vid. Cnûd.

Pencyfeistedd, K. H. The principal seat, the chief palace; the chief abode, dwelling or mansion-house. The same as Eissyddyn arbennig, as Dr. Wotton thinks.

Pendant, Yn bendant, expressly.

Pendefig, a nobleman, a peer of the realm, a grandee, a great man of the highest rank, one of the first quality. Heb. נדב, Nediv. D.

Pendefigaeth, pre-eminence, chiefdom, the highest rank.

Pendifaddau, especially.

Pendodi, added to. Adjectivus. D.

Uchelwr pendodi, a nobleman lately made. Gŵr pendodi, an upstart.

Pendogn, the greater part, the chief share.

Pendoll, having a head full of holes. From Pen, and Twll.

Pendramwnwgl, headlong, with the head foremost.

Pendro, the turn-about sickness, a disease in the heads of beasts which causeth them to turn round.

Penddar, and Penddaredd, the turn-about sickness, giddiness or dizziness in the head. Videtur ab eadem venire radice a quâ & Cynddaredd. D.

Pendduyn, a botch or boil.

Penelin, an elbow.

Penelino, to push or beat with the elbow.

Penfaddau, K. H. liable to be sold, that is to be given to be sold. Tri gwyfll ni ddigwydd yn benfaddau, K. H. There are three pledges which the creditor may not sell. Rhoddi gwyfll i fod yn benfaddau yn ammodol, Ibid. To lay something to pawn on such a condition as that it may be sold at a certain time.

Penfar, a collar, a head-stall; a muzzle. Vide Pennor.

Penfeddw, giddy-headed, drunken in the head.

Penfeddwi, to be drunk, to make or to be giddy-headed.

Penfeddwdod, the drunkenness of the head

head, the giddiness or dizziness of the head.

Penfrag. *From Pen and Brâg.*

Penffestr, *a plough: Also, a collar, a halter, a head-stall. So in Arm.*

†Penffestin, *a helmet or head-piece.*

†Penffestiniawg, *that weareth a helmet.*

Penffrwyn, *the head-piece or head-stall of a bridle.*

Pengernyn, *a fish called a gurnard.*

Penglog, *the bone of the head, the scull or brain-pan,*

Pengrych, *having a curled head of hair.*

Pengrychedd, *the curledness of the hair of one's head.*

Penguwch, *a hood, a cowl, a bonnet, a turbant, a cap.*

Pengwastrawd, *K. H. the chief groom. Vid. Gwastrawd.*

Penhebogydd, *K. H. the chief falconer.*

Penhebogyddiaeth, *the office of the master of the falconers.*

Penhwyad, *a fish called a pike or jack.*

Penhygen, *K. H. q.*

Penial, *capital, chief. Penial cerdd dyfal dafawd. M. B. i. D. G. Gutto, er ysgwrio i gau, A gny penial gnappynnau. Fflwch ragtal mau benial boen. D. G. i'r penwisg.*

†Penioel, *as Bara penioel gwenith, Llyfr. Medd. Household bread. D. P. Pobty y bara penioel. D. G. i'r brawd.*

Penigamp, *excellent, skilful. Saer penigamp.*

Penllâd, *the chief good. Summum bonum. D. Vid. Llâd.*

Penloyn, *a little bird called a tit-mouse. q. d. a cole-head.*

Penlliain, *a canopy; a mitre, a turbant.*

Penllinyn, *a tail.*

Penllwyd, *gray-hair'd, hoary-headed. It is also the name of a certain herb.*

Penllwydni, *hoariness, whiteness or grayness of the hair,*

Penllyn, *the proper name of a place. One of the hundreds of Meirionythshire is called Cantref Penllyn.*

Pennadur, *a prince, a sovereign, a chieftain, a primate.*

Pennaduriaeth, *sovereignty, pre-eminence, supremacy, primacy. Pennaduriaeth Pedr, Peter's primacy. N.*

Pennaeth. *The same as Pennadur.*

Pennawr. *The same as Pennor. It is used for a helmet or head-piece. Vid. ex. in Disgywen.*

Pennig y fron, *the nipple of a breast.*

Pennill, *an epigram, a staff of a poem or of a song, consisting of two, three, four, or more lines: Also, a pannel of glass, of a wainscot, or other like thing.*

Pennod, *a chapter of a book, a mark made at the end of something.*

Pennodi, *to make a mark at the end of a thing; also, to appoint, to assign.*

Pennor, *a head-stall, a muzzle. Penfar, and Penwar, and Pennawr, Idem. Penfar o aith, pwnn o frwyn. L. G. i'w farf. Pwnn ar ên fal penwar yw. Iolo i'r farf.*

Pennyg, *sing. Pennygen, the thick and fatty part of the belly of a beeve, a fat tripe. Vid. ex. in Henfon.*

Penrhaith, *K. H. The principal swearer, he that first taketh his oath. I. qui compurgatores ad se justificandum producere tenetur; & quia primo loco jurare tenetur, & quod officium compurgatorum in hoc consistit, quod ipsi credunt ejus testimonium esse verum, id circois vocatur Penrhaith. q. d. Jurator præcipuus. Wott.*

Penrhe, *a woman's coif, or cawl, or hair-lace to truss up the hair.*

Penrhwym. *The same as Penrhe.*

Penrhyn, *a promontory, a cape: From Pen, and Rhÿn. Penrhyn Blathaon, Cathness point in Scotland.*

Penrhyn Hawstin, *a promontory in Corn.*

Cornwall. Penrhyn rionedd, *the seat of the princes of Cumbria*. Penrhyn penwaed, *the land's-end, in Cornwall. The hundred is yet called Penwyth, saith E. Lhwyd.* Pensel, *a prince, a sovereign, a chief, he that hath the broad seal or the chief seal.* Pentan, *the fire-side, the chimney-corner. Gwyl bentan. Vid. Gwyllo.* Pentanfaen, K. H. *a great stone on the hearth behind the fire. Lapis focarius. Wotton.* Penteulu, K. H. *a comptroller of the household. Vid. ex. in Distain. It signifies now a house-keeper, the master of the family.* Pentir, *a promontory. q. d. the land's-end. Pentir ganion, the old name of a promontory in Ireland.* †Pentireg, *decapitating, beheading. E. Lh.* Pentref, *a village, a suburb.* Pentwrr, *a heap, a pile.* Pentyrru, *to heap up or pile, to amass.* Penty, *a pent-house, a piece of building added to the main house.* Penwag, *a herring.* Penwisg, *a head-dress; a hood, a cowl, a bonnet. Vid. Penguwch.* Penwn, *a banner, standard, ensign or flag. Arab. Bcnd. D.* Penyd, *penance; punishment, pain, torment. Dwyn ei benyd, to do penance.* Peppreth, peppru, *to babble or chat, to prate or talk idly.* †Pepprwn. q. *Pêr, sweet, mellow.* Peraidd, *sweet, delicious, pleasant.* Pereiddio, *to sweeten; to wax sweet.* Perarogl, *sweet savour, perfume. Pl. Peraroglaui.* Peren, and Peranen, *appear. From Pêr.* †Perc, *excellent, egregious. H. S.* Perced, *a kind of net for fishing. Pwrcas arweddawdr perced. D. G. i'r brithyll.* Percetta, *to gain. H. S.*

Percys, *neat, elegant. Id.* Perchen, and Perchennog, *the possessor, the owner of a thing, a proprietor.* Perchennogi, *to possess, to own, to have in one's possession.* Perchennogaeth, *possession.* Pererin, *a pilgrim. C. Pirgrin. Arm. Pirchirin.* Pererindod, and Pereriniaeth, *pilgrimage.* Pererinbren, *a pine-tree.* Perfedd, *the midst or middle of a thing, the intrails, the guts.* Perfedd, (adj.) *middle. Bys perfedd, K. H. the middle finger. Y pwynt perfedd, the centre, the middle point. Locrinus a gymmerth y rhan berfedd i'r ynys. Galf. Y berfeddwlad, the middle country; a mediterranean country. Y tri perfeddaf, K. H. Tria maximè media. Wott. Y ty cymherfeddaf, K. H. the inmost house.* Perfegedd, *a breeding of worms or bots, properly in cattle; wringing of the guts as they are gnawed with worms. Rather Prifegedd, from Prÿf.* Perffaith, *perfect, complete.* Perffeithio, *to perfect or make perfect, to finish or compleat.* Perffeithrwydd, *perfection.* Perging. Q. *wh. a diminutive from Pair. A'r pentan haiurn a'r perging, K. H. a little cauldron or kettle.* Pe rhon, *according to some Pe rhan, although, albeit.* Peri, *to make, to do, to cause, to effect. Duw a'm peris. C. GOD made me.* †Periddaint, i. e. *Parasant, they made, they caused. From Peri.* Perif, *a proper name; the same with Priaf or Priamus.* Periglor, *a parish priest or curate. Cyngor periglor eglwys. M. R.* Perygl, *danger, peril. Arm. Perill.* Peryglu, *to endanger, to expose or bring into danger.* Peryglus,

P E

Peryglus, *dangerous, perillous.*
 Perlewyg, *a sweet rapture, a pleasant extasy or trance.*
 Perllan, *an orchard.*
 †Peror, *a musician.* H. S.
 Peroriaeth, *musick, melody.* Id. *Foolish idle talk, in S. W.*
 Person, *a person; also, a parson or rector of a parish.*
 Personawl, *personal.*
 Persondod, and Personiaeth, and Personoliaeth, *a parsonage, a rectory, a benefice: also, personality.*
 Persondy, *a parsonage-house.*
 Persyll, *parfly.* H. S.
 Pert, *dapper, pert, spruce, fine, pretty.*
 Menig pert galennig pŵr. D. G. *It is made of Berth, the B by use being changed into P.*
 Perth, *a bush, a hedge.*
 Perthog, *busby, full of thorns.*
 Perthynu, *to pertain or belong to.*
 Perthynas, *relation; also, appurtenance.*
 Perthynol, *pertaining or belonging to, relative.*
 Perwraidd, *licorice.* H. S.
 Perwyl, *a work, a purpose or intent.*
 Peryf, and Perydd, *a king, a lord.*
 †Peryddon, *yw afon Ddyfrdwy, meddant hwy. D. Mae breuddwyd am Beryddon, Yr ai gaer hir ar gwrr hon. T. A. i'r plâs ynghrogen ar lan Dyfrdwy. Dr. Davies thinks it is the proper name of a man.*
 Peryglor; rather Periglor. *Vld.*
 Pes, *if. From Pe, and Ys.*
 Pefawl, *the same as Pasawl, how many.*
 Pefgi. *Vid. Pâsg.*
 Pefwch, and Pefychu. *Vid. Pâs.*
 Pestel, *a pestle to pound or bray with in a mortar, a pounder.*
 Pet. *Vid. Ped.*
 Petris, *a partridge.*
 Petrual, *seems to signify a square place, any thing squared, a square little valley, saith D. Bêdd petrual a*

P I

wnaed i Fronwen ferch Lŷr ar lan Alaw, ac yno y claddwyd hi. *Mabynogi. Yn y petrual hynny y gwnaent ennaint. In choreâ gigantum. Cefn y petrual yn Llanfair dal haiarn. Petrual clwyd. Pedryfal is also read.*
 Petrus, *doubtful, dubious.* Petruso.
 Petrusder, *doubt, ambiguity.*
 Perth, *a thing; a part or share; some, something.*
 †Peuo, *to pant or fetch one's breath short, to breathe short and with difficulty.* Arm. Poues, *I cease.* Gr. Πάυειν, *cessare.*
 †Peu, and Peues, *seems to signify an habitation, a dwelling, an abode, a place to rest, saith D. According to others, a country.* Dybrys alaf deifr i drefad Bowys, i beues ei hendad. C. Hynefydd Powys peues fyged hir, perchen gwir a thir a theyrnged. Llyg. Gwr. Gorpwyf gan Dduw fry gwedy gwydian, gorfod gorphowys Baradwys bau. *En Gwalch. Cor. Pou, a country.*
 †Peulin. D. q.
 †Peufer. D. q.
 Peusyd, and Peusyth, *a fastening of boards or timber together, called by the joiners a swallow or dove-tail; a cramp-iron.*
 Pewtner, *a purse.*
 †Peys, *a country.* V. Cor. Pou. Fr. Pays.
 Peythin, [Deunydd] *matter. Vid. Peithin.*

P H

Phyfygwr, *a physician.*
 Phyfygwriaeth, *physick.*

P I

Pi, and Pia, *a py, a magpy. Pl. Piod, whence the sing. Pioden; and frequently Piogen, pl. Piogod.*
 Piau, and Biau, *a verb anomal signifying; to possess or be owner of a thing,*

thing; as, *Mi biau, it is mine. Ti biau, it is thine, &c. Preterimp. tense, Pioedd, and Bioedd. Future tense, Pieufydd or Bieufydd. Gruffydd bieufydd y bêl. L. G. Piau is also used interrogatively for Pwy biau, or whose? as, Mae for Pa le mae? Piau y defaid a gedwi di? neu biau y gaer racco? Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd.*

Pib, a pipe or flute; also, a pipe to carry water; a tobacco-pipe. Pibau côd, bag-pipes. Chald. אבובא, Abbuba, and בִּיב, Bib. Davies.

Pibell, a little pipe. A diminutive of Pib.

Piben. The same as Pibell. Piben odyn, the furnace of a kiln.

Pibydd, a piper or player on a pipe or flute.

Pibydd côd, a player on a bag-pipe.

Pîb, the looseness or lax, the squirt.

Piblyd, that is loose-bellied, that hath the lask or squirt.

Pibo, to have the lask or squirt.

Pibonwy, ice hanging on the eaves of houses, icicles.

Piccell, a dart, an arrow, a javelin.

Piccio, to dart.

Piccyn, a noggin.

Pidyn, a man's privy member.

Piff, a blast.

Pig, the beak, bill or nib of a bird.

Heb. פִּי, Pi, os, rostrum. D.

Pig, a prick, a point.

Pigyn; diminutive of Pig.

Pigo, to prick, to sting; also, to pick or choose.

Pigo glaw, to begin to rain. Glam.

Pigfforch, a pitch-fork or prong.

Pigion, the best things, things chosen or picked out.

Pigl, bound's tongue. H. S.

Piglaw, a pricking rain. Pungens pluvia. Dav.

Pil, a rind, a pill. Pl. Pilion.

Pil, a sea-ditch or trench fill'd at high water, in S. W.

Pilio, to pill off the rind or skin of

any thing, to pill and poll, to pil-lage, to rob. Y boly a bil y cefn P. The belly robs the back.

Pilionen, a thin tender skin growing over a sore, &c. a thin pill or rind.

Pilen, a membrane or thin skin; also, a clout or rag. It is of the feminine gender; from Pilyn. Vid. ex. in Cadas. It is derived of Pil, and is commonly the same as Pilionen. Y fŷch bilen, a web in the eye.

Pildin, a galling by riding, a losing of leather.

Pilan, a sparrow-hawk. H. S.

Piler, a pillar, a column.

Pilo, in some copies of K. H. is the rod of the apparitor, which he used in summoning persons to appear. The same as Gwayw.

†Pilig, Arm. A vessel to wash one's feet in.

Pilyn, a rag, a clout; a garment. Gr. Πῆλος, Pelos, petasus, pileus; sacculus.

†Pilys. The same as Pilyn. Rhoad pilys, rhwydau pali, Rhitta gawr ar rhyd dau gi. G. Gl.

Pilwrn, yw faeth fain, a small dart. Gr. Βέλος, Belos.

†Pill, yw Cadernid, saith Ll. a castle, a fortress, a proper place, a secure place. D. Gwr ym mhill wrth chwareu towlbwrdd. i. e. In a secure and proper place. Vid. an hinc Ebill. D. Nid ymchwel awel ewybr, O'i pill, tyllau ebill wybr. D. G. am y fêr. Ni thry i'w bill nês ynnill fias. L. G. ar foliant. Bod ym mhill. K. H. The same as Bod ym mhasg. Vid. Pasg.

Pill, a log set fast in the ground, a stem or stock of a tree, shrub or plant, a stake. Aml yw'r pân am lawer pill. D. G. i'r eiry. Bwrw llenn uwchlaw pen pob pill. Ll. Goch. i'r eiry. Blawd mân yw'r pân ar bob pill. D. G. i'r eiry. Thence Pillwydd, dry sticks.

Piner,

Piner, *a garment*. Onid ei amdo
amdlawd biner. Gr. Yn.
Pinn, *a pen; also, a pin*.
Pinagl, *a pinnacle*. Heb. פִּנָּה. Pin-
nah. D.
Pinniwn, *a partition-wall*. W. S.
Eph. ii. 14. *the pine end of a house*.
Pippre, *the looseness*. From Pibo.
Pisdl, *pl. Pisdleu*, K. H. *wreaths*
made of wickers or osier rods.
Piser, *a can, a pitcher*.
Pisgen, *a linden or teil-tree*.
Pisgwydd. *The same as Pisgen*.
Piswydden, *spindle-tree*.
Piso, *to piss, to make water*.
Pision, *piss, stale, urine*.
Pistyll, *a water-cock or spout*.
Pistyllio, *to spout out*.
Pittw, Bâch iawn, *very little*. *It is*
used in S. W.
Piw, *an udder*.

P L

Pla, *a plague*. Pl. Pláu.
Plau, *to plague, to lay plagues upon*.
Pladur, *a scythe to mow with*.
Pladurwr, *a mower*.
Plaid, *a part, a side or party in con-*
tention.
Pleidgar, *partial*.
Pleidio, *to take part with one side or*
other.
Plân Canwyr, H. S. *a plane*.
Plann, *a plantation, a setting or*
planting.
Plannu, *to plant, to set*. *So in Arm.*
Planhigyn, *a plant of a tree or herb,*
a set with the roots on, a quickset.
Sic ferè Arm. D. Pl. Planhigion,
plants, quicksets.
Plangc, *a plank, a board*. Gr. Πλάξ,
Plax.
Plant, *children*.
Planta, *to get children, to bear chil-*
dren.
Plantos, *little young children*.
Plâs, *a palace; also, a gentleman's*
house; and so is Place sometimes

used in Cornwall. Vid. Palas. Llyw
deifniawg llidiawg lledled fydd
ei blâs, llwyrwaeth yw ei gâs na'i
garennnydd. Ll. Gwr.
Plastr, *a plaister to daub with, a par-*
get. So in Arm. Also, a plaister
for a sore.
Plegyd, *part, side or party. The same*
as Plaid. O'm plegyd i, on my side.
Oblegyd, because of. Hence Cym-
mhlegyd.
Pleiden, *a hurdle of rods wattled to-*
gether, a fence made with thorns
and rods. Glam.
†Pleidrad, *to fight. V.*
Pleinsio, *to gain. H. S.*
Pleth, *a plait, a braid, a wreath.*
Gr. Πλέγμα, Plegma.
Plethu, *to plait, to braid, to wreath.*
Gr. Πλέκω, Pleko.
Pliant, *cambrick or lawn, fine linnen*
cloth. Vid. ex. in Pali. Vid. Bliant.
Plisg, *the shell of a nut, of an egg,*
&c. The same as Blisg.
Plith, *among*.
Ploccyn, *a block*.
Ploro, Llŵch, *dust. H. S.*
Ploryn, [and Piloryn] *a pimple*.
Plu, *sing. Pluen, and Pluyn, a feather.*
So in Arm. In S. W. we say Plûf,
and Plufyn. Cor. Plyfan, pl. Plÿf.
Hence the Cor. Plyfog, and the
Arm. Plueg, a bolster; as also, per-
haps the Lat. Pulvinar, and the
Engl. Pillow. Palfau gŵydd yn y
plûf gwyn. D. I. D. i alarch. Myn-
nai adar mân wedy, I gael plaid
gwelyau ply. H. D. i walch.
Pluccan, *down. 'Tis a diminutive*
from Plu.
Pluo, *and in S. W. Plufio, to plume*
or pluck off the feathers.
Plûdd, *soft, tender, in Glam.*
Pluddhau, *to wax soft, to make soft.*
†Pluor, *dust. Efe a edlynai ei lygaid*
â gweryd y bêdd, a'r peth a not-
tâai fod yn ddefnydd delli i eraill,
sef gwaftad wylo a bwrw pluor yn
ei lygaid, iddo ef y bu ddefnydd
iechyd,

iechyd. N. Y llwch a'r pluor yn dyrchafu. *Hist. Car. M. Vid. Pylor.*

It is sometimes the same as Plu. D.

Plwcca, dirt, mire.

Plwm, lead. So in Arm. C. Plobm.

Plymmen, a leaden vessel; also, a ball or plummet of lead.

Plymmio, to sound the depth of the water with a sounding plummet.

Ac wedi iddynt blymmio. *Act. xxvii. 28.*

Plwngcio, to plunge in water.

Plwyf, people, the common people anciently; but with us now it signifies a parish. Thus W. S. often renders people in the N. T. and D. Ddu. the common people in the psalms. D.

Plwyfogaeth, K. H. a parish. Yr eglwys y gorddiweddwyys arnaw gyfraith yn ei phlwyfogaeth, K. H. *Ecclesia in cujus parochia lis ei intentata fuerit. Wotton.*

Plwyniau, hairs. V. q. d. Blewiniau, or perhaps Plufiniau.

Plyccroth morwyn, the hair about the privy parts, all that part of the belly which is between the navel and the privy members, the groin.

Plŷg, a fold, a plait, a bending. So in Arm. Heb. פֶּלֶךְ, Palac, res plicatilis, כַּפֶּל, Cepel, duplicatio, geminatio, literis transpositis. D.

Plygu, to fold, to bend. So in Arm. and in Arm. Displygu, to unfold, to display.

Plygain. *Vid. Pylgain.*

Plygyd. *Vid. Plegyd.*

† Plymlwyd, the ancients writ it better Plymnwyd, a battle, a fight, an engagement. Πόλεμος, Polemos. Pelau ymladd mewn plymlwyd. D. Ed.

P O

Po, is often used for Pwy, and signifies, by how much; as, Po gwresocaf fo'r hîn, &c. By how much the hotter the weather is.

Pob, every. Pob gwr; pob gwraig;

pob peth. Pob un, every one. So in Arm.

Pôb, baked, roasted, toasted.

Pobi, to bake; also, to roast; to toast.

Pobi bara, the same as Crasu bara, to bake bread. Pobi cig, to roast meat. Glam. Pobi caws, to toast cheese. Heb. אָפֶה, Apah, coquere, proprie panes in furno. Davies.

Pobydd, a baker. A darfu wedi'r pethau hynny i drulliad brenin yr Aipht a'r pobydd bechu yn erbyn eu Harglwydd. *Gen. xl. 1.*

Pobyddiaeth, the making and baking of bread.

Pobty, a bake-house.

Pobl, people. So in C. and Arm.

Pôc, H. S. and Poccyn. Lib. Land. a kiss. Ir. Póg, a kiss.

Poed, for Boed, be it.

Poen, pain, punishment, torment; also, pains or labour. Cymmeryd poen, to take pains. Arm. Poan, pain. Gr. Πόνος, Poine.

Poeni, to suffer pain, punishment, torment; also, to inflict pain or punishment, to put to pain, to torment, to be tormented.

Poenedigaeth, pain, punishment, torment.

Poenus, laborious, painful, full of misery or trouble.

Poer, spittle.

Poeri, to spit. Gr. Πτύω, Ptyo.

Poeth, hot, scorching hot, fiery.

Poethi, to heat or make hot, to scorch, to burn: To be made hot, to be very hot, to be on fire. Arm. to seethe or boil.

Poethni, and Poethineb, heat.

Poeth-wy, a sort of migratory bird called in Engl. razorbill.

Pôl, feminine from Pwl.

† Penar, a bean, saith H. S. But Q. saith D.

Poni, and Ponid or Pon'd, not, interrogatively used. Poni roddaiſt di grêd? Didst not thou engage? Ponid ydd wyfi? Am not I? Pon'd mynach

mynach wyt ti? *Art not thou a monk?*

Ponnio, *to pound or bray.*

†Ponnio, *to feed upon.* H. S.

Pont, *a bridge.* Pont bren, *a foot-bridge.*

Poplysen, *the poplar tree.*

†Pôr, *a lord.* *Wel Pyr.*

Porchell, *a little pig, a young pig.*
So in Arm.

Porchelles, *a young sow, a little sow.*
So in Arm.

Pori, *to eat as beasts do, to graze or browse or feed upon.* Gr. Φέρω, Pherbo, *to feed, to nourish.* Heb. בָּעַר, Bier, *depasce*; בָּרַח, Barach, *comedit.* D.

Porfa, *pasture, grass,* Gr. Βόρα, Bora, and Φορβή, Phorbe.

Porffor, *purple.*

Portreiad, *a pattern, a sampler, a model.*

Portreiadu, *to pourtray, to describe.*

Porth, *aid, help, succour, assistance.*
Duw yn borth it, *May God be thy help.* Duw fo'n porth a'n canhor-thwy, *Amên ac nid rhaid ynn mwy.* D. G. *Vid.* Oed wrth borth. Gr. Βοηθεία, Boetheia.

†Porthorddwy, *Bod yn borthorddwy, to give aid to a murderer,* K. H. Un o naw affaith galanas yw porthorddwy, K. H. i. e. *To stop by force, or by advice, or by a messenger, the person who is to be slain, till the slayer comes.* D. *Vid.* Gorddwy.

Porth, *a gate, a door, a porch.* *A haven.* *So in Arm.* Heb. פֶּתַח, Pethach, *a door.* D. *Portus.*

Porthcwlis, *a port-cullis or draw-bridge.* *Vid.* Cwlis.

Porthor, *a door-keeper, a porter.* *So in Arm.*

Porthoriaeth, *the office of a porter.*

Porthladd, *and Porth, and Porthfa, a port or harbour, a haven.* *So in Arm.* Gr. Πορθμός, Porthmos.

Porthwys, *a ferry-man.* Gr. Πορθμεύς, Porthmeus.

Porth, *the same as Ymborth, food.*

Porthi, *to feed.*

†Porthi, *to bear, to carry.* *Vid.* Dy borthi. *Christ nefawl cedawl, cadarnaf arddelw, a borthes ei ddelw ddolur ddygnaf.* Bl. *Fardd.* A bortho gofid bid bwyllocaf. *Idem.* Ni ddiylch angen ei borthi. P.

Porthiant, *food.*

Porthmon, *a merchant.* D. Llong yn llawn o borthmyn, *a ship-full of merchants.* N. *This word signifies now a drover, or one that buys cattle and drives them to another place to sell.* Porthmon môch, *a pig-drover.*

Porthmonna, G. Gl. and Porthmonnaeth, *to buy and sell, to merchandise, to traffick, to trade in.*

Porthmonnaeth, *the trade of merchandise, trafficking.*

†Porthwy, *aid, succour, help.* V.

Pofiar, *a fat hen.*

Pôst, *a post.* *It is an ancient British word, saith D. Vid. ex. in Côt.* Pabo pôst Prydain. Gwnaeth yn erthyft byft bochglug. P. M. Ystlybyft drws, *the posts on both sides of a door called jambs.* *Vid.* Colofn.

Postolwyn, *the crupper of a horse.*

Potten, *the belly or paunch.* Heb. בֶּטֶן, Beten. *Batan, Arab. Intestinum.* Davies. *Q. wh. the Engl. Pudding be derived hence.*

Pottes, *broth, pottage.*

Pothell, *a wheal or blister.*

†Pothan, and Pothon, *is Cenau blaid, a young wolf.*

Prâff, *thick and round.*

Praffder, *the thickness of a round thing.*

Praidd, *a prey, spoil taken from the enemies, booty.* *Videtur fieri ab Heb. טֶרֶף, Teraph, טֶרֶפָה, Tera-phah, legendo a sinistra ad dextram & Antiqui scribebant Prait.* D. *In the W. bible it is used for a flock of sheep. In the W. laws it signifies sometimes a herd.* Praidd wartheg gy-

P R

gyfreithawl, Pedair bu ar hugaint a tharw. K. H.

Preiddio, *to rob, to spoil, to plunder or make a prey of.*

Preiddiawr, and Preiddiwr, *a robber, a pillager, a plunderer. Vid. ex. in Ffossawd.*

Preiddiad, *a robbing, a plundering.*

†Preiddin, *gotten by prey. Môch preiddin. K. H. The same as Anrhaith o fôch.*

†Prain, yw llÿs brenhin, *saith Ll. the palace or house of a prince, a king's court. Heb. בִּירָה, Birah. regia, palatium, Basilica. Chald. בִּירְנָא, Birna. Gr. Βάσις, Baris, ut reddit Theodotion. Dan. viii. 2. D.*

Prangc, *a trick, a prank. Prangciau drwg, wicked tricks.*

Prawf, and Praw, *a proof, trial or essay; experience. Bod ar brawf, K. H. to be accounted sufficient proof.*

Prawf Ynad, and Llyfr prawf, *the third book of prince Howel Dda's laws is so called. Vid. Profi. Y daw glaw yn ôl praw prudd. D. G. Prawf is also the imperative from the verb Profi. Prifdda wawd, prawf ddywedyd. D. G.*

Profi. *Vide in Pro.*

Pregeth, *a sermon. Arm. Pezeguen.*

Pregethu, *to preach. Arm. Prezeg.*

Pregethol, *belonging to preaching.*

Pregethwr, *a preacher. Arm. Prezegour.*

Pren, *a tree. So in Arm. Cor. Predn.*

Prenfol, *a little coffer, chest or box. Commonly Prennol.*

†Prennial, yw Yfgrin, *saith G. T. a coffin.*

Prentis, *an apprentice.*

Prês, *brass.*

Prês, *hastning, haste. Arm. a haunting or frequenting.*

Prês, (adj.) *hasty, busy. Prês gynhauaf.*

Preseb, *a cratch, a rack or crib, a manger. So in Arm. Heb. אֲבִים, Ebus, f & b transpositis. D.*

P R

Presen, *presence.*

Presen, *the present age, the time of this present life. Nid aeth neb i nêf er benthyg y bresen. Tal.*

Presennawl, *present.*

Presennoldeb, *presence.*

Presfl, *witty, talkative, prattling.*

Presfledd, *a prattling or much talking, tittle-tattle.*

Preswyl, *a tarrying, an habitation or dwelling. March preswyl, K. H. a horse kept at the king's charge.*

Preswylfa, *a dwelling, a camp.*

Preswylfeddu, K. H. *to procure or take care of constantly. Semper procurare. Wott.*

Preswylfoddawg, K. H. *Yn breswylfoddawg, the same as Yn wastad, always, continually.*

Preswylhaw, *to dwell, to inhabit, to live in, to tarry in a place.*

†Prew, is Gwlad, *a country, a province.*

Priaf, *a proper name of a man. The same as Priamus.*

Priawd, and Priaod, *proper, genuine. Vid. Priod.*

Priawd, K. H. *a woman bereft of her husband, i. e. a widow. Femina viro privata, i. e. vidua. Wott.*

Ni ddyly gwraig na prynu na gwerthu, oni bydd priawd, heb ganniad ei gŵr. K. H. *But Priod signifies now, marry'd, a marry'd man or woman, a husband or wife.*

Prid, *dear. Vid. ex. in Gordderchu. Dig a phrid i gyffredin. G. Gl.*

Pridwerth, *the price given for a thing that is bought; also, a ransom.*

Prid, *a pawning, a laying to pawn.*

Prido, *to pawn, to lay to pawn.*

Pridd, *mould, earth, earth dug up.*

Arm. Pri. Heb. אֶפֶר, Ephher, *ashes, dust. D.*

Pridd y wâdd, *a mole-hill.*

Priddell, *a clod or lump of earth.*

Priddo, *to cover with earth.*

Priddfaen, *a brick, a burnt tile.*

Priddgist, *potter's earth. Chald.*

גרגישתא, Gargishta, *terra argilleosa, vasibus formandis apta.* D.
 Priddlestr, *a potter's vessel.*
 Prif, *first, chief, principal.* Y saith brifwyd, *the seven chief sins. The ancients used Prifwydd.*
 Prif, *the first day of the moon, the new moon. The golden number.*
 Prifafon, K. H, *a principal river, which flow'd in its natural and ancient channel, and was accounted a lawful boundary between bordering-lands.*
 Prifio, *to grow, to increase in stature, to thrive, to succeed well, to prosper.*
 Prim, *the prow of a ship,* H. S.
 Prin, *scarce, rare, scant, sparing.*
 Prin, (*adv.*) *scarcely, scant, sparingly.*
 Prinder, *scarcity, scantiness, want.*
 Prinhau, *to diminish, to make small, to make scant or scarce; to be diminished, to grow scarce.*
 Prin, *patella,* H. S. *a shell-fish called a limpet.*
 †Prinpan, *the same as Dadleu, saith Ll. to contend, strive, debate, dispute.*
 Print, *a carving, a graving, a printing.*
 Printio, *to engrave, to carve, to imprint, to print.*
 Prinwydden, Mâth ar dderwen, *a kind of oak called by some Holm; the scarlet oak.*
 Priod, *proper, peculiar, one's own: also, marry'd, a marry'd man or woman, a husband or wife. So in Arm.*
 Priodi, *to marry or take a wife; to marry or be married, as the woman is. q. d. To appropriate to himself, to take for one's own.*
 Priodas, *a marriage or wedding.* Arm. *Priedelez.*
 Priodfab, and Priodasfab, *a bridegroom or new-married man.*
 Priodferch, and Priodasferch, *a bride.*
 Priodol, *proper, one's own, peculiar: also, marry'd, join'd in marriage: also, gotten in just and lawful wedlock. Dau fâb gyfreithawl briodolion.* K. H.

Priodawr, K. H. *a proprietor, one that hath a just and full property of an estate, called otherwise Pedwarygwr, the fourth possessor. Yn bedwarygwr ydd â dyn yn briodawr.* K. H.
 Priodoli, *to make proper unto, to appropriate.*
 Priodoldeb, and Priodolder, *the right of a thing, propriety, property.*
 Priodoled, *the same as Priodoldeb.* Arm. *wedlock.*
 Priodor, *a native.* Exod. xii. 49. *An menses pro Brodor?* E. Lb.
 Pris, *a price. So in C. and Arm.*
 Prifio, *to rate, prize or value, to set a price upon. So in Arm. And Disprifio, to despise, to set little by.* W. *Dibrifio.*
 Proç, *a penetrating or piercing thro'.*
 Procciwr, *a stirrer on, a stickler.*
 Profi, *to prove, to try, to examine. It is an ancient Brit. word, from Prawf. Profi Ynad, to examine one that is standing for the office of a judge. Gr. Πειράομαι, Peiraomai.*
 Profiad, *a proof, trial or essay, probation. The essay, trial or proof that musicians use to make, before their instruments or voices fall in tune. Gr. Πείρασις, Peirasis.*
 Profadwy, *tried, proved, assayed, allow'd, approv'd of.*
 Profedig, *approv'd.*
 Proffess, *profession. Crefyddwr a dorro ei broffess nid gair ei air.* K. H.
 Prol, *a prologue, a preface.*
 Proliad, *a prolocutor.*
 Prophwyd, *a prophet. So in C. and Arm.*
 Propr, *neat, spruce, trim. Rhagor-bryd rhy gyweirbopr.* D. G.
 Propriaid, *little flies like gnats which sting cruelly.*
 †Prothorus, *proper. V. Sed q.*
 Prudd, *prudent, discreet, serious: also, sorrowful, sad.*
 Prudd-deb, *prudence, discretion.*
 Prudd-der, *sorrow, sadness, pensiveness.* Prudd-

Pruddhau, *to be sorrowful and sad, to be heavy and grieved at heart, to grow pensive.*

Prÿd, *the favour of the countenance, feature, the visage, the look. Beauty, comeliness, handsomness. Hence some derive the Engl. Pride. Chwarddedig prÿd wrth a garer. P.*

Prydferth, *handsome, amiable, decent.*

Prydferthwch, *handsomness, comeliness, becomingness, gracefulness; beauty.*

Prydferthu, *to adorn.*

Prydus, *beautiful, handsom, comely.*

Prydwen, *of a white form. So they called King Arthur's shield.*

Prÿd, *time; season. It is used also for one meal of meat, viz. a dinner or supper, perhaps from the time when it is taken. Arab. Parda, opportunitas occasio. D. O'r prÿd bwy gilydd, K. H. From one time to another, i. e. From any hour of one day or night to the same hour of the day or night following. For a whole day of 24 hours.*

Prydferth, Yn brydferth, K. H. *conveniently, seasonably, without danger. From Prÿd, time.*

Prydlawn, *seasonable, timely, seasonably.*

Prydllaeth, *as much milk as a cow gives at one milking, a meal's milk.*

Prydnhawn, *the evening.*

Prÿd, *seeing that. Prÿd na ddaethost, seeing that thou didst not come.*

Prydaen, or Prydain, *the island of Great Britain. Cadwallon cyn noiddysod, A'i gorug an digonod: Pedair Prif-gad ar ddêg, A thrigen cyfarfod. Lly. hên. It is frequently used for Scotland. Trigein Cantref Prydein y fydd dan Cado hên. Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd.*

Pryder, *carking care, solicitude, anxiety. It is a word used in S. W.*

Pryderu, *to care for, to be solicitous for. Arm. To consider, to provide. Dihunid a brydero. P. Let him watch that is careful.*

Pryderi, *care, solicitude. So in Arm. It is also the proper name of a man.*

Pryderus, *solicitous, careful, pensive, thoughtful.*

Prydu, *to praise in verse, to compose verses, to play the poet. Yr Arglwydd a brydodd y pader. Hist. Car. M. Prydu geiriau chwareus, to chaunt jocular words. Ibid.*

Prydydd, *a poet. Heb. פּרְטִי, Portim, qui varias cantionum species exercent. Davies. Bard -*

Prydyddiaeth, *poetry.*

Prydyn, K. H. *Caledonia. Wott. Scotland. Vid. Prydaen.*

Pryddest, *a poet's work, a poem, a piece of poetry, a copy of verses in one's praise.*

Prÿf, *a worm. So in Cor. and Arm. Pl. Pryfed, worms, vermin.*

Pryfedog, *full of worms. Arm. Pryfedus.*

Pryfedu, *to breed worms.*

Prÿf cadachog, *a rough caterpillar, a palmer-worm.*

Pry'r dail, *a canker-worm. Arm. Prÿf an cawl.*

Prÿf clustiau, Chwilen clust, *an earwig or beetle.*

† Prÿf an dillad, Arm. *a moth.*

Prÿf penfrith, and Prÿf llwyd, *a brock or badger.*

Pry'r ganwyll, *the worm that flies about candles by night. Arm. Prÿf goleuad.*

Pryfigedd, *a breeding worms. Vid. Pryfigedd, and Gwyrn.*

Pryffwnt, and Pryffynt, *and anciently Pryffwn, the chief, the choicest, the top. Pryffwnt y farchnad. Gadewais, a hyntiais hwnt, Prifffordd y bobl ai pryffwnt. D. G. Gogwn Dduw pryffwn y proffwydi. P. M. O borffor, o bryffwn flant. O bali, ac aur ac ariant. P. M.*

Pryglwr. *Vid. Periglor.*

Prÿn, and Pryniad, *buying or purchasing. Tir prÿn, land purchased or bought.*

P U

Prynu, *to buy, to purchase, to redeem.* C. Ddo perna. Arm. Prenna. Gr. Πρίαμαί, Priamai. Arm. Dazprenaff, *to redeem, and Dazprener, a redeemer.*
 Prynwr, and Prynawdr, *a buyer, a purchaser, a redeemer.*
 Prynedigaeth, *a buying, redemption.*
 Prÿs, and Prÿsg, and Prysgoed, *shrubs, a copse, an under-wood.*
 Pryfeddu, *to dwell, to inhabit.*
 Prysgyle, *a place overgrown with shrubs.*
 Prysur, *diligent, busy, making haste; also, serious, earnest, in S. W.*
 Pryfuro, *to hasten, to make haste.*
 Pryfurdeb, *haste: also, curiosity, overmuch nicety: also, seriousness, earnestness in S. W.*
 Pryswyllo, *Vid. Preswyllo.*

P U

†Puch, *will, desire.*
 †Pucho, *to desire, to will, to wish.*
 †Puchiant, *a desire.*
 Pumlumon, *the mountain of Plynhy-mon in Cardiganshire.*
 Pump, *five.* C. and Arm. Pemp. Gr. Πέντε, Pente.
 Pummed, *the fifth.* Gr. Πέμπτος, Pemptos.
 Pumllyng, *is Pumlleng, and Pumllong, five legions: also, five ships.*
 Punt, *a pound in money, 20 shillings.*
 Y bunt dwng, K. H. *Libra veetigalis.* Wott. *A pound of tribute-money.*
 Puntr, and Puntur, *a painter's pencil.*
 Pupur, *pepper.* Est vox Indica. Littleton. Chald. ܦܦܪ Arab. فلفل, Pilpel. D.
 Pûr, *pure, clean, sincere, unspotted, undefiled.* Heb. בָּר, Bar. D.
 Purdeb, *purity, cleanness, sincerity.*
 Puro, *to purify, to cleanse.* So in Arm.
 Purdan, *purgatory.*
 Puror, *an harmonious tuner, a pleasant songster.*
 Puroriaeth, *melody, harmony.*

P W

Puttain, *a whore, a harlot, a strumpet.* So in Fr. and Italian. Gr. Πορνή, Porne.
 Putteindra, *whoredom, fornication, adultery.*
 Putteinio, *to whore or go a whoring, to play the whore or whore-master.*
 Putteindy, *a bawdy-house, a brothel-house or stews.*

P W

Pŵd, *rotteness in sheep.*
 Pwding, *pudding.* Vid. Potten.
 Pwdr, *rotten, corrupt, putrified.*
 Pydrni, *rotteness, putrefaction, corruption.*
 Pydru, *to rot, to make rotten, to putrify.*
 Pwff, *a puff of wind, a puffing.*
 Pŵl, *blunt, dull.* Gr. Αμβλὺς, Amblys. Ambwl. Fem. Pol.
 Pylu, *to dull or blunt, also to wax blunt.*
 Gr. Αμβλύνω, Amblyno. Ambylu.
 Pwll, *a pool, a pit, a ditch.* Arm. Poull.
 Pwmp o ddÿn, *a lusty fellow.* R. M.
 Pwmpa, *a large apple.* D. Ed.
 Pwmpl, *a bubble of water.* Gr. Πομφολύξ, Pompholyx.
 Pwmpleren, *black poplar.* Brec.
 Pwnn, *a load, a burthen, a pack.*
 Pl. Pynnau, and Pynn. *A chanpynn llynn ger ei llaw.* D. N.
 Pynfarch, *a sumpter-horse, a pack-horse.* It is used figuratively in K. H. *of such things, from which whatever gain or profit accru'd, it belong'd to the king.* V. Diffaith.
 Pwnga, *a push, a blister, a wheal.*
 Heb. אֲבַעְבוּעִין, Abangbungin, *puslulæ.* Exod. ix. Dav.
 Pwngc, *a point, a note.* The ancients used sometimes Pwng.
 Pyncio, *to sing descant.*
 Pwntrel, *a dung-pot or basket made with rods and rushes.* H. S.
 Pwrcas, *a purchase, a thing purchased.*
 Vid. ex. in Perced.
 Pwrhil, or Pwrhill, *a train or trail of*
a two-

P W

- a woman's gown. A'r llall oedd yn dwyn ei phwrffill hi. *Esth.* xv. 4. Un o blant yr hên Antwn, A flam ym mhwrffil ei w'n. *R. N.*
- Pwrs, a purse. *Gr.* Βύρσα, *Byrsa.*
- †Pwsach, an outcry. *H. S.*
- Pwt, a blunt short truncheon, a short piece of wood, or the like thing.
- Pwt o ddŷn, a short thick man. *Fem.*
- Pwttog. *R. M.*
- Pwttio, to prick.
- Pwtner, a purse.
- Pwy, Who? *Arm.* Piou. The ancients used it sometimes for, What. A wyddant hwy pwy yw pwyll? *D. G.*
- Pwybynnag, whosoever. So in *Arm.*
- Pwy, to, unto. O'r môr pwy gilydd, from sea to sea.
- Pwyl, y Pwyl, the name of a country in old MSS. *Q. wh.* Poland, saith *E. Lh.*
- Pwyll, sense, meaning, discretion, prudence. So in *Arm.* as *Diboell*, mad, and *Diboellaf*, to be mad, do shew. *Pwyll certh*, sharp sense. *Ar nid yw pwyll pŷd yw.* *P.* What is not prudence is danger. *Q. wh.* it might not also have signified Advice or Counsel; A fo da ei bwyll a fydd diboen. *P.* *Pwyll* is now commonly used for Patience. It is derived probably from the *Gr.* *Boule*, advice.
- Pwylo, to consider or think upon, to deliberate: Also, to mention, to make mention, viz. the same as the compound *Crybwyll*. *Mâb Duw dylyaf dy bwyllaw.* *D. B.*
- Pwylog, prudent, discreet, well advised, considerate, circumspect, wary. Some say *Pwyllig*.
- Pwynt, health. Whence *Ammhwynt*, sickness, indisposition.
- Pwyntio, to make fat, to be fatted, to grow fat. *Brafeiaist*, *tewychaist*, *pwyntiaist.* *Deut.* xxxii. 15.
- Pwynt, a point, a prick. *Pwynt perfedd*, the centre.
- Pwyntio, to design, order or appoint; also, to mark out, to point.

P Y

- Pwyntl, a pencil.
- Pwyo, to beat or strike, to batter, to bang, to thump or knock. *Gr.* Πάω, *Paio*, to smite.
- Pwys, a pound weight. So in *Arm.* Also, a weight, a burthen.
- Pwyso, to weigh, to be weighed, to be a burthen. So in *Arm.*
- Pwyth, price, reward, recompence. *Talu'r pwyth*, to make amends, to requite, to return like for like.
- Tâl pwyth*, amends-making, requital, compensation. *Pwyth celwydd*, the price or reward of a lye. *Dial parch*, wyf heb dâl pwyth. *D. G.*
- Pwyth, a stitch.
- Pwytho, to stitch.
- Pwyth Meinlas, is said to be the British name of the place where *Cæsar* first landed. *E. Lh.*

P Y

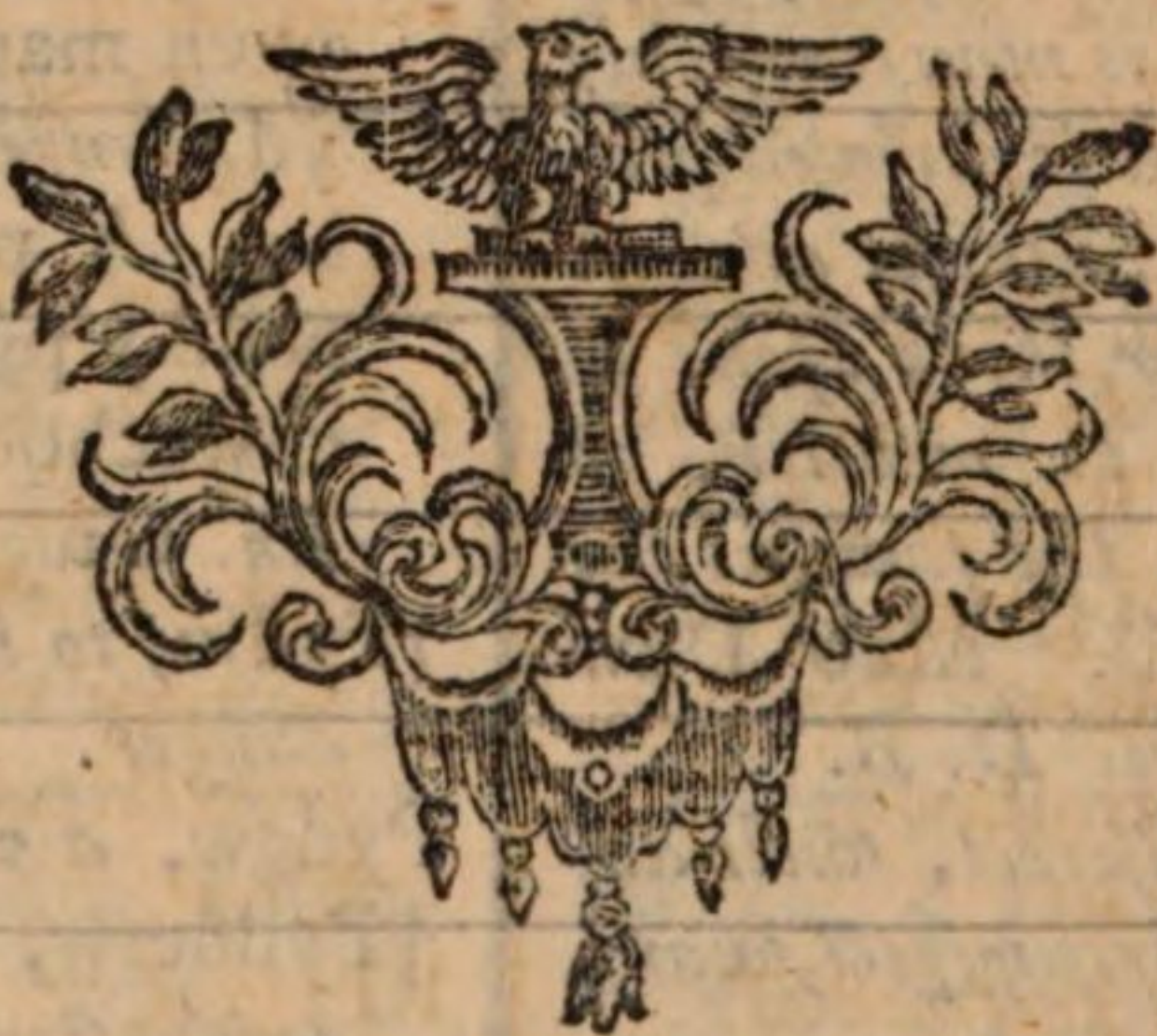
- Pybl, people.
- Pybyr, valiant, strong, stout, strenuous.
- Pybyrwch, valiantness, stoutness, strength.
- †Pŷch, a cough. *Dyro i'm gyngor o'r gorau*, *Am y pŷch a'r mowrnych mau.* *D. G.*
- †Pŷd, danger. Hence *Enbyd*, dangerous. A phan ddaethant i'r lle yr oedd y pŷd iddynt. *Galf.* *Diffyrth chwechoes bŷd rhac pŷd poenau.* *En. Gwg.*
- †Pydio, to be in danger; to expose to danger.
- Pydew, a well or pit.
- †Pydderw, how. This seems but a corruption, tho' it be common in ancient manuscripts of *Pa ddelw*, saith *E. Lh.*
- Pyffidw, the lust of a she-beast. *R. M.*
- Pŷg, pitch. So in *C.* and *Arm.* *Gr.* Πηξα, *Pitta.* *Heb.* זפת, *Zepheth.* *Dav.*
- Pygu, to pitch or cover with pitch.
- Pygliain, a sear-cloth. *Dropax.* *D.*
- Pygliw,

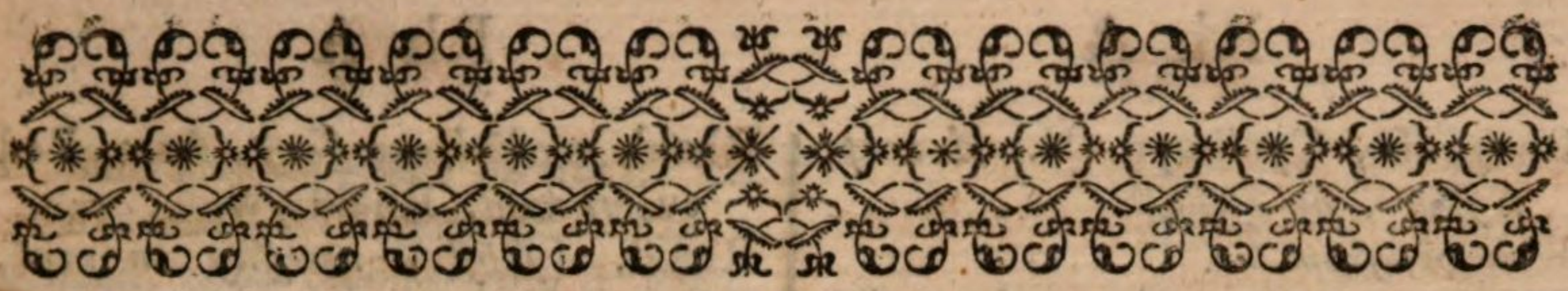
P Y

Pygliw, *black or dark as pitch.*
†Pylor, *frequently used for Pluor, dust. Pylor gynnau, gun-powder.*
Pyll, *is a proper name of a man.*
Pyllawg, *full of pools, rough, uneven rugged. From Pwll.*
Pymtheg, *fifteen. So in C. and Arm.*
†Pynner, *a weight, a burthen. Galf. a pack.*
Pynnoreg, *a pack-saddle, a dorser. From Pwnn.*
Pynnorio, *to load, to pack up.*
Pynfarch, *a sumpter-horse. A wear in a river, &c. K. H. Cataracta. D. Vid. Pwnn.*
Pylgain, *the time of the night when the cock croweth, the morning-twilight.*
†Pŷr. *2. wh. Pl. from Pôr.*
†Pyredig, Candryll, *all to pieces. V.*
Pyrnhawn, *commonly said for Prydnawn, the evening.*

P Y

Pŷs, *peas. C. Pêz. Sing. Pyfen, a pea. So in Arm. Gr. Πίσον, Pison, and Πίσσος, Pissos.*
Pŷfg, *a fish. So in C. and Arm. Pl. Pyfgod, whence also the sing. Pyfgodyn.*
Pyfgodlyn, *a fish-pond.*
Pyfgotta, *to fish. So in Arm.*
Pyfygwr, *the same as Phyfygwr, a physician.*
Pyfygwriaeth, *physick.*
Pythefnos, *and commonly Pythewnos, corruptly for Pymthengnos, a fortnight. The space of so many days as are within fifteen nights. Vid. Nos. Vid. Wythnos. A'th enaid bob pythewnos, Ymaith o nef am waith nôs. D. I. D. Ei threfn fydd bob Pythefnos. D. G. i'r lleuad. Pythewnos a mis grawys, K. H. the time of Lent.*





Rh A

† **R** HABIRE. *q.*
Rhac, *from, for, before. Vid.*
Rhag.

Rhacca, *a rake, in S. W.*

Rhaccaer, *a suburb of a city. From Rhac and Caer.*

† Rhaclyd, *providence.*

Rhacco, *thither, before thee, yonder, there, that there. Syll di rhacco, look there.*

Rhacddaw, *before him. Ty rhacddaw, the house before him.*

Rhâd, *grace, favour, blessing.*

Rhâd, *freely, for nothing, gratis.*

Rhadferthwch, *favour. H. S.*

Rhadlawn, *gracious; mild, gentle.*

Rhadell, *a grater.*

Rhâff, *a rope.*

Rhâff angor, *a cable or great rope of a ship.*

Rhaffan, *Gware rhaffan. K. H. A sort of play among country-people. Dr. Wotton thinks it is the same as that called in English, swinging.*

Rhag, *from, for, lest that; before. Arm. For, because. Gr. Tâg, Gar, literis transpositis, Rhag. D. Seren o'i rhac, yn rhoi goleu. Br. F. O'i rhac, i.e. O'i blaen. Pan ddêl rhac IESU trillu trallawd. En. Gwalch.*

Rhagbron, *before, in presence of.*

Rhagddant, *a fore-tooth. Cor. Danz rag.*

Rhagddarbodaeth, *providence, a providing, a purveying.*

Rhagddor, *a little door, a fore-door, a wicket. Cor. Darras rag.*

† Rhagddudd, *the same as Rhagddynt, from them.*

Rh A

Rhageisteddiad Cantref, *K. H. An officer who held the king's feet on his lap at banquets. The same as Troediawg.*

Rhagflaenu, *Achub y blaen, to prevent, do first, or before another.*

Rhagfyfyrio, *to premeditate.*

Rhagfyr, *the month December. Because it has short days in its beginning. q. d. Lat. Præbrevis.*

Rhaglaw, *a lieutenant, a deputy, a governor or ruler under a superior, a surrogate. A secretary or amanuensis. From Rhag, and Llaw.*

Rhaglawiaeth, *a lieutenancy or place of rule, a province or place of jurisdiction, a government, a district.*

Rhaglith, *a preface. From Rhag and Llith.*

† Rhaglyd, *providence.*

Rhagluniaeth, *providence.*

Rhagllafn, *the fore-part of a blade; the point of a sword, dagger or knife.*

Rhagllaw, *henceforward.*

Rhacgno, *is Cyngor, advice, saith D. P. Rather, the musing or thinking of a thing afore-hand, a considering or meditating of a thing, premeditation. D. From Rhag, and Cnoi.*

Rhagod, *to stop, let or binger. A let, impediment or hindrance. Rhagodffyrdd, to get to the ways afore-hand, and to lie in wait in them, ready to do mischief. Nawdd y frenhines yw dwyn dyn dros derfyn y wlad heb erlid heb ragod. K. H.*

Rhagodion, *hindrances; delays.*

U u

Rhagodfa,

Rhagodfa, Cynllwyn. V. *A trap, a snare, an ambush.*
 Rhagof, *from me.*
 Rhagor, *excellency above others; difference.*
 Rhagor, *the same as Ychwaneg, more, in some parts of S. W.*
 Rhagoriaeth, *excellency; also, difference.*
 Rhagorol, *excellent, extraordinary.*
 Rhagori, *to excel, to surpass.*
 Rhagorfraint, Braint uwchlaw eraill, *a prerogative.*
 Rhagorgamp, *a worthy and brave action, a noble exploit.*
 †Rhagre. 2. *wh. from Rhag, and Rhe. Vid. Rhedeg.*
 Rhagtal, *a frontlet, a forehead-cloth; the front-stall of a horse-bridle. The eaves of a house.*
 †Rhagter, *resistance.*
 Rhagu, *to contradict, to gainsay, to deny. W. S. Luke xx.*
 Rhagwant, yw attebiad y bummed syllaf o baladr englyn unodl union i ryw sain mewn syllaf o'r blaen. I. D. R. *Prædistingtio. D.*
 Rhagwys, *a premonition, a fore-warning.*
 Rhai, *some, certain persons.*
 Rhaiadar, *a cataract or steep fall of water, or a precipice in the channel of a river, caused by rocks or other obstacle stopping the course of its stream, from whence the water falls with a great noise and impetuosity; as Rhaiadr Gwy, a place where the river Wye falls with a very great noise and precipitation down a great rock. This word is understood now in few places, besides Caernarvonshire and Meirionnithshire, saith E. Lh. Gr. Πῆδος, Rhithos, the noise of waters.*
 Rhaiadru, *to flow impetuously, to fall down violently. Iolo.*
 Rhaib, *ravering, greediness: Also, a bewitching.*
 Rheibio, *to bewitch.*

Rhaid, *needful, necessary. Arm. Red eu, it must, Rhaid yw.*
 Rhaid, (subst.) *necessity or need, want.*
 Rheidiol, *needful, necessary.*
 Rheidus, *needy, beggarly. Pl. Rheiduson, needy persons. K. H.*
 Rheidwy, *necessity, a thing necessary.*
 †Rhaidd, *a spear, a pike.*
 †Rheiddiawr, *armed with a pike, a spearman, a pikeman.*
 Rheiddun. 2. *wh. the same as Rhaid.*
 †Rhail, *a paddle-staff. H. S.*
 †Rhain, *is Torstain, saith Ll. Gorbellied.*
 †Rhain, *a halbert, a pike or spear, saith H. S.*
 Rhaith, *an oath, a complex oath. Juramentum complexum quod vel a pluribus præstitum, vel ab uno qui pluries juraverit. Wott. Rhaith gwlâd, K. H. The oath of the country. i. e. of fifty men holding their lands under the king. It is otherwise called Llw dengwyr a deugaint. K. H. The oath of fifty men. Arm. Rhaith, a law, and Heb raith, lawless. We use the compound Cyfraith, law. Heb. תורה, Torah, Lex. Chald. אוריתא, Oraitha. Davies.*
 Rheithwr, *he that swears he believes another's oath to be true. Qui in alienam fidem jurat. D. Llw rheithiwr yw bod yn debyccaf gantho fod yn wir yr hyn a dyngo. K.*
 Rhammant, *a sign or token of the success or events of things, signification of things to come, a fore-token, an omen. Gair Rhammant, an ill-boding word. Malè ominatis parcite verbis. Horace.*
 Rhammanta, *to seek or gather by divination, to observe omens, to gather tokens of good or bad luck from words, sights or any accident.*

Rh A

- dent.* Oer ym yw'r barrug a'r ia,
A'r mentyll i rammanta. *D. G.*
- Rhann, *a part or portion, a share.*
So in Arm. A division of lands
into shares among brothers. K. H.
Vid. Adran, and Cyhydedd.
- Rhannu, *to part, share or divide.*
So in Arm. Rhannu yn ddeuparth a
thraean. K. H. To divide into three
parts. Rhannu yn dri thraean.
Idem.
- Rhannog, *one that shares, a sharer*
with one, a partner.
- Lhandir, *a share or portion in an in-*
heritance. In the Welsh laws it
denotes a certain and fix'd quanti-
ty of land, consisting of sixteen acres,
according to some copies of K. H.
Every township comprehended four
gavels, and every gavel had four
rhandirs, &c. Taylor's hist. Ga-
vek. p. 69. Pedai'r rhandir ym
mhob gafael; pedair gafael ym
mhob tref. K. H.
- Rhandwy, *a part or portion.*
- Rhandy, *a lodging, an apartment*
where a guest dwells.
- Rhancg bôdd, *satisfaction.*
- Rhafgl, *K. H. a rasp. Radula. D.*
- Rhastal, *a rack.*
- Rhathiad, *a rubbing. H. S.*
- Rhaw, *a shovel.*
- † Rhawch. *D. q.*
- Rhawd, *a troop, a multitude, a com-*
pany. Q. wh. the Engl. Rout be
hence derived: And Q. wh. Rhodio
come from hence, aw being turned
into o, as usual.
- Rhawter, *the same as Rhawd.*
- Rawg, *yr hawg, a good while.*
Rhwydd fydd rhawg, *dyledawg*
lê, A'i caffo hi mewn cyffes.
I. R. I. Ll. i'r Offeren. Vid. Hawg.
- Rhawn, (*sing.*) Rhownyn, *horse-hair*
or the hair of the tails of cattle.
Arm. Rewn, the hair of beasts;
and Rêyn môch, hog's bristles.
Vid. Hoenyn.
- Rhawth, *greedy. Bwyttu yn rhawth*
rhag maint ei newyn. N.

Rh E

Rh E

- Rhe, Rheawdr. *Vid. Rhedeg.*
- † Rhebydd, *is Iôr, saith Ll. lord.*
- † Rhecdofydd, *malicious. E. Lh. ad-*
dens. q.
- Rhêch, *a fart, a noise, a bustle.*
Arab. Richia, ab Heb. רוח,
Ruach, ventus. D.
- Rhechain, *to fart; to make a noise.*
- Rhedeg, *to run; to flow or stream as*
a river doth. Heb. רהט, Rahat,
and רוץ, Rutz, currere; verso ז in
D. pro more. Et דרך, Darac,
incedere, transversis literis Radac.
Chald. רטן, Reten, cursor, Rhe-
degwr; רהט, Rehat, cucurrit.
Gr. Τρέχω. Rhedaf, curro, curram.
Heb. רדה, Radaph, sequi, insequi,
persequi. Chald. רדא, Reda, iter
facere, proficisci. Gr. Ρέω, Rheo,
fluo. D. The radix of the British
word Rhedeg seems to be Rhe;
whence Dyre, chware. Eiddil hên
hwyr yd re. Eng. Lly. Hence
also Rheawdr. Ym myw Rhûn
rheawdr dyhedd.
- Rhedegwr, *a runner, a racer.*
- Rhedegfain, *to run to and fro.*
- Rhedegog, *running. Dwr rhedegog,*
running water; for which we say
corruptly Dŵr rhegedog.
- Rhedfa, *a place for running, a run-*
ning, a race.
- Rhedgun, *a wedge. H. S.*
- Rhedweli, *an artery, or vein in*
which the vital spirits are; the
great throat-veins.
- Rhedyn, *sing. Rhedynen, fern. So*
in Cor. and Arm.
- † Rhedyneg. *Arm. A place where*
fern groweth. Brit. Rhedynog
a place overgrown with fern. Tâl
y Rhedynog ddu, a place so call-
ed in Scotland.
- † Rhedd, *a joint, saith H. S.*
- † Rheddu, *to join. Id.*
- U u 2
- † Rhêf,

- † Rhêf, *thick, big. Hence Cyfref, now in use. Cy refed ac y mynno. i. e. Cyn braffed. K. H. Ys dir llâdd y llafn wrth refed y troed. P.*
- † Rhefawg, *a rope. It is also the same as Gwden, a wythe; and Tîd, a chain. Nyddu pedair gwialen, a gneuthur pedair rhefawg iw rwymo. Hist. Car. M. Ac â phedair rhefawg y rhwymid Olifer. Ibid.*
- † Rhefedd, *wealth, riches, plenty. Vid. Rheufedd.*
- † Rheflog, *they say is Digondeb, yf-bail. D.*
- Rhefr, *the arse-hole, the long gut, the arse-gut. Also, a sloven. Heb. ערוה, Eruah, verendum, nuditas pudendorum. D.*
- Rhefrwm, *corruptly for Rhefr-rwym, costive or bound in body.*
- Rheffyn, *a little rope or cord. A diminutive from Rhâff.*
- † Rhêg, *a gift, a present. Whence Anrheg now in use.*
- Rhêg, *a curse, an imprecation. Nid adwyth rhêg ni haedder. P. A curse, which is not deserved, will not hurt.*
- Rheglyd, *given to cursing and swearing.*
- Rhegu, *to curse or ban, to wish mischief to one. Heb. ארר, Arar. Dav.*
- Rhegain, *to whisper, to mutter, to murmur. Heb. רגן, Ragan. D.*
- Rhegedog, *corrupted from Rhedegog, running: Dŵr rhegedog, running water.*
- Rhegen, *rhegen yr yd, a quail. Rhegen y rhÿg, medd rhai. R. M.*
- Rheidiol, Rheidus. *Vid. Rhaid.*
- † Rheid, *a ray; a branch. E. Lh. ex Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd, addens q.*
- Rheidyr, a knight. V. It is the same with the German Ritter. q. d. Anglicè, a rider. E. Lh.
- Rheiddiawr. *Vid. Rhaidd,*
- † Rheiddwar, *a lord. V.*

- Rhelyw, *the rest or remaining part, the remainder, the residue.*
- Rhemp, *mischievousness.*
- Rhemmwth, *a glutton, a greedy-gut, a gormandizer. H g a v o s -*
- † Rhên, a lord, a nobleman.
- Rhennaid, *a kind of measure. Arm.*
- Rhen, *quart.*
- Rheng, and Rhengc, *a rank, a row; a streak. A. Rhengen, a rein. Fflwring aur ffloyw reng orhoen. D. G. i'r penwisg. Rheng ddulas rhwng y ddwylan. R. Ddu i Alun. Heb. עוץ, Ngarec, disponere. D.*
- Rhengcio, *to rank or put in order.*
- Rhent, *rent for houses or lands. So in Arm.*
- Rheol, *a rule. So in Arm.*
- Rhês, *a row, a rank.*
- Rhês, *burning or live coals. Sing. Rhesyn. Vid. Rhyfod.*
- Rhesel, *a crib, a rack, a manger.*
- Rhestog, *a mat. H. S.*
- Rhestr, *a row or rank. Heb. סדר, Seder, series. D.*
- Rhestru, *to rank, to marshal an army. E. Lh.*
- Rhestrog, *a target, a buckler or shield like an half-moon, such as the Amazons used. H. S.*
- Rheswm, *reason. Gr. Ρησις, Rhesis.*
- Rhesymmol, *reasonable; indifferent; tolerable.*
- † Rhetcyr, *a swine-sty. E. Lh.*
- † Rhethr, and Rhethren, *a spear, a pike, a lance, A'th rethr i'r maes â'th rethren. Gr. Ll.*
- † Rhethrawr, *armed with a pike, a spear-man.*
- † Rheufedd, and Rhefedd, *seems to signify riches, wealth, plenty, saith D. Hil Jerwerth cannerth cain wallaw rheufedd. Bl. F.—Yn mudaw a'm rheufedd. P. M. Rheufedd teyrnedd ti biau i drais, &c. P. M.*
- Rhew, *frost. So in Cor. and Arm.*
- Rhewi, *to freeze. Arm. To be cold.*
- † Rhewin, *is Dig, saith Ll. But Davies*

Rh I

vies saith he always found it used for Ruin in the ancient copies of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and in the ancient poets.

†Rhewiniaw, to ruin. Tal.

Rhewin, a little gutter wherein water runs, in S. W.

†Rhewydd, wantonness, lasciviousness; a lascivious person. Gnawd gan rewydd ry chwerthin. P. A wanton person is wont to laugh too much. Can rewydd ni bydd pell rhin. P. A secret will not be long with a wanton person. Vid. Rhe, dyre, and ymrain.

†Rhewyddu, to play the wanton, to be lecherous. Rhewyddu mal anifeiliaid. Galf. To be lecherous as beasts.

Rhewys, Cafeg rewys. K. H. Vid. Rhwys.

Rh I

61 †Rhi, a lord, a baron, a peer of the realm, a nobleman. Pl. Rhiedd, and Rhiydd, and Rhiau, and Rhion. Heb. ראה, Raah. Pavit homines, rexit. Arab. Raiis. Princeps. D.

†Rhiaidd, and Rhieddawg, noble, high-born, generous, Rhieddawg anghenawg yn ffo. P. A needy person is noble when he fleeth, viz. because he has many followers.

Rhial, noble. Now corruptly Rheiol.

†Rhiaid, a maiden, a virgin. Pl. Rhianedd.

Rhiein-gylch, a provision of victuals which the farmers were obliged once every year to give the queen. Commeatus Regine. Wott. Talu Rhiein-gylch i'r frenhines. K. H. Villani regii Commeatum semel quotannis Regine præbere tenebantur, quando Rex bellandi causâ peregre aberat. Wotton.

†Rhiallu, ten myriads or a hundred

Rh I

thousand. Deng myrdd yn y rhi-allu, dëg rhiallu yn y Buna, dëg bana yn y gaterfa. Taliesin.

†Rhiawdr. The same as Rhi.

Rhiccian, the same as Rhincian, to gnash.

Rhidels, more commonly Rhidens, a fringe. Arab. Ridaon. Vestis. D.

Rhidio, to leap or cover as the male doth the female; it is a word used of some beasts. Vid. Ymrain, and Rhewydd. Pan fo addoed ar y geifr y bychod a ridiir. P.

Rhidwll, a hole to peep out at. H. S.

Rhidyll, a kind of sieve or riddle, a coarse sieve. Cor. Ridar.

Rhidyllio, to sift or sierce.

†Rhidd, a repulse; a putting or driving back. H. S.

†Rhiddio, to repell, to drive back. Id.

Rhiddyn. Vid. Rhuddyn.

Rhieni, parents, ancestors, forefathers; and it is found sometimes used for issue, offspring; but 2. wh. rightly. Rhieni dÿn yw ei dâd a'i hendad a'i orhendad. K. H. Ei dâd a'i fam a'i holl rieni. N. Hir einioes i'w rhieni, A nef i hwn ef a hi. T. A.

Rhif, number. Gr. Ἀριθμος, Arithmos, Pl. Rhifedd. P. M. Rhif a rhan. K. H. A part.

Rhifo, to number.

Rhifedi, a number.

Rhifed. Idem. It is a word used often by the ancients, saith D. Whence Afrifed.

Rhifwnt, a yellow colour; the yellow jaundice. Cyn felyned a'r rhifwnt.

Rhifyddeg, arithmetick.

Rhifyddiaeth, numeration.

†Rhig, a pillory. H. S. q.

Rhigal. q. Vid. an mendosè pro Rhial. D. Maen rhigal ym yn rhoi gwlêdd, Maen gwyn am Owain Gwynedd. T. A.

Rhigod,

Rh I

- Rhigod, *a pillory*. D.
 Rhigol, *a little ditch or trench, a furrow*.
 Rhigoli, *to hollow into trenches or furrows*.
 Rhigwm, *a long row*.
 Rhill, *an order, a rank, a row*.
 Rhimyn, *rhyme or meetre*.
 Rhin, *a secret, a mystery*. Nag addef rin i wâs, *Confess no secret to a youth*. Lh. hên. Rhin tridyn kannyn a'i clyw. P. *The secret of three men a hundred will hear. It is also the same as Cynneddf, rhinwedd, manner, disposition, quality, virtue*. Nid oes rin dda arno.
 Rhiniau, *charms or enchantments, perhaps because they are made in secret*. Y gair deddf cyntaf fy'n gwahardd rhiniau, *a fwynion a chyfareddion*. N.
 Rhinio, *to whisper, to speak in secret*.
 Rhingc, and Rhincyn, *a noise, a crashing or creaking noise*: Rhinc in Lib. Land. *is a quail, perhaps from its voice*. D. Canu rhingc o'r cenau rhongca. T. A. Mae un a'i ringc am nai'r ych. D. G.
 Rhingc y tês, Gryllotalpa, *a mole-cricket in Monm.*
 Rhingcian, and Rhiccian, *to crash, to creek, to gnash or grind the teeth*. A gnashing. Heb. חָרַק, Charac, *frendere*. D.
 †Rhingcyn, *an opinion*. V.
 Rhingwer, *a clamp in a ship*. R. M.
 Rhingyll, K. H. *the crier of a court, an apparitor, a summoner*. In Aulâ Præco, in Curiâ Apparitor qui partes litigantes, testes & advocatos citabat. Wott. *They call an Apparitor Rhingyll to this day in Caermarthenshire*. Ieuan fedydd-iwr oedd ringyll o flaen yr Iesu. N.
 Rhiniog, and Hiniog, *the threshold of a door*.

Rh O

- Rhint, *a notch*. H. S.
 Rhintach, *indented, jagged, notched*.
 Rhinwedd, *virtue*. A Gr. Ἀνδρεία, Andreia, *literis parum transpositis*. D.
 Rhinweddol, *gentle, meek, virtuous*.
 Rhisg, and Rhisgl, *sing*. Rhisgyn, and Rhisglyn, *a rind or bark*. So in Cor. and Arm. and Arm. Rhisglaff, *to slide*. Mal y corn rhisg y gwisgaf. T. A. Na gwisg o risg am yr un. Itb. Ddu. i'r cippyllion.
 Rhisgen, K. H. *a sort of a deep dish*. Patella. Wott. Hence Rhisgen ymenyn tair dyrnfedd o léd, *a thair dyrnfedd o dewedd heb foel*. K. H. Massa butyri tres palmos lata, & tres palmos crassa, *sine mole*. Wott. From the Ir. Rhisg, *a bark*. So the Ir. Rusgán *is a vessel made of the bark of trees*. Vid. Ruis in E. Luidii dictionario Hibernico.
 Rhistyll, *an horse-comb, a curry-comb*.
 Rhistyllio, *to curry a horse*.
 Rhith, *an outward form, figure or shape; an appearance, colour or pretence; the seed of living creatures*. Yn rhith bod ar fedr bwrw angorau. Act. xxvii. 30.
 Rhithio, *to be formed or shaped; also to change from one shape to another*. Whence Ymrithio, *to appear in some form or shape*. Ym mhob cyfrith y rhithi. N. Concerning death.
 Rhiw, *an ascent, the rising of an hill, the side of an hill*.
 †Rhiwdeg, Rhwydd, *easy*. V.

Rh O

- Rhoccas, Llangc, *a youth, a lad*.
 Rhôch, *a groaning or grunting, a roaring*.
 Rhochan, *to grunt as a hog*. Gr. Rhengchein.

Rhochan,

Rh O

- Rhochan, *a grunting.*
 Rhôd, *a wheel.* So in Arm. Cor.
 Rôz.
 † Rhodawg, *a shield.* H. S.
 Rhodio, *to walk.* Heb. רדף, Radaph,
to follow, to pursue. D.
 Rhodiad, and Rhod-ddyn, *a goer*
up and down, a walker or gadder
abroad; a wanderer, a loiterer, a
vagabond. Hence Dr. Davies thinks
the English word Rogue to be de-
rived, d being changed into g.
 Rhodienna, *to walk up and down, to*
walk about, to loiter.
 Rhoddiennwr, *he that walks about*
or up and down.
 Rhodwydd, *a walk planted with*
trees. H. S.
 Rhodl, and Rhodol, *an oar to row*
with.
 Rhodol, for Rhwydwl, *a paddle-*
staff.
 Rhodres, *pomp, ostentation or show,*
vain-glory, glorying, bragging,
boasting. Anciently Rhyodres.
 Rhodrefu, *to glory, to brag, to boast*
and vaunt.
 Rhodrefus and Rhodrefgar, *vain-*
glorious, given to boasting or brag-
ging; busy, pragmatical.
 Rhodrefwr, *a cracker or boaster, a*
braggadocio.
 Rhodwyn, *the river Rhone in*
France.
 Rhôdd, *a gift, a present.* Rhôdd ac
 Yfdyn. K. H. *An investing or*
giving possession, investiture.
 Rhoddi, *to give, to bestow.* And
 Rhoi. So in Cor. and Arm.
 Rhoddedig, *given or bestow'd.*
 Rhoddwr, *a giver.*
 Rhoddiad, *when used of persons, is,*
a giver, a bestower. Of things,
a giving, a bestowing.
 Rhoesaw. *The same as Croesaw.*
 Rhoesawu. *The same as Croesawu.*
 Rhôl, *a roll.* So in Arm.
 Rholbren, *a rundle or rolling-pin to*
make paste with.

Rh U

- Rhôm, for Rhyngom, Rhôch for
 Rhyngock, &c.
 † Rhôn, *a spear, a lance.*
 Rhonell, *a tail.* It is a diminutive
 from Rhawn.
 Rhongca, *wide and open, hollow.*
 Llygaid rhongca, *hollow eyes.*
 † Rhonmarch, *a small valley.* V.
 Rhôs, *sing.* Rhosyn, *a rose.* So in
 Arm. Lib. Land. Breilw. Cor.
 † Breily.
 Rhôs, *a mountain meadow, a moist*
large plain.
 Rhosaur, Newborough, *a town in*
Anglesey. V. Others write it
 Rhôs hir, and Rosir; but some say
 it ought to be Rhôs Fair; in con-
 firmation whereof they bring this
 Englyn: Mae llÿs yn Rhos-Fair,
 mae llyn, Mae eur-glych, mae
 Arglwydd Llewelyn.

A gwyr tâl yn ei ganlyn,
 Mîl myrdd mewn gwyrdd a gwyn.

Rhôt, *roasted.* One of the kings in
 Bretagne in France was called
 Daniel Dremrôt, from his red eyes
 or red face, which shews that it is
 an ancient British word, as D. ob-
 serv'd.

Rhostio, *to roast.* Gr. Τέπω, Terfo.
 Siccare, solare.

Rhostog, *a bird called a plover.*

Rhowlarch, *an wooden slice to turn*
cakes on a bake-stone.

Rh U

Rhuo, *to roar.*

Rhuad, *a roaring.*

Rhuadwr, *a roarer.*

Rhuadwy, and Rhuadus, *roaring.*

Rhuchen, *a coat; a leathern jerkin;*
also, a web in the eye. Meichiad
 a rhuchen o groen am dano. Ma-
 bynogi. Aeth y rhuchen dros ei
 lygaid.

Rhuchio, *to sift or fierce.*

Rhuchion, *bran, gurgeons.*

Rhûdd,

Rh U

Rhudd, red, ruddy. So in Arm. Also, callow or not fledged. K. H. Cum de pullis accipitrum agitur, pullos implumes denotat. Wott.

Rhuddo, to wax red, to become reddish; to toast, to roast. So in Arm.

†Rhuddein, crimson, scarlet. E. Lh.

Rhuddell, and Rhuddel, ruddle or red oaker to mark sheep, or which carpenters mark their lines or tracks with; a rubrick. Yn gannaïd ruddel felen. Iolo. Concerning a comet.

Rhudden, pl. Rhuddennau, ruddle, rubies.

Rhuddin, and Rhudding, the hard part of a tree, which is not sappy and soft, the heart of oak.—Yw'r pren gwin, A Rhydderch ydyw'r rhuddin. H. K. Ll.

Rhuddion gwenith, wheat-bran or gurgeons.

Rhuddfa, a spot of ground made red, i. e. made bare of grass.

Rhuddfaog, Rhuddfaawg, and sometimes Rhuddfoawg, making red, coloured with red. A bloody general, who leaves the ground behind him coloured red, either by its being trod under the feet of his soldiers, or by the blood of his enemies shed upon it. Rhuddfaog y gelwid gynt y neb a adawai ei arllwybr yn rhuddfa ar ei ôl, gan waed ei elynion, neu drwy ddiwelltu'r ddaiar gan amllder ei lu. Dav. Helmgribawg, ruddfoawg fyth. Iolo. Cyfoethawg, ruddfoawg fûm. D. G.

Rhufain, Rome.

†Rhufaog, saith Ll. Yw Ymladdwr. Corruptly for Rhuddfaog.

Rhugl, bandy, ready, dextrous. Also, rife, common.

Rhugl groen, a jingling rattle, a rattle made with stones put in a dry'd undressed skin. Vid. Hugl groen.

Rhuglo, to rub. Also, to shovel dirt or mire together.

Rh W

Rhull, according to some, liberal, bountiful. According to others, swift, hasty, rash, chearful. O derfydd i'r brenhin ddodi nebun rhull anghyfrwys yn frawdwr; &c. K. H. Rhullfalch, vain-glorious. Mae'n rhull fyth mwy nâ'r holl fyth. Ll. G. i wr hael. Llaw yn rhoi yn llawen rhull, Lleucu wen, llaw a'i cynnull. I. Deul. Llës bychan buan yw bod yn rhullfalch, a'r hollfyd fal ffurf rhod. D. G.

Rhummen, the belly, the paunch; a dug.

Rhun, a proper name of a man.

†Rhuon, and Rhufon, Milwr, saith Ll. A soldier. The proper name of a man, saith D.

Rhuppai. q. The same as Heiflan, saith D. A hatchel or iron comb to hatchel flax or hemp with.

Rhûs, a leaping or skipping back, a starting back, a recoiling.

Rhufiant. The same as Rhûs.

Rhufo, to leap or skip or start back, to be hinder'd, stopt, or stay'd.

Rhustog, 2. wh. the same as Rhe-stog, a mat.

Rhut, the herb rue.

Rhuthr, an attack, an assault. Dwyn rhuthr, to assault or attack. Also, a good space or distance. E. Lh.

Rhuthro, to assault or attack, to rush upon.

Rhuwch, Gogr rhuwch, a ranging sieve or bolter.

Rhuwch. K. H. A rough-friez'd mantle or garment, a rug. Gau-sape. Wott.

Rh W

Rhwbio, to rub.

Rhwchws, a ray or skate. H. S.

Rhwd, rust, rustiness of iron, &c. blasting of corn.

Rhydu, to rust.

Rhwdog,

Rhwdog, a sparrow. H. S. *An fortè mendosè pro Rhuddog, a robin-red-breast?* E. Lh.
 Rhwg, a rough-friez'd mantle or garment, a rug.
 Rhwmp, yw Taradr mawr, a great augre. K. H.
 Rhwmfi, or rather Rhwnfi, a pack-horse or sumpter-horse. K. H. *E-truscè Ronzino, Mannulus; Hispanis Rozin est Equus vilis.* Wott.
 Rhwng, between. *Vid. an sit affine voci Wng. q. d. Yr Wng. D.*
 Rhwngc, a snorting or snoring. Gr. *ῥογχος, Rhongchos.*
 Rhwning, sing. Rhwningen, a pear.
 Rhwnfi, a kind of horse. *Vid. Rhwmfi.*
 Rhwtto, to rub, in S. W.
 Rhwth, wide or large, wide or open, vast, capacious. Also, gluttonous, greedy, voracious. Gr. *Ευρύς, Eyr-rys, broad, wide.*
 Rhythu, to make wide, open, large or capacious.
 Rhwy, and Rhwyf, too much, over-much, too great abundance, superfluity, excess. *Nid mawr i'th gerid os rhwy a erchid. P. i. e. Thou shalt not be much loved, if thou wilt ask too much. A gwyno rhwy ni ry gwynfan. P. i. e. He that complains of too much doth not complain (at all.)*
 †Rhwyhren. D. q.
 Rhwyd, a net. Rhwyd Gibliad, a hoop-net. R. M. Heb. *רשת, Resheth. D.*
 Rhwyden, the caul or kell which covers the bowels, a caul.
 Rhwydo, to take or hold as in a net, to intangle, to ensnare.
 †Rhwydanad, wantonness. H. S.
 Rhwydwill, the paddle-staff. *Idem.*
 Rhwydd, prosperous, easy to be done, not intangled, let or hinder'd.
 Rhwydd-deb, easiness to do a thing, prosperity, good success.
 Rhwyddhau, to give success, to make

prosperous, to facilitate or make easy, to speed.
 †Rhwyf, a king, a ruler, a governor.
 †Rhwyfanes, Lib. Land. a queen.
 Rhwyf, an oar to row with. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. *ῥογμος, E-retmos.*
 Rhwyfo, to row.
 Rhwyfwr, a water-man, he that roweth, a rower.
 Rhwyg, a rent, a rupture. Gr. *ῥυγ, Rhege, ῥακος, Rakos.* Chald. *תרג, Terag, to break. D.*
 Rhwygo, to rend, to tear. So in Arm. In Glamorganshire Rhwygo signifies, to sting as a bee or serpent does. Chald. *רעע, Rangang, frangere. Gr. ῥυγνυω. Rhe-guyo. Heb. פרק, Parak, קרע, Karang, rumpere, confringere; רגע, Ragang, findere, scindere. Dav.*
 †Rhwyll, a palace or prince's court, a royal house. G. T.
 Rhwyll, a mortise, a hole, a casement, a peeping-hole. Also, a match. K. H. Fomes. Wott. Rhwyllau bottymmau, button-holes. Rhwyllau gwýdd, K. H. *The same as Brwydau, a weaver's harnesses. A rhwyll ynghanol pob rhôd. W. Ll. i fenn. Tir lliw glâs, fal yr assur Trwy wýllt dan, a'r tair rhwyll dur. Iolo am arfau brenhin Llychlyn. Hence Ymddirwyllo, to extricate or disentangle one's self.*
 Rhwyll, dusk, in Powys. R. M.
 Rhwyll, a goblin. R. M. i. e. Yr Wyll. *Vid. Wyll.*
 Rhwylllog, made latticewise, like a net or window, full of oilet-holes, full of holes like a net or lattice.
 Rhwym, a bond or band, a tie.
 Rhwym, (adj.) bound or ty'd.
 Rhwymo, to bind hard or close. Heb. *רמת, Ratham. D.*
 W w Rhwymedig

Rh Y

- Rhwymedig, bound or beholden to one.
 Rhwymyn, a swaith or swaddling-band; a band to tie wounds or any thing else.
 Rhwmedi, a medicine, a remedy, a cure. Arm. Remet.
 Rhwys, caseg rwys neu rewys. K. H. A mare kept for breeding. Equa gregaria. Wott.
 Rhwyfsg, authority, rule, pomp, grandeur.
 Rhwyfgo, to rule, to bear sway over, to live in pomp.
 Rhwyflr, a let, impediment or hindrance.
 Rhwyfstro, to let or hinder.
 Rhwyfstrus, entangled, incumber'd.

Rh Y

- Rhy, too much, over-much, excessively.
 †Rhy, did, made. It is an abbreviation of Gwrug, wrug or orug, still retained in the Cornish. E. Lh. E ry dothoedd, or rhydothoedd, he came, he did come. Rhy gwnaethodd Bran, Brennus made. It is also a particle used in composition. Rex regum rybydd rhwydd ei foli. M. Br.
 Rhybuch, desire. From Pucho.
 Rhybucho, or Rhybuchu, to will or desire, to wish or long for. Mal y rhybuchai, according to his desire. Nid ystyn llaw ni rybuch calon. P. The hand will not reach what the heart doth not desire.
 Rhybued, a present due by agreement, a present, a gift, a donation depending on the will of the giver. Y neb y rhoddo'r brenhin dir iddo yn ghyfarwys neu yn rhybued arall. K. Bychan iawn o rybued, A gair gennyfi o ged. G. Gr.
 Rhybuedig, wiseful, willing.
 Rhybwyth, the same as Pwyth, reward.

Rh Y

- Rhybydd, rather Rhybudd, warning.
 Rhybuddio, to warn, to admonish.
 †Rhybydd, the same as Bydd, it will be. From Rhy and Bydd. Vid. ex in Rhy.
 †Rhycwant, encouragement. D.
 Rhÿch, a furrow; ground broken up. Vid. Gwellt.
 Rhychdir, arable land, land fit for plowing.
 Rhychor, the strongest of the two oxen in a yoke, which draws in the furrow.
 Rhych, bran. H. S. Vid. Rhuchion.
 Rhychwant, a span.
 Rhÿd, and Rhydle, a ford. Cor. †Rhÿd. Arm. Roudoez.
 Rhydain, a fawn, a hind-calf, a young hind, a young deer. Rhaid fydd i'r hÿdd — Aros y rhydain arab. Ll. Moel.
 Rhyderig, K. H. Hwch ryderig, a sow that goes to boar and yet continues barren. So Buwch ryderig. Ibid. A barren cow that takes the bull every year. Vacca sterilis marem quotannis appetens. Wott. Vid. Terig, caterig.
 Rhydle, a ford. Also, misfortune. Dav.
 Rhydres, arrogance, haughtiness. H. S. Pragmaticalness.
 Rhydwlit, saw-dust.
 Rhÿdd, free, at liberty; also, loose, unty'd.
 Rhyddedawg, K. H. free.
 Rhyddid, and Rhydid, and Rhyddid, and Rhyddineb, liberty, freedom, immunity, exemption; leave.
 Rhyddhau, to set at liberty, to free, to set free; to deliver or release; to rid out of; to acquit; also, to loose, undo or untye. Q. wh. the Eng. Rid be hence derived.
 †Rhyddfel, to wander. V.
 †Rhyddun, the same as Rhyngthun, between them.
 †Rhyddy,

Rh Y

Rhyddy, *to stretch or reach out, suitb* H. S. *sed q.*
 †Rhyddy, *to fight.* V. *q.*
 †Rhyedd, *mirth, sport.* V.
 Rhyfagl, *a snare.* H. S.
 Rhyfedd, *wonderful, marvellous, strange.* From Rhy, and Meddu, *to be able.*
 Rhyfeddod, *a wonder, a miracle; a marvel.* Arm. *rare.*
 Rhyfeddu, *to wonder or marvel at, to admire.* Heb. *הביר*, Havar. D.
 Rhyfel, *war, warfare.*
 Rhyfela, and Rhyfelu, *to war, to wage war, to fight in battle.*
 Rhyfelwr, *a warrior, a soldier.*
 Rhyferig. *The same as Rhyderig.*
 Rhyferthwy, *a flood of water, a deluge or inundation; a storm or tempest.*
 Rhyferthwyo, *to be tempestuous.* Hab. iii. 14.
 Rhyfyg, *ambition, arrogance, pride, presumption, insolence, haughtiness.* From Mÿg.
 Rhyfygu, *to presume, to dare, to behave arrogantly.*
 Rhyfygus, *presumptuous, proud, arrogant.*
 Rhyg, *rye.* Sing. Rhygen, *one grain of rye.*
 Rhyged, *liberal, prodigal.* From Rhy and Cêd.
 Rhyglydd, and Rhyglyddiant, and Rhyglyddiad, *desert or merit.*—
 Rhyglyddon and Rhyglyddiannau, *merits.*
 Rhyglyddu, *to deserve, to merit.*
 Rhyglyddu, *bôdd, to please.*
 Rhygoll, *the same as Coll, loss, damage.*
 Rhygn, *a notch, a jag.*
 Rhygnbren, *a stick to score on, a tally, a score.*
 Rhygnu, *to saw.*
 Rhygylch, *the same as Cylch, a circuit, a circle or compass.* Dengm-hlynedd, *cymmyrredd cylch, Ar*

Rh Y

hugain yw ei rhygylch. *Ed. R. Concerning the planet Saturn.*
 Rhygyng, *an ambling pace, the pacing or ambling of a horse.* March â'i draed am wrych y dring, Mal yr ôg aml ei ryging. O. Ll. M.
 Rhygyngog, *that ambleth or paceth.*
 Rhygyngu, *to go amblingly, or with an ambling pace, to amble.*
 Rhyladd. *The same as Llâdd.* From Rhy and Llâdd.
 Rhylyw. *The same as Rhelyw.*
 Rhymanta. *Vid. Rhammant.*
 Rhÿn, *a mountain, a hill, a cape, a promontory.* In the high-lands of Scotland it is Rûn, as our Din or Dinas is their Dun. Rhÿn perhaps signified anciently a Nose, as the Gr. Πῖς, Rhin. To this Rhÿn answers the old English Nefs, as in Sheerness in the isle of Shepey, Cathness in Scotland, &c. And a promontory is called by the same word as Nose in other languages. Hence the compound Penrhyn, our most common word for a promontory. E. Lh.
 Rhynn, and Rhyndod, *a very great cold, extremity of cold.*
 Rhynnu, *to be grievously cold, to starve with cold.*
 Rhynnawd, and Rhynnawdd, *some, somewhat; a small space; a small quantity.* Rhynnawd o ddyddiau, o amser, o bethau. Rhynnawdd yn y coed, *a little way in the wood.* Rhyn signifies the same in Taliesin. O ymddifaid feibion ac eraill rynn. Tal. Digon yw gwarae rhynnawd. P. *It is enough to play a little.*
 Rhyngu bôdd, *to please, to give content.* Chald. *רעא*, Ranga, *will.* Ab Heb. *רצח*, Ratzah. D.
 Rhynion, *large oat-meal, groats.*
 Rhyodres, *the ancients said for Rhodres; pomp, &c.*
 †Rhyon, *a soldier.*

Rh Y

Rhyred. *From Rhy, and Rhêd.*
 Rhyfgydd, *succour, patronage.*
 Rhyfgyr, *violence, force, an assault, onset or attack. From Gyrr. Rhyfgyr morwaneg. Gr. M. Da. Nodded ni'm rhodded rhag arfau, Arfod Cai a Bedwyr. El. S. Ym mar. Edn. Fychan.*
 Rhyfedd, *too great abundance, superfluity, excess.*
 Rhyfod, *the same as Marwor, burning or live coals. Sing. Rhyfodyn. Heb. רֶשֶׁף, Resheph, Carbo ignitus, pruna, anthrax. D.*
 Rhyfstairs, *a diary or book of remembrance. V.*
 Rhyfwr, *a champion, a hero, a wrestler, a warrior, a combatant. From Rifs, which in the German signifies a Giant; whence probably both the British and Thracian*

Rh Y

names of Rhÿs, and Rhefus. D. Parry. Syr. רִישַׁי, Rishai. Præcipuus excellens. Arab. Raiis, Princeps capitaneus. D.
 Rhython, *cockles, in Glamor.*
 Rhytion, *dross, dregs.*
 Rhyw, (*adj.*) *some. Rhyw wr, rhyw wraig, rhyw beth.*
 Rhyw, *a kind or sex, a kind or sort. Pob byw wrth ei ryw yr aeth. Ll.*
 Rhywogaeth, *the same as Rhyw, a kind.*
 Rhywiog, *of good kind, humane, kind, gentle; fine, not coarse. Ni cheir gwlân rhywiog ar glûn gafr. P.*
 Rhywanred, *a wrangler, a bawler. H. S.*
 † Rhyweilydd, *empty, vain. Vid. Gweilydd.*



S A

SACRAFEN, *a sacrament.*
 Sâch, *a sack.* So in Arm. Cor. Zah. Gr. Σάκκος, Saccos. Lat. Saccus. Heb. שק, Sak. *The words of most languages for this are alike, for which Goropius Becanus gives this reason, viz. That at the confusion of languages none of the builders forgot his sack, or the things that were in his sack.*
 Sachlen, and Sachliain, *sack-cloth.*
 Sachmwrnio, and Sagmwrnio, *mangling, &c.* R. M. Vid. Sychmwrnio.
 Sâd, *firm.* S. H.
 Sadrwydd, *firmness.* Id.
 Sadell, *a dorser, a pannel, a pack-saddle.* Gr. Σάττω, Satto, *to load.*
 Sadwrn, *Saturn, Saturday.*
 †Saen, *a cart or wain, a waggon.*
 Saer, *an architect, an artificer.* Saer coed, *a carpenter.* Saer maen, *a mason.* Heb. הָרַשׁ, Harash, *litteris transpositis* Saer, יָצַר, Jotser, *fictor, formator; unde Arab.* Sawara & Saer. *Fingere, formare.* D.
 Saerniath, *architecture, the art of building, the art of framing or making.*
 Saeth, *an arrow.* So in Arm. Cor. Zethan. Heb. צֶתַּח, Chetz. Chald. אֲזַן, Azan. D.
 Saethu, *to shoot, to dart.* Heb. חָצַץ, Hatzatz, *Sagittare.* D. קֶשֶׁת, Kesketh *arcus.* Chald. שֶׁדָּה, Shedha, *Sagittare,* 2 Reg. 13. Arab. Sahm, *Sagitta.* D.
 Saethuttu, *to dart.* Q. also *whether to sham or delude.* Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd.

S A

Saethydd, *an archer, a shooter.*
 Saethyddiaeth, *the art of shooting.*
 Saeth ebawl, K. H. *a colt under two years old; or the damage done by such a colt.* Ab A. S. Scaethian, *Nocere, unde & Angl. Scathe, Noxa, nocumentum.* Wott.
 Safadwy, *standing, lasting, permanent.*
 Safiad, *stature; standing.*
 Safn, *a mouth.* Arm. Staffn, *the palate of the mouth.* Gr. Στόμα, Stoma. Heb. שִׁפָּה, Saphah, *a lip.* Dav.
 Safnaid, *a mouthful.*
 Safneidio, *to devour or swallow up with a full mouth.*
 Safnrhwth, *having a wide mouth.*
 Safnrhythu, *to make a wide mouth, to gape with one's mouth.*
 Safnog, *having a great or wide mouth.*
 Safwyr, *savour.*
 Safwyrber, *sweet-scented.* E. Lh.
 Safwyrus, *agreeable, savory.* Id.
 †Saffar. Q. *wh. the same as Saffrwm.*
 Saffrwm, *saffron.* So in Arm. Arab. Saphar. *Flavus fuit, & Saphron, crocus.* Rab. Saphren, & saphra. Dav.
 Saffrymmu, *to dye or colour with saffron.*
 Saffrymmog, *of or like saffron; yellow.*
 †Saffwy, *a spear, a pike, a lance.* Gr. Σιβύνη, Sibyne. Chald. סִיפִּינָה, Suphina, *Hasta, and* סַיפָּה, Saipha, *Gladius.* Arab. Saiph, *Ensis.* D. Gwr prâff wrth baladr saffwy. Iolo. Rhuddbraff ei saffwy ni syll â'i

â'i olwg, O olud nas rhoddwy.
C.

Sagmwrnio, to strangle. H. S.

Said, a tang, or that part of any tool which goeth into the haft, the hilt, haft or handle of any thing.

Seidyn, a diminutive of Said.

Saig, a dish or mess of meat.

Seigio, to serve up dishes or messes of meat.

Sail, a foundation or ground-work.

Seilio, to found, to lay the ground-work or foundation.

Seilddar, pl. Seildderi, props, shores to bear or keep up; piles driven in to the ground for building.

Saim, grease, saim. Heb. שמן, She-men, oil. Arab. Saman, butter. Dav.

Seimlyd, greasy.

Seimio, to yield grease.

Sain, a sound.

Seinio, to sound.

Saint, and Seintiau, saints. Pl. of Sant.

Sais, an Englishman. So in Arm. And Bro Sais, England.

Saith, seven. So in Cor. and Arm. Heb. שבע, Sheba. Arab. Seba. D.

Seithfed, the seventh.

Sâl, the same as Salw.

Salw, vile, base, of little value or account, mean, sorry. Heb. זולל, Zolel, vilis, ignominiosus. Chald. סילון, Silion. D.

Salwedd, baseness, vileness.

Salwen, vain, needless, impertinent.

Saled, an helmet or headpiece. Os Wiliam a ry Saled O'r dŵr, i gloi'r iâd ar glêd. G. Gl.

†Salwell, a chimney. V. Corruptly for Sawell.

Sallwyr, and Llaswyr, both corruptly for Pfallwyr, the psalter or psalms of David.

Sann, and Sannedigaeth, the same as Syndod, amazement.

Sannu. The same as Syñnu.

Sang, a pressing.

Sengi, to press, squeeze, thrust or strain together, to stuff. Also, to tread.

†Sanguarwy. q. Gwarthafleu sanguarwy.

Sant, a saint. So in Arm.

Santes, a she saint.

Sanctaid, holy.

Sancteiddio, to sanctify, to hallow.

Sancteiddrwydd, sanctification, holiness.

†Sar, wrath. H. S.

Sard, a chiding.

Sardio, to chide, rebuke, blame or reprove. Arab. Sar, Rixa, jurgium. D. Swardwal hwyr un a fardiai. G. D. Sardia feilch yn forod fân. Inco.

Sarff, a service-tree, in Môn.

Sarháad, and Sarhaed, a reproach; a disgrace, an affront, an abuse, an offence. K. H. an injury or wrong. Also a penalty or fine for an injury done to any person. Sarháad Brenin Aberffraw fel llyn y telir. K. H.

Sarháu, to affront, to injure, to wrong.

Sarritt, the remainder, rest or remnant, an addition, an overplus. Heb. שארית, Sheerith, Reliquiae, שריד, Sharid, Residuus. D.

Sarllach, joy, mirth, merriment, pleasantness, Ef a glywai gerddau, a gloddest a farllach yn y neithior. Hist. Gŵn. Arab. Sarar, to rejoice, to be glad. D.

Sarn, a causey or causeway, a pavement. Also, litter laid under horses, cattle, &c.

Sarnu, to strew, to spread.

Sarph, a serpent. Heb. שרף, Saraph, Dicitur serpens æneus igneus. Num. xxi. 8. Tharg. קליא, Kilia, Serpens. D.

Sarph, and Sarphwydden, a service-tree. Vid. Sarff.

Sarrug, sour, rough, crabbed, satly, dogged, sullen, severe, stern. Heb.

סירר,

סִרֵּי, Sorer, *perverse, stubborn; and* סָר, Sar, *rebellious, angry.*
 סָר, Sar, *Sarah, tristis.* 1 Reg. xxi. 4, 5. D.
 Sarrugrwydd, *fourness, roughness, surliness, doggedness.*
 Sarrugyn, *a surly dogged little fellow.*
 Sarth, *a scorpion.* H. S.
 Sarthes, *f. g. ejusdem.* Id.
 † Sâs. *Q. wh. Difas be hence derived.*
 Sataen, or Satain, *Medd. Myddf. chestnuts. From the Fr. Chataigne.*
 † Sathar. *Q. wh. the same as Sathr. The ancients have often Seri fathar, and Meirch fathar.* D.
 Sathr, *trampling or pawing with one's foot.*
 Sathrfa, *a place much trampled or trod upon.*
 Sathru, *to tread or trample under foot.*
 † Saw, *seems to be the same as Sâf, a station or standing-place, saith Davies. Oedd braw saw faeson clawdd y Cnwccin.* D. B.
 Sawd, *war, a battle, a fight, a conflict.* Heb. צָבָה. Tsavah. D.
 Sawdiwr, *a soldier, a warrior.*
 Sawdl, *a beel. So in Arm. Pl. Sod-lau.*
 Sawdurio, *Asio ynghyd, to join or fasten together, to solder.*
 Sawdd, *a sinking under water, a plunging. Hence Soddi.*
 † Sawell, *the tunnel of a chimney. Mâd dodes ei fordwydd dros obell ei orwydd, o wng ac o bell, Pyll pwyll tân drwy sawell.* Ll. hên.
 Sawl, Y Sawl, *whofo, be that.*
 Sawr, and Safr, *savour, taste: also, smell. Arm. Saour, savour, taste. Tryfor ym yw trisawr mêl.* D. G. i'r cufan. Safr hwn fy fwy o'r hanner. M. R.
 Sawrio, *to savor or taste; also, to savor or smell. Arm. To taste. Chald. סָר, Sar, to stink.* D.

Sawrus, *Arm. Savoury, well tasting.*
 Saws, *sauce.*
 † Sawt, *violence, force.* V. Vid. Sawd.

S E

† Se, *Q. wh. for Ys e, as Sef for Ys ef. It is frequently used by the ancients. Arm. Rac se, so that, therefore. Se y meddyliais ei cheifiaw.* D. G.
 † Seas. *q.*
 Sebach, *very small or little. Ys bach, Syganai'r wrâch sebach fôn.* T. P.
 Seberw, *proud. Vid. Syberw.*
 Sebon, *soap. Gr. Σάπων, and Chald. סָפּוֹן, Sapon. Arab. Sabun.* D.
 Seboni, *to lather with soap.*
 Sebonllyd, and Sebonog, *soapy, dawb'd with soap.*
 Sêch, *dry. Fem. from Sÿch.*
 Sechi, *to fill up a sack, to stuff. From Sâch.*
 Sechiad, *a stuffing, a pudding.*
 Sedrem. *Vid. Seldrem.*
 Sef, *for Ys ef, to wit, that is to say. Chald. זְהוּ, Zehu, that is. Day,*
 Sefnig, *the weasand or gullet, which serveth as a pipe, conduit or funnel to convey meat and drink from the mouth to the stomach. From Safn.*
 Sefyll, *to stand. So in Arm. Cor. Zeval. It is a verb anomal. Sâf, stand thou; Sâf, he will stand; Sâf, a standing. Sefyll wrth gyfraith, K. H. to stand to a trial at law: the contrary to which is Gadaw y maes, to let a suit fall. Heb. יָצַב, Jatsav, to stand.*
 Sefyllfa, *a standing-place, a station, a standing.*
 Sefyllian, *to stand often. It is a frequentative verb from Sefyll.*
 Sefydli, *to make to stand, to place, to stand.*

Sefydlog,

Sefydlog, *standing, stable, steady, steadfast, constant.* Dwr sefydlog, *standing water.* Hence Ansefydlog.

Sefrdan. *Vid.* Syfrdan.

Segur, *idle, slothful, at leisure.* Chald.

סגור, Segur, *clausus, ut leprosus clauderant, ne prodirent.* Num. xii. 14. Arab. Zagar, *pussillanimitas.* D.

Segurllyd, *idle, given to idleness.* But

Segyrllyd *doth also signify sacrilegious in K. H.* Argywedd segyrllyd. K. H. Lat. *Nocumenta sacrilega.*

Seguryd, *idleness, slothfulness; leisure.*

Segura, *to be idle.*

Seibiant, *leisure and freedom from business or labour, a stop, a breaking off, a respite.*

Seigio, **Seimio**, **Seinio.** *Vid.* Saig, Saim, Sain.

†**Seilim**, *the psalms.* E. Lh.

†**Seir**, *a sword.*

†**Seirch**, *the harness of a horse, horse-trappings, saddles, &c.* Arab. Sarg, *Sella equi, ephippium.* Hebræi doctores סרגן, Sargan, *dicunt sellam equitantis.* *Vid.* Pagnin. *in radice* רכב, Racav. D. Gwr gwiw uch ei amliw feirch, *A roddai feirch i eirchiaid.* Tal.

Seirian, *for Ys eirian, fair.* Nid oes yna dy hanner, *Na'th draian liw feirian fer.* D. G. *i ferch a aethain gûl.*

Seithug, *vain, that misses his purpose.* Ef goreu rhiau hyd y rhyddug haul, *hwyl ddirfawr ddiseithug.* P. M.

Seithugio, *to frustrate, disappoint, deceive.*

Seithugiaeth, *a frustration, a disappointing.*

Sêl, *an espying or seeing at a distance.*

Selu, *to espy, to see at a distance.*

Selu'r hÿdd islaw'r rhudd-ddwr. Llo.

Selwr, *he that espyeth or watcheth.*

Seliad, *cunning, quick in espying.*

Sêl, *a seal.*

Selio, *to seal.*

Seldrem, *a gripe, a bundle, a lay of corn which a reaper spreads, after he hath reaped it.* Ni âd fy nrem feldrem fêch. D. G. Seldrem o yd, feldrem o redyn. *Some say Sedrem.*

Seldremmu, *to gather in bundles, to spread corn in lays, as reapers do.*

Selef, and **Selyf**, *Solomon.*

Seler, *a cellar.*

Selgyngian, *to mutter, to murmur; for Iselgyngan, to speak with a low voice.* From Isel, and Cyn-gan.

Selfig, *sing.* Selfigen, *a black-pudding, a sausage.* So in Arm.

†**Selwedd**, *Q. wh. the same as Salwedd.*

Seml, *the fem. from Syml, simple.*

Semlant, and **Symlant**, *the countenance, the aspect, the look.*

Senn, *a chiding, or rebuking.*

Sennu, *to chide, rebuke or reprove.*

Seneddr, *a synod, an assembly.* So in Arm. So K. H. *a senate or council.*

Seneddwr, *a senator.*

Sengi. *Vid.* Sang.

Sengl, *single, simple.* *Vid.* ex. in Tengl.

†**Senigiad**, **Brâth**, *a biting, a stabbing.* V.

Sensigl, **Bellis**, H. S. *a daisie.*

Senw, *honour, saith Ll. Profit, advantage, gain.* D. Enw heb senw. P. *A name without honour, profit or advantage.* Enw heb senw oedd ei henw hi. *Ielo.* Heb. נשׂו, Nasa. *Foenrare, mutare.* Dav.

Septwn, **Caer septwn**, *Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire.*

Sêr, and **Syr**, *sing.* Seren, *a star.* Cor. Sterran. Arm. Steren.

†**Serr**, *an hook, bill, scythe or sickle.* Falx. Wott. *A sword, saith Ll.*

Serch,

Serch, *love, affection.* Gr. *Στοργή*,
 Storge. Arm. Serch, *a concubine.*
 Serch, in S. W. is also the same as
 Tros, er. Ni chablaſ Dduw
 Serch marw.

Serchog, *loving, kind, lovely.*

Serchu, *to love, to affect.* Gr. *Στεγ-
 γειν*, Stergein.

Serchus, *lovely, pleasing, taking,
 agreeable.*

Seren bren, *an wooden star, i. e. a
 thing of no value.* Ni rown erddo
 Seren bren. P. Ni roe neb, ac ni
 rown i, Seren bren am ei forri.
 G. Gr.

†Serfan, *stupid.* H. S.

Serfel, *Aluta, Id. tann'd or dressed
 leather.*

Serfyll, *ready to fall, unsteady, wag-
 gling.*

†Seri, *yw meirch, horses, saith V.
 and G. T.*

†Serrigl, *the same as Sienigl, torn,
 rent, broken, brused small.* Arfau
 ferriglfriw. Hist. Geraint. Edein-
 feirch a feirch ferygl cynwe.
 P. M.

Serth, *steep, hard to get up: also,
 lewd, bawdy, obscene.*

Serthallt, *a steep-down place, a pre-
 cipice.*

Serthedd, *obscenity in words, bawdy
 discourse, ribaldry.*

Serthair. *The same as Serthedd.* W. S.
renders blasphemy by Serthair in
Mat. xii.

Seth, *fem. from Sÿth.*

Sett, *a game at ball, &c.*

Seuthug. *Vid. Seithug.*

Sew, *pot-herbs, broth, pottage.*

S I

Si, *a sound, a noise, a hissing, a
 whizzing.* The noise that a red hot
 iron makes, when it is quenched in
 the fire. *Vid. Sio.*

Siaced, *a jacket, a waistcoat.*

Siad, *the head, the crown of the*

head, the scull. For Ys iad. Eillio
 troell oedd well wiw, Ar ei fiad,
 eres ydiw. I. R.

†Siaf, and Siaff, *yw mab arglwydd.
 Ll. and others. A young nobleman.*

Nusquam legi, saith Davies.

Siamb, *a chamber.* D. G. Brit.
 Ystafell.

Siamp, *a mark, a mole.*

Siamp, and Siampler, *a sampler, a
 pattern; an example.*

Siapri, *merry conceits, pleasant re-
 partees, drollery.*

Siarad, *to talk, to discourse, to prate
 and chat.*

Siarad, (*subst.*) *talk, discourse, prat-
 ing, babbling.* Gwaeddodd fal sia-
 rad gŵyddau. D. G.

Siaradus, *talkative, prating, full of
 words.*

Siaradwr, *a discourser, a talker, a
 pratler, a babbler.*

†Siarred, *Rhwyll llÿs. V. q.*

Siars, *a charge.*

Siarfio, *to charge or command.*

Siâs, *a bout, a course. q. d. Ys iâs.
 Vid. ex. in Pill.*

Siaſpi, *a shoeing-horn. Gallicum est,
 Chauspied, induere pedes. D.*

Sibr, *sauce, saith H. S. q.*

Sibrwd, *a soft murmur or whisper;
 to whisper softly.*

Siccio, *to waste, to wet. Heb. Sha-
 zag, to wash. D.*

Siccr, *sure, certain, firm, steady,
 safe.*

Siccrwydd, *certainty, security, firm-
 ness, stableness.*

Siccrhau, *to confirm, so establish.*

Sidan, *silk. Heb. סִדָּן, Sadin, and
 Chald. סַדִּינָא, Sadina, sindon. D.*

Sidell, *a wheel. Sidyll, of the mas-
 gender, the same. Troi yn fidyll,
 to whirl round.*

Sider, *a lace, a fringe.*

Sideru, *to make fringes, to plait.*

Siderog, *laced, full of fringes.*
 Marchog fiderog dorriad. D. I. D.
 i darw.

†Sieff, Nai fab chwaer, *a sister's son.*
 Sienigl. *Vid.* Serrigl.
 Siffrwd. *The same as* Sibrwd.
 Sigl, *a shaking.*
 Siglo, *to shake, to move or stir; to be shaken.*
 Siglen, *a quagmire.*
 Sigo, *to bruise, to hurt.* *Vid.* Yffig.
 Sil, and Silyn, *issue, off-spring. q. d.*
 Ys hil. Ir. Sil, *seed, whence our filod for small fish.* Heb, שׁוֹן, Shil, *a son.* D. Hence Silldydd and Efflitydd.
 Silophr, *Q. wh. the same as* Sinobl, *red lead or vermilion.* Darn o gyff derw ai'n goffr Dros ei elor drwy filoffr. T. A.
 Sillaf, *a syllable.*
 Sillafu, *to spell, to join syllables, syllabicate.* D.
 Siltydd, *the same as* Efflitydd, *issue, progeny or off-spring.*
 Sillydd, *a serpent. V. Also a seer or sooth-sayer.*
 Simmant, *cement, mortar.*
 Simmera, *to play, to trifle.*
 Simnai, *a chimney.*
 Simmwr, *a cloak, a mantle.*
 Sin, *a temple where kings are buried, faith Ll. Dr. Davies thinks that this word was taken from the name of the abbey of Sheen, by London. It is used also for alms, from the two last syllables of the Greek word Eleemosyne. Sin dynion gweinion o gann, Sin i eraill fy'n arian.* L. G.
 Sinclys, *Bractea, H. S. a spangle.*
 Sindw, *forge cinders.* Id.
 Singrug, *flawning, flattery.* D. 'Tis also the name of a place so pronounced corruptly for Eisingrug, i. e. Crûg o eifin.
 Sinidr, and Sinidro, *the drops of iron.* Baw gefail.
 Sinobl, *vermilion or red lead.* Arab. Cinabari. Y ddraig bab arynnaig

bobl, Oleu fôn, o liw sinobl. R. G. Er.
 Sinfir, *ginger.* Greek Ζιγγίβρις and Ζιγγίβρις. Ab Arab. Zingibel. D.
 Sio, *to hiss, to whizz, to hizz as a red hot iron when quench'd in water.* Gr. Σίζω, Sizo. Stridere ut ferrum candens dum aquâ extinguitur. Arab. Zih, *clamare.* Ziah, *clamor.* Heb. שׂוּא, Shaah, *So-nuit.* D.
 Siôb, *a tassel.* R. M.
 Siobyn, *a little tuft, tip or peak.*
 Sioch, *a shower.* D.
 Siôl, *the crown of the head, the scull.*
 Siomm, *fraud, deceit, a sham.*
 Siommi, *to deceive, to disappoint.*
 Siomgar. *Vid.* Som.
 Siong, *nimble, active.*
 Siongrwydd, *activity, nimbleness.*
 Ond mawr na fedrei fiongrwydd Ffrainge Rygyngu caingc rhag angeu. E. W.
 Sip, *a sup.* H. S.
 Sippian, *to sup, to sup often.*
 Sippog, *a coat.* R. M.
 Sirian, *cherries.* Sêr i ni yn feirian nôs. D. G.
 †Siriell, *silk.* V.
 †Sirig, *silk.* D. O bali a firig a syndal. Hist. Ow. ap. Urien.
 Sirio, *to cherish.*
 Siriol, *cheerful.*
 Sirydd, *a sheriff.* H. S.
 Sisel, *the same as* Rhuddion, *wheat-bran or gurgeons.*
 Sifial, *to whisper or chat.*
 Siftwr, *an advocate.* V.
 Sifyfwl, *the same as* Sibrwd, *whispering, muttering.*
 Sittell, *an arrow.* V.
 Sithydd, *an off-spring.* H. S. Better Siltydd.
 Sittrach, *fringes, jags, rags.*
 Siw. *Vid.* Syw.
 Siwed, *the caul. Omentum.* H. S. Suet.
 Siwen,

Siwen, a mermaid. *Id. sed q.*
 Siwmp, a coat, in Caernarvonshire.
 R. M.
 Siwrnai, a journey.

S O

Soccyn. *Vid. Hocrell. q. d. Ys*
 hoccyn, from Hogg, a little boy.
 Soddi, the same as Suddo, to sink.
 Soeg, grains after brewing.
 Soegen, wet, soaked, steeped.
 Soff, sing. Soflyn, stubble. *So in C.*
and Arm.
 Sofliar, a quail. *Lib. Land. Rhinc.*
Heb. שליו, Shelau, coturnix. Chald.
סלון, Salaan, coturnices. D.
 Solas, comfort, consolation, solace.
 Somm, and Sommi. *Vid. Siom.*
 Somgar, and Siomgar, morose, pee-
 vish, hard to be pleased.
 Somgarweh, frowardness, peevish-
 ness, hardness to please.
 Somgaru, to be angry.
 Sommedigaeth, an imposture, a cheat,
 a deceiving, deceit.
 Fd Sôn, a sound, a voice, a rumour, re-
 port, fame, a mention or mention-
 ing. *Arm. A noise. Heb. שמע,*
Sheon. D. שון. -
 Sonio, to sound, to make a noise. *So*
in Arm. Also, to make mention.
Heb. שנה, Shanah. D.
 Soniawr, loud, making a great noise.
 Soppen, a bundle of straw, hay, &c.
Arm. Souben, a sop, a piece of
bread in broth. It is the feminine
from Syppyn, which is a diminu-
tive from Swpp. A soppen wair,
yn lle cadair, i'n llyw cadau. Br.
Fad. i Grist Jesu.
 Sorr, and Sorriant, wrath, anger,
 indignation.
 Sorri, to be angry or displeased.
 Sorriad, one that is angry, in a chafe.
 Sorod, dross or dregs. *Vid. ex. in*
Sardio.
 Sôs, a sluttish mess. *Pulpamentum*
sordidulum. D.
 Sothach, dross, sweepings.

S U

Succan, a kind of meat made of oat-
 meal steep'd in water, flummery,
 washbrew. Succan blawd, oat-
 meal and water boil'd, Caerm.
Vid. ex. in Cucc.
 Sûd, and Sutt, a manner, form or
 fashion, a sort, a figure or shape.
 Suder, K. H. a horse-cloth, a saddle-
 cloth, housings.
 Sûdd, juice, sap.
 Suddas, Judas.
 Suddo, to sink down, to descend to
 the bottom. *Also, actively, to sink.*
 Suddo llong, to sink a ship. *It*
seems to be a-kin to the word An-
huddo. q. d. Ys huddo.
 Suddiant, a sinking, a plunging.
 Sûg, juice, sap.
 Sugaethan, Uwd sugaethan, wash-
 brew, meat made of oat-meal steep-
 ed in water.
 Sugno, to suck. *Arm. Sunaff, or*
Signa. Heb. ינק, Janak, to suck.
D.
 Sugnfor, a quick-sand or shelf in the
 sea.
 Sûl, Sunday, the Lord's day. *So in*
Arm.
 Sulw, sight. view, a look. *Dal*
fulw, to take notice, to observe.
Vid. Sylw.
 Summ, a sum.
 Sumio, to sum up.
 Suo, to lull a child asleep. *Canu ys*
hu. Also, to whisper. Heb. שאה.
Saah, sonuit. D.
 Sûr, sour, *Heb. שאר, Seor, leaven.*
Dav.
 Suro, to grow sour or tart. *Chald.*
Syr. סרא, Sera, סרי, Seri,
factuit, corruptus fuit. D.
 Surni, sourness, tartness.
 Surdoes, leaven, a lump leavened.
Heb. Seor. D.
 Surdrwngc, urine, piss or stale.
 Surig, silk. *Rectius Sirig.*

Sut, a manner or sort. Vid. Sûd.
Suwgr, sugar. Gr. Σάκχαρ, Sakchar.
Arab. Saccaron. Dav.

S W

Swch, the plow-share. So in Arm.
Cor. Zôh. Swch a chwilltr. Vid.
Tîr.
Swga, slovenly, sluttish, filthy, nasty.
Swil, bashful. H. S.
Swilder, bashfulness. Id.
Swilio, to be bashful. Id.
Swl, undeck'd, untrim'd, a sloven.
Id.
Swl-la, unclean. Id.
Swllt, a shilling.
Swllt, a treasure, the treasure of a
prince.
Syllty, i. e. Swllt-dy, a treasury,
the exchequer.
Swmmwl, the prick of a goad. Also
Swmmwl, and Swml. Pl. Sym-
lau. Symlau dûr yn fymlu dÿn.
Iolo iw farf. Syml iawn roi
swmmwl ynod. Ll. Moel.
Swmbylio, and Symlu, to prick, to
goad, to egg on.
Swmer, and Swmmer, a sumpture.
Swmmer carr, the hinder part of
a dray or slead, which holds up the
load, and to which the rope is ty'd.
Caerm.
Swmerfarch or Swmmerfarch. K. H.
a pack-horse, a sumpter-horse.
Swn, a sound, a noise. Arab. Zaut.
Heb. שון, Shaon. D. r. Sonio -
Synio, to found. Heb. שנה, Shanah.
Dav.
Swp, a heap or pile: also, a cluster,
a bunch, a lump. Swp o rawnwin,
a cluster of grapes.
Syppio, to heap together, to pile, to
thrust together. Ac a fyppiodd y
cnu ynghÿd. Judg. vi. 38.
Syppyn, a packet or little bundle, a
little heap.
†Swr, a magician. E. Lh.

Swrn, the ankle or ankle-bone. Swrn
march neu eidion.
Swrn, somewhat, a quantity, a good
deal. A swrn hyd Dduw Sadwrn
fydd. D. G.
Syrnyn, (dimin.) a very little, some-
what, never so little.
Swrth, slow, sluggish, slothful: also,
suddenly. Mor swrth y fyrthiodd
march Paen. Ll. hén. Also, rough-
ly, in Glam. Dywedyd yn swrth.
Syrthni, laziness, listlessness.
Swrwd. The same as Sorod.
Swtta, and Diswtta, sudden, sudden-
ly. Llu Sattan mewn lliw swtta.
Iolo.
Swydd, an office or public employ-
ment. An office annex'd to land,
which the owner, by his tenure,
was obliged to discharge. K. H.
Hence such land is called Tir swy-
ddawg, and Tir y bo swydd
wrthaw. Ibid. And Tir heb swydd
is land that hath no office annex'd
to it. Ibid.
Swydd, a lordship. D.
Swyddogaeth, an office.
Swyddog, and Swyddwr, a magi-
strate, an officer. It is used in
some places now for a summoner or
any one that waits upon a superior
officer. Swyddogion bwyd a llynn.
K. H. The officers who had in
charge to make provision of meat
and drink, the cook, the butler,
the sewer of the hall. They are
otherwise called Swyddwyr and
Swyddwyr llÿs. Ibid. Heb. שטר,
Shoter, Magistratus. D.
Swyddwial, a staff or white wand
which an officer carries in his hand;
a commanding staff.
Swyf, Swyfi, and Swyfen, froth,
foam; barm or yest.
Swyl, bashful. V. Vid. Swil.
Swyn, a charm or incantment. Also,
a remedy, a cure, a medicine. Vid.
ex. in Rhin. The pl. in S. Wales

is Swynoglau as well as Swynion.

Swyno, to charm, to incant; also, to bless, whence Ymfwyno, to bless one's self. Also, to make use of a remedy or cure. Also, to excuse. Hence Afwyn. Duw o nef a'th fwynas. P. M. Blessed thee. Vid. Dwfr.

Synogli, to charm or incant. S. W.

†Swyflau, Swyfog, Swyson. q.

S Y

Sy, for Sydd, is. Heb. שׁי, Jesh.

Syberw, sober; anciently proud; now liberal, bountiful, in N. W. Clean, cleanly, in S. W. and is pronounced Syber. Y nêb a ddywetto yn fyberw neu yn hagr wrth y brenhin, taled deirbu camlwrw, &c. K. H. Da oedd a fyberw dy ách. D. G.

Syberwyd, Some of the ancients use it for pride; more usually munificence, liberality, bounty, saith D. It signifies cleanliness in S. W.

Sybwb, away, get thee gone. i. e. Ys wb wb.

Sybwch, i. e. Ys y bŵch.

Sých, dry. So in Arm. Gr. Ξηρος, Xeros. Heb. Tſicheh, sitibundus, siticulosus. D. *Sichus - L.*

Sychder, dryness, drought. Heb. צִיָּה, Tſijah. Chald. צַחֻתָּא, Tſachutha, dryness. D.

Sychu, to wax or grow dry, to be dried up. So in Arm. Also, to dry or make dry. Also, to wipe, to make clean. Chald. צָחַץ, Tſechi, sitire, arefcere; ab Heb. צַחַח, Tſachach.

Syched, thirst, drought or dryness. So in Arm. Cor. Zahaz. Heb. צַחֻחָא, Tſachuana, sitis. D.

Sychedu, to be thirsty, to thirst. So in Arm.

Sychedig, thirsty, dry. So in Arm.

Sychefod, thirstiness, great drought.

Sychwrnio, to strangle. V.

Sydd, is. The ancients writ Ys ydd, yffydd, yffid, ys id. D.

Syddyn, and Eſſyddyn, and Yſſyddyn, is in S. W. the same as Tyddyn in N. W. A tenement of land. Dy ſwydd yw yn dy ſyddyn. D. G. Syddyn nis ceifiais iddaw, Ond a wnêl onn dan ei law. I. Deul.

†Syfageu. K. H. q.

Syfi, straw-berrees. Sing. Syfien.

Syflyd, and Sylfyd, to move, to be moved. Heb. שָׁלַח, Shillach, dimittere. Arab. Zalat, motus fuit. Zalzal, movit. Chald. & Syr. נָצַל, Tſela, motus est. Dav. Un ni ſylf mwy na ſylfaen. T. A. i faen melin. Nôs fal dýdd na ſyflêd un. G. H. i fain melin.

Syfrdan, giddy, stupid, dull.

Syfrdandod, giddiness, dizziness, dullness, senselessness.

Syfrdanu, to stound or stun one, to stupify, to deafen: also, to be astonished, to be in a dump.

Sýg, a chain. Bon-fyg, the chain which extends from the plough-beam to the yoke. Pl. Sygiau, chains; also, the traces of draught-horses. Gr. Σείρα, Seira.

Sganai, he said. i. e. Ys a ganai, ys ynganai. Vid. ex. in Sebach. Syganai'r bi cyni cwyn. D. G.

Sygn, a sign in the Zodiack. Pl. Sygnau.

Sylfaen, a foundation. From Sail and Maen.

Sylw, or Sulw, sight, view; a look: also, notice. Cymmeryd ſylw, to take notice, to observe. Q. wh. from Selu.

Sylwedd, substance.

Sylweddawl, substantial.

Syllu, to look or behold, to see, to espy. Arm. Sellet. Sŵllt hoyw-fardd ſyll di hefyd. D. G. Du ſy well wedi 'ſyllid. L. G. Ac yna y dywawd Cei; Myn llaw fy nghyfeilld; Syll di raccodan Ryſſwr. Bryſiaw a orugant parth a'r mŵg,

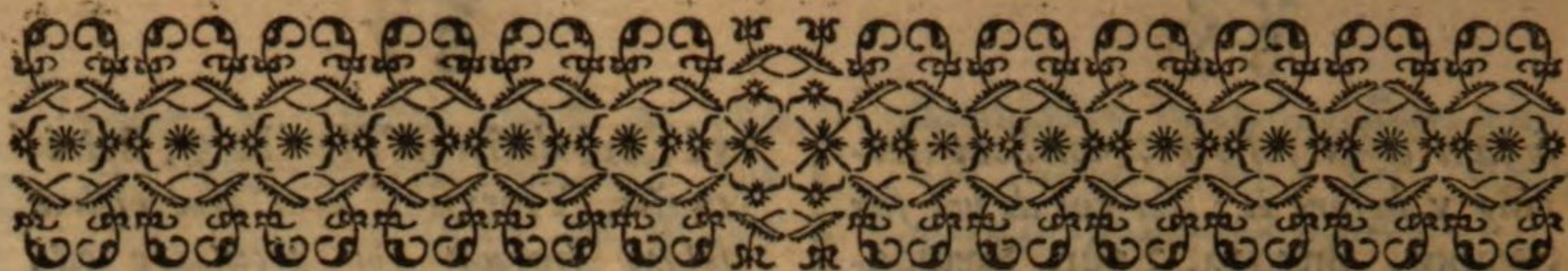
mŵg, a dynesau parth ac yno dan ymarddisgwyl o bell, yny fydd Dillus farfawg yn deifaw baedd coed. *Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd.*
 Sylliauw. *The same as Syllu. D. B.*
 Syllty. *Vid. Sŵllt.*
 Syml, fem. Seml, simple. *Vid. ex. in Swmbwl.*
 Symlant. *Vid. Semlant.*
 Symlyn, a simple body, a simpleton, an idiot.
 Symlen, a simple little female. Symlen ben bŷs; caingc ar delyn. Symlen fy newis amlwg, A symlyn yw'r dŷn a'i dwg. *D. G. i'r gaingc honno, ac iddo ei hun.*
 Symlogen, a light housewife, a little whore. Amlygach na symlogen. *H. H. i Fair.*
 Symlu, to prick, to goad. *Vid. Swmbylio.*
 Symmud, to move, to remove, to remove his dwelling. A motion or moving. *Heb. מוט, Mut, inclinare, declinare. Arab. Mod, & Mid, motus fuit. D.*
 Symmudo, to move, to be moved.
 Symmudliw, of divers colours.
 Synio. *Vid. Sŵn. Heb. שנה, Shanah. Dav.*
 Synn, stupid, dull. *Vid. Sann. Gnawd fynn fyml anghyfaith. P. A man of a strange language is wont (to seem) stupid (and) dull.*
 Synnu, to be astonish'd or amaz'd; to astonish, to surprize. To beware or take heed, in Glam. *Heb. שמם, Shamam, obstupefcere. D.*
 Synnedigaeth, and Synndod, astonishment, amazement.
 Synna, the same as Wele, lo, behold.
 Synniaw, to feel, to perceive; to look upon, to view, to consider. Nid oedd yn synniaw dim o'r dolur, *He did not feel.* Synniaw ar yr ynys, to view the island. Synniaw yn y drŷch, to look in the glass.
 Synniad, feeling, sense, thought.

Synniad y cnawd. *Rom. viii. 7. The carnal mind. Gr. Φρονεμα σαρκος, Phronema sarkos.*
 Syndal, very fine linnen. *Vid. ex. in Gwal.*
 Synseg, marygold. Breck.
 Synwyr, sense, wit.
 Synhwyrbell, quick-witted, most prudent.
 Synhwyrrol, of good sense, prudent.
 Syppio, Syppyn. *Vid. Swp.*
 Sŷr, stars. *Vid. Sêr.*
 Syr, and Syre, Sir. *Heb. סר, Sar, a prince. D.*
 Syrch, the pl. from Serch, saith Ll. But *Q. wh. the same as Seirch. D.*
 Syrth, the bowels, inwards or intrails.
 Syrth, the same as Serth, steep. *Lle fyrth. W. S. Luke viii.*
 Syrth, inclination, propensity.
 Syrthio, to fall down.
 Syrthni. *Vid. Swrth.*
 Sŷth, stiff, erect, bolt upright.
 Sythu, to grow stark or stiff with cold, to starve with cold; to make erect or upright.
 Sŷth, paste or gluish matter; starch, stiffening.
 Syw, now signifies neat, fine, spruce, cleanly. *Gŵr fyw ar y groes heol. Ll. Gut. It seems to have signified wise, learned, skilful, among the ancients, saith D. Dewi mawr mynyw fyw fywedydd. G. Br. Y daeth i Fynyw fyw synhwyrâu. G. Br. Moliannus yw ei fyw fwydd. D. G.*
 Sywedydd, an astronomer, an astrologer, a wise man. Ni chain fywedydd yn unfon. *P. Selyf ben fywedyddion. P. M.*
 Sywidw, and Yfwidw, and Yfwigw, a bird call'd a tit, a tit-mouse or a nun. Sywidw iso ydwyd, *Wâs y dryw, a'i sawdiwr wyd. G. Gl. A'r yfwigw ar feigiad. Ph. Eml.*
 We must observe here, that no British word begins with S when a consonant

sonant or w follows, without setting y before it; for we do not say Sgubor, Snoden, Spûr, Spaddaden, Stafell, &c. but Ysgubor, Ysnoden, Yspûr, Yspaddaden, Ystafell, &c. The reader therefore must seek for such words in the letter Y. And when we borrow any words from another language, which begin with an S and a consonant immediately following it, we prefix a y before such words, as from the Lat. Schola, Ysgol; Spiritus, Yspryd; Scutum, Ysgw-

yd; Scholasticus, Ysgolhaig; Spiritualis, Ysprydol, &c. *Nec nostræ solum linguæ hoc peculiare est, sed & cum Chaldaicâ commune, cui Stabulum est, אִיסְטַבְלִיט, Istablat, ut nos Ystabl; Stomachus, אִיסְטִימָכָא, Istumca, nos Ystummog; Strata, אִיסְטִרַט, Istrat, nos Ystrad; Στρατηγός, אִיסְטִרַטִּיגוֹס, Ystrategos; Schola, אִיסְכוּלָא, Iscola, nos Ysgol; Spelunca, אִיסְפִּנְלוּא, Ispaclaua; Scutella, אִיסְקוּטָלָא, Ascotala; Scholasticus, אִיסְקוּלִיסְטִיקָא, Ascolastica, nos Ysgol haig, &c. D.*





T A

- T** A B A R, *a long coat, a loose coat, a cloak, a gown.* Pl. Tebyr, in *Tal.* Tew byrrwallt wās taberwyrdd. D. G. i'r celynllwyn. Tabar hir tew i barhau. *T. A.* am ŵn.
- Tabl, *a table.* Arm. Taul.
- Tabwrdd, *a timbrel or tabret, a drum.* Heb. תוף, Toph. Arab. Tobal.
- Taccl, *an arrow.*
- Tacclau, *armour or accoutrements, arrows; the tackling of a ship.* Acts xxvii. 19.
- Tacclu, *to arm, to accoutre, to dress, deck or adorn, to fit or make ready, to furnish.*
- Tacclus, *adorned, decked, trim.*
- Tachwedd, *some quantity, somewhat, a little, a remnant.* Tachwedd o arian, tachwedd o ŷd. *It is also the same almost as Diwedd. It is used of that which draws towards an end, whence November the last month save one is called Tachwedd. The ancients have also Tachweddu, to finish, to end.*
- Tachwedd, Amser tachwedd, K. H. *the time wherein beasts are fat, i. e. from Midsummer to New-Year's-day. Perhaps from the Ir. Tigheachd, fatness.* Wott.
- Tâd, *a father.* So in Arm. Cor. Tâz. Heb. דוד, Dod, *Dilectus.* Dav. *Tâd - Godfather.*
- Tadog, and Tadol, *fatherly, belonging to a father.*
- Tadogaeth, *paternity or fatherhood: also, the derivation of words.*
- Tadogi, and Tadu, *to father.*

T A

- Tadwys, *a father, a sire. It is used of all animals.* Prŷd glwys, prŷdd dadwys, &c. D. G. Dolau pŷr a dâl eu pwys, A dwy dîd eu dau dadwys. B. Ph. B. i Ychen.
- Tadwys, *the same as Cenedl y tâd, K. H. the father's family, kinsmen by the father's side.* Gwedy diffo-ddi tadwys y frenhiniaeth. K. H. *Cum nullus superesset e stirpe masculâ qui in regnum heres succederet.* Wott. *Vid. Mammwys.*
- Taeliwr, *a taylor.*
- Taeawg. *Vid. Taeog.*
- Taen, *one sprinkling, a sprinkling.* Lliw golau tonnau taenferw gwenyg. C.
- Taenell, *a diminutive from Taen and of the same signification. Taenell is used for a basket in some places, saith Davies.* Heb. טנה, Tene.
- Taenallu, *to besprinkle, to strew.*
- Taenu, *to strew, to spread, to scatter.*
- Taeog, and Taeawg, *a tenant in villenage, one that holds his land by a servile tenure.* K. H. *A farmer, a husbandman, a yeoman.* Ac o'r tŷ lle mae'r taeog, Y doir a Gwenn i dŷ'r gôg. I. Deul.
- Taeawgdref, K. H. *a manour possessed by tenants in villenage.*
- Taeog, (adj.) *rustick, churlish, clownish, rude, rough, uncivil, inhumane.*
- Taer, *importunate, earnest, instant, urgent.*
- Taeredd, and Taerni, and Taeri, *importunity, earnestness.*

†Taer.

†Taer-wrys, from Taer, and Gwrys, contention.

Taeru, to aver, to affirm confidently.

Tafarn, a tavern; an ale-house.

Tafarndy. *Idem.*

Tafarnwr, and Tafarnwas, a vintner, an inn-keeper, an ale-house-keeper. Herwydd barn y tafarnwas. D. G.

Tafawl, or Tafol, the herb dock. In K. H. Tafawl newydd and Gwellt newydd are synonymous, and signify new grass.

Tafell, a piece, slice or chop, a shive or slice of bread.

Tafellu, to cut into shives or slices.

Tafl, ffon dafl, a sling to cast stones.

Taflu, to throw, to cast, sling or hurl. Cor. Ddo toula. Arm. Teul, and Teurell. Heb. טיל, Til, & Chald. Arab. Taual, jaetavit, projecit. טלך, Telak, projicere. Gr. βάλλω, Ballo. D.

Tafhualau, K. H. the gesses of a hawk. *Compedes quibus aucupes utuntur ne accipitres inter prædandum ab avibus diffindantur.* Wot.

Taflod, a loft, commonly a hay-loft. From Taflu.

Taflod y genau, the palate or roof of the mouth.

Taflodiad, an interjection, one of the parts of speech.

Tafod, a tongue. Cor. Tavaz. †Tavod. Arm. Teawd. Tafawdrudd. *Vid.* Tafodrudd, and Llofrudd.

Da daint rhag tafod. P. The teeth are good against the tongue. Tafod clôch, the clapper of a bell.

Tafodiog, that has a good tongue, well-spoken; an advocate, a pleader, a lawyer, who is the mouth and tongue of his client. D. Also, a solitary witness, whose evidence alone was sufficient to prove the truth of the matter in debate. *Est etiam testis solitarius.* Wott.

Tafodogaeth, advocateship. Advocatura. D.

Tafodleferydd, K. H. the speech of the tongue. It is used properly of those who attest the matter in question, in word only, without an oath. Dywedyd ar ei dafod leferydd, To say by heart or without book.

Tafodrudd, K. H. i. e. Having a red or bloody tongue. It is said of him who hath shewn to the murderer the man to be slain. Hence Tafodruddiaeth, the first of the nine ways by which a man became an accessory to murder, theft or arsony. *Vid.* Llawrudd, and Llofrudd, and Llygadrudd.

Tafol, the herb dock. *Vid.* Tafawl.

Tafol, a scale or balance.

Tafwlan, an index. V.

Tagu, to choak, to throttle, to strangle, to stifle; to be choaked, strangled, stifled.

Tagfa, a choaking, throttling, strangling, stifling.

Tagfagl, a snare.

Tagell, a double chin, the dew-lap of a beast, a pig's wattles. Tagellau ceiliog, a cock's wattles.

Taid, a grandfather.

†Taig, Arm. a nail.

Tail, dung, muck. So in Cor. and Arm. Gr. Τίλος, Tilos.

Teilo, to dung or lay compost.

†Tain; some will have it to signify Afon, a river. D.

Taiog. *Vid.* Taeog.

Tair, three, of the fem. gender.

Taith, a journey.

Teithio, to take a journey, to go on a journey.

Tâl, the forehead. So in Cor. and Arm. Also the front or fore-part of any thing. Tâl in the names of places signifies such places as are at the end of causeys, bridges or lakes; and therefore the words that commonly follow Tâl are Sarn, Pont, Llynn or Llwh; as, Tal y sarn, the end of the causey; Tal y bont, bridge-

bridge-end; Tal y Lynn, the end of the lake, &c. E. Lh.
 Talog, that hath a large forehead, standing or hanging out like a forehead. Arm. Talec.
 Talfort, the upper table in a hall.
 Tâl, and Taliad, and Taledigaeth, a paying or payment, a recompence, a requital. Gr. Τέλος, Telos.
 Talu, to pay. Gr. Τέλειν, Telein.
 Talawdr, he that payeth or dischargeth, he that requiteth.
 Tâl, tall, high of stature. Chald. תלל, Taal, arbor alta; תליל, Telal, elevavit; תליל, Talil, excelsus. Arab. Tala, longus fuit; תל, Til, longus. D.
 Talaith, properly a head-band such as that wherewith a nurse ties the head of a little child; also, a crown, a coronet, a diadem. A Gr. Τίαρα; Heb. עטרה, Atarah, verso R. in L. Davies. But it seems to be derived from Tâl, a forehead. After that Roderic the great had divided Wales between his three sons, appointing North-Wales to Anarawd, Powis-land to Merfyn, and South-Wales to Cadell, these three princes were called Y tri Tywyfog taleithiog, or, The three crowned princes, by reason that each of them did wear on his helmet a coronet of gold, being a broad head-band indented upward, set and wrought with precious stones, which in the British tongue is called Talaith. Vid. Wynne's hist. of Wales, p. 34. Hence also the word came to signify a principality, a province; for the three fore-mentioned dominions are often called Y tair Talaith, and so 'tis used in the W. Bible.
 Taleithio, to crown.
 Taleithiog, crowned, wearing a coronet.
 Talar, the cross ridge that is plow'd at both ends of plow'd land, where

the ridges, that are parallel to one another, do end. From Tâl, the front, and âr, plow'd land. Vid. ex. in Telm.

†Talauc, a buckler.
 †Talbaingc, Talbennig, and Talbeinc. K. H. Tri buyn talbenic, fef yw hynny, Gwartheg heb ddyrchafel gyd ag hwynt o ariant medowyt. K. H. Eidion a dalo xxx yw buyn talbenic, medd Gwyr Deheubarth. Idem.

Cet bei cann wr en un ty
 Arwen ofalon ceny
 Penn? gwyr tal being a dely.
 Llyfr. Aneurin, p. 12.

†Talbos, a shield. Ll.
 Talbren, K. H. 2. wh. the same as Pentan. For where some copies of K. H. have Pentan, others have Talbren. Lapis focarius. Wott.
 Talch, sing. Telchyn, a grain bruised small. Grânum contritum. D.
 Talch, (adj.) broken, brayed, bruised small, ground. Whence Aesdalch, tariandalch.
 Taldrwch: Gwallt taldrwch, K. H. The same as Talgudyn, the forelocks, the hair that is laid upon the forehead.
 Talddrws, K. H. a gate.
 Talediw. Vid. Telediw.
 Talediwrwydd. Vid. Telediwrwydd.
 Talfyrru, to abbreviate. V.
 Tafgell, K. H. a buttery, a pantry.
 Talgrib, Morwyn troell. V. A spinster.
 Talgryf, impudent. O blegid talgryfion, a chaled galon ydynt hwy. Ez. iii. 7.
 Talgudyn, a lock laid on the forehead, a fore-lock.
 Talm, anciently Talym, some, somewhat, a part, a quantity, a space. Talm o amser, a good while.
 Talm, K. H. the same as Rhedeg, a running, a course.
 Talmu, to draw near to an end. D.
 This

This word in some places signifies, to make an impression, to move, to work upon. Nid oes dim yn tal-mu arno.

†Talmithr, *by some written corruptly Talmyrth, unexpectedly, on a sudden, suddenly. From Talm, and Eithr, q. d. without delay, no space being laid between. Aer dalmithr, hylithr haelion. Ll. Gwr. Aer dalmithr aur hylithr hael. P. M. Wyneb talmyrth o hurthgen. D. G.*

Talp, *a mass or lump of any thing, a fragment, a broken piece, a gobbet.*

Telpyn, *diminut. a little lump.*

Talpentan: Btethyn gwyn talpentan, *K. H. Home-spun cloth. To which Brethyn dinesig is oppos'd as its contrary, i. e. cloth sold in cities.*

†Talwas, *a shield. Ll.*

Talwrn, *a bare plat of ground without any building upon it. Vid. ex. in Twrn.*

Tam, and Tammaid, *a morsel, a bit, a mouthfull. So in Arm. Cor. Gr. Τόμος, Tomos, sectio, frustum. Heb. Chald. Arab. تَام, Taam, gustus. D. Hoff tam mab ni charer. P. i. e. The morsel of a child not loved is dear. Nid tam o giniaw amaeth. D. G. i'r cusan.*

Tammeidio, *to cut into morsels or bits.*

Tambugail, *beneficence. H. S.*

Tammigo, *to bite. Id. Vid. Tymmhigo.*

Tân, *fire. So in Cor. and Arm. Ir. Teine. Heb dân heb gannwyll, K. H. without light; in the dark.*

Tân gwyllt, *lb. Ignis ferus volaticus. Wott.*

Tanbaid, *fiery, hot, fervent, violent, vehement. Tanbaid ei naid yn ei ôl, Tanbeidiach nâ'r tân bydol. T. A. i fwa.*

†Tanchwy, *bloated. puffed up. V.*

†Tandawd, *a bonfire, a great fire*
Tandde, *an inflammation, a blistering heat.*

Tanllachar, *fiery.*

Tanllestr, *a lantern. H. S.*

Tanlliw, *of the colour of fire, hot from the fire, new.*

Tanllwyth, *a great fire, a good pile of fire.*

†Tanrhe, *fiery. V.*

Tawnr, *one that goeth forth to get wood or to provide fuel. Madog danwr.*

Tanwdd, *fuel. From Tân and Gwýdd.*

Tân, *under, below: also, until, till; as, Tan Yleni, till this year. Na phruddhâd ni pharodd Hi, Tan ael un tan Yleni. W. W. Ym Marwnad y Frenhines Carolina.*

Tanodd, *below, beneath.*

Tancwd, *the cod wherein the stones are. Tancwd hwrdd.*

†Tangc, *peace. Archaf dangc cyn trangc trwy eirioled, &c. P. M. Hence Didangc: And hence Tangwyftl a proper name of a woman, i. e. a pledge or earnest of peace: From Tangc, and Gwýftl.*

†Tangnef, *peace. Aed lle mae'r eang dangnef, Ac aed y gerdd gyd ag ef. Iolo in epitaphio. D. G.*

Tangnefedd, *peace. Not Tangneddyf, as some write it uncorrectly. Christ creawdr ymmerawdr a'n medd, Christ Celi colofn tangnefedd. P. M. Oen tangnefedd a heddwch. G. Gl.*

Tangnefeddu, *to make peace, to reconcile, to appease.*

Tangnefeddwr, *a peace-maker.*

Tangnefeddus, *peaceable, peaceful.*

Tant, *a string of a harp, lute, or any other stringed instrument. Chal.*

Atun, *funis. D. Hence the diminutive Tannyn, a little string. Llorfdant, the base-string; Cyweirdant, Canoldant, Crafdant, Cildant.*

†Tanter, *Lib. Land. A wooer or suitor,*

suitor, to have a woman in marriage.

Tanu, and Tannu, to spread, to scatter. Tannu gwely, to make a bed. *Tendo. L*

Taniad, and Tanniad, a spreading.

Tanwyn, the proper name of a man. Duw'n tynnu deunaw Tanwyn, Duw'n ei le'n rhoi Deinioel wynn. T. A.

†Tanfadd. q.

Tapin, tapestry or clothes which are wrought with pictures of divers colours. Tapin o ddail y gwinwydd. L. G. i hiling gwely. Gr. Τάπης, Tapes. Heb. תפש, Taphash, tegere, operire. D.

Tapina. The same as Tapin.

Tapinwr, Yw Cwrlidwr, saith Ll. a weaver of tapestries, a maker of coverlets.

Taradr, an awger. Cor. Tardar. Arm. Tarazr. Gr. Τέρετρον, Teretron.

Taradr y coed, a woodpecker, in Cardiganshire.

Taran, thunder. Hence Jupiter was called Taranis by the Gauls. Taranis, Jupiter, quasi Brontaios, Tonans, a Taran, quod Wallis Britannis tonitru sonat. Cluverius.

Taranu, to thunder; thundering.

Taran, and by contraction, Tran, somewhat; as, Taran oer, somewhat cold: also, very.

Taranfrwd, pretty hot.

Tardd, a bubbling, flowing or issuing from, a springing, a budding or sprouting, a breaking out.

Tarddu, to bubble, to flow or issue out, to spring, to bud, to break out.

Tarddellu, to bubble or spring forth as water doth.

Tardd-wreinyn, and in S.W. Tarwden, a tetter or ring-worm.

Tarf, a scattering, a fraying or affrighting.

Tarfu, to scare, fray or drive away, to scatter, to disperse.

Tarfgyrd, featherfew. H. S.

†Tarfutan, Lib. Land. an apparition.

Tarian, a shield, a buckler, a target. Chald. טריאנא, Tariana, scutum, טריים, Teris, clypeus. Arab. Tars, & Tarfa. D. Also metaphorically a defence, an exception. K. H.

Tario, to tarry, to dwell. Heb. טרר, Taradh, perseverare, continuare. Chald. טר, Tar, expectavit. D.

Tarleisio, for Darleisio, from Lleisio, to make a noise.

Tarlwng, or Tarlwngc, for Darlwngc, the same as Traflwngc.

Tarlyngcu, to swallow down. Arm. To belch.

Taro, and Taraw, to strike, hit or knock, to smite. Chald. טר, Tar, percussit. Gr. Τράω, vulnero, saucio. Arab. Darah, verberare. D.

Tarren, a knap, a rocky tump. Glam.

Tarth, a vapour, an exhalation. Heb. קטורת, Ketoreth, abjecto, ק, Tarth. D.

Tarw, a bull. So in Cor. and Arm.

Chald. תיר, Tor, ab Heb. שור, Sor. D. Tarw trefgordd. K. H. A bull that was free and common to all the inhabitants within such a township or manour.

Tarwedd. 2. wh. Darwedd.

Tarwhaid, K. H. The second swarm of bees which goes out of a hive. From Haid, a swarm, and Tarw, the same as Dara, which in Irish signifies second. Wott.

Tasel, the hem of a garment.

Tâsg, a tax, subsidy or tribute; also, task.

Tasgu, to tax, levy, rate, cefs or assess.

Tasgu, to rebound or spring, to start. S. W.

Tasgell, Tufw o yd, pl. Tesgyll, a gripe or handful of corn.

Tau, thy, thine. Arm. Ta. Heb. אתה,

תַּא, Attah, Tu. Doricè Τεός, *pro* Σός. D. It is used after its substantives with Y, or Yr, before them: as, Y tâd tau; Yr Arglwydd tau. And sometimes with Y only before it: as, Y tau, thine. Tau, he will hold his peace. The future from Tewi. A oddef ry dau. P. He that suffers will hold his peace.

Tauog. Vid. Taeog.

Taw, silence. Gyrru taw ar ūn, to make one hold his peace.

Taw, in S. W. the same as Mai, that; as, Dywaid taw celwydd yw.

Tewi, to hold one's peace or to be silent.

Tawedog, silent, of few words.

Tawch, Môr tawch. Q. *wh.* the main sea? Rhaffau clochtyau clŷch tawch. R. N. i'r llong. Dŵr a wylais drwy wilad, Dafnau tawch wedy f'un tâd. L. M. Tawch in some places signifies a damp, a steam.

Tawdd, a melting, the dripping of meat.

Tawdd, (*adj.*) and Tawddedig, melted, molten; as, Delw dawdd, a molten image.

Toddi, to melt like wax; to run as metal doth; to grow liquid or moist, to dissolve: Also, to melt or make to melt, to dissolve or make liquid.

Toddydd, a founder of metals.

Tawel, silent, calm.

Tawelwch, calmness, stilness, a calm, tranquillity, quietness.

Tawl, a ceasing, a diminishing or lessening, a taking away. Thence Didawl, incessant, continual, constant. Didawl o'th gariad ydwyf, Da dy lŷn, a didal wyf. D. G.

Toliant. The same as Tawl.

Toli, and Tolio, to diminish or lessen, to save, to spare or be sparing, to use sparingness. Haws toliaw na huriaw. P. It is easier to spare

than to hire. Ni tholiaf a ganaf heb gŷdd. C.

Toliad, saving, sparing.

†Tolo, a pound weight. Gr. Τάλαντον, παρὰ τὸ τάλας, ὃ δηλοῖ τὸν καρτερικόν, ait Eustathius in Homeri Iliad. 22. D.

Tawlbwrdd, a gaming-table like a chess-board or pair of tables. It occurs amongst the domestic utensils of persons of quality in K. H. but for what game this table was design'd, is now uncertain. It seems to have been some game like that at chess; for the gamesters made use of table-men or chess-men on both sides. *Latrunculis ex utraque parte usos fuisse lufores constat, & ad scacchiæ ludum proximè accedere videtur, quæ post Romanorum adventum nobis forsan innotuit. Crediderim quidem Ludum quem nos Anglicè vocamus Backgammon hic designari, ni Latrunculorum numerus obstiterit: Hujusce enim lusus nomen est purum putum Wallicum, Cammon, Prælium, Bach, Parvum, quasi Præliolum. A Wallis igitur ad nos hunc ludum provenisse est verisimillimum.* Wotton.

Tawr. Vid. Dawr.

Tayog. Vid. Taeog.

T E

Tebyg, like.

Tebygu, to be like.

Tebygoliaeth, likeness, likelihood.

†Techu, the same as Llechu, to lie hid, to lurk. Arm. To avoid. Hence Godech, and Didach, to lurk. Na ffrostiwr, na bostiwr bâch, Na diodwr fai'n didach. L. G. Aerwalch eirf ni theirf, ni theich. P. M. Ni thechai nêr ffêr ffrawdus. P. M.

Têg, fair, beautiful, pretty, fair and clear as the weather is. So in Arm. as appears from the compound Dianteg,

- Dianteg, *undefiled, clean. q. d. Di-an-nheg.*
- Tegan, *pl. Teganau, jewels; baubles, toys.*
- Tegwch, *fairness, beauty, fair and clear weather.*
- Tegychu, *to clear up or become fair weather, to adorn, to embellish.*
- Teghâu, *the same as Tegychu; also, to appease.*
- Teilai gwyllt, *a kind of thistle. H. S.*
- Teilchion, *shavings or scrapings.*
- Teilo. *Vid. Tail.*
- Teilwng, *worthy. The ancients writ Teilyng. Nog y bydd cyfyng gwlydd teilyng gwlêdd. Gr. Gwr. Llew llawr llid enwair llydw bair berging, Llwrw trylew llew llawr llwrw deiling. C.*
- Teilyngdod, *dignity, worthiness.*
- Teilyngu, *to vouchsafe, to think worthy, to deign.*
- Teimlo, *to handle, to feel.*
- Teimladwy, *that may be handled, that may be felt, sensible.*
- Teirf, *the third person singular of the future tense from Tarfu. Vid. ex. in Techu.*
- Teisban, *tapestry: Also, the gristle that parts the nostrils. A dodi teisban arno yn ei wely. N. Gwaetha' i'r yd rhyfel teisban. P. Teisban y ddwyffroen.*
- † Teisbantyle, *K. H. Dr. Wotton thinks that this word denotes a soldier and an advocate, and the patron of a family. Tri marchogaeth a ddyrchaif ffraint dŷn prŷd a's gallo hwynt; 1. Marchogaeth i Luydd; 2. A Dadlau; 3. A Llann. Sef fydd efe yna Teisbantyle: Ac mwy fydd y gosb a mei ladd no phettai ar ei wêdd ei hŷn pan y bu orau. K. H.*
- Teisen, *a cake.*
- † Teithi, *this word seems to signify the qualities that are required to be in some animals, and in some other things. Teithi eboles yw dwyn*

- pwnn llûsg ac un traws i âllt a gorwaered; ei gwerth yw ei theithi. K. H. Teithi câth yw bôd yn gyfgluff, gyflygad, gyfewin, gyflogwrn, ddifann o dân, a lladd llygod, ac na chatterig bob lloer, ac na yfo ei chenawon; ei gwerth yw ei theithi. K. H. Teithi trais yw llêf a chorn a chwyn. K. H. Teithi mâch, the duty of a surety. O hola dŷn 24 i'r mâch, a dywedyd o'r amddiffynnwr mai 12 a ddyly efe, aed yr hawl yn edryd y mâch, ac os yntau a ddywaid mai am 6 cheiniog y rhoed efe yn fâch, taled y cwbl am na wnaeth teithi mâch am na ddywad yr un o'r ddau edryd. K. H. Anifail teithiawl, K. H. A beast in which all natural qualities are perfect: Also, a compensation for the want of these qualities is sometimes called Teithi, saith Dr. Wotton. Teithi gwraig, K. H. A woman's monthly terms or flowers.*
- † Teithiawg, *travailing, wayfaring. From Taith.*
- Teithio. *Vid. Taith.*
- Têl, and Telaïd, *a measure of corn in S. W. containing four English bushels. Mesur o yd yn Neheubarth o 8 chwart Cymreig, neu 16 Seisnig, medd Dr. Davies. Heb. טל, Tel, is a heap. D.*
- † Telaïd, (*adj.*) *It seems to be the same as Telediw, saith D. Bendigwch Dduw telaïd, &c. D. Ddu in Benedicite. Gnawd tawel yn delaid. P.*
- † Telediw, *worthy, fair, beautiful, sightly, comely. D. Merch a golwg telediw arni. N. Gwâs ieuangc telediw a elwid Carawn. Galf. lib. 5. cap. 3. Gweithred annhelediw, mêdd C. am ladd gwr. An unworthy deed: Also, intire and whole, safe and sound, perfect. K. H. Integer perfectus. Wott. It is a word used in K. H.*

of oxen and cows which have all the faculties, powers and uses requisite in each of them.

†Telediwrwydd, *gracefulness, comeliness, beauty, slightness.* Morwyn o brŷd, a gosgedd, a thelediwrwydd. N. Also, *intireness, soundness. Integritas.* Wott. Ych neu fuwch a ymadawo â'i thelediwrwydd ni ddyleid eu dandwng yn gymmaint a 60, canys eu gwerth yn eu telediwrwydd oedd 60. K. K.

Teledo, *the city Toledo in Spain.*

†Teledog, *a country clown, saith* H. S. Sed q.

†Telging, *yw Cwyp, saith* Ll. Yw gwŷch, *saith* T. W. Wyt telging, *enaïd Talgarth.* N.

Telittor, *he that recompenceth or maketh amends.* Telittor gwedy halawglw. K. H. *Compensator post juramentum profanum.* Wott.

Telm, *a snare, a gin or springe.* Telm yw ar lethr bron talar. D. G. i'r fiaren.

Telpyn. *Vid.* Talp.

Telyn, *a harp.*

Telyniawr, and Telynwr or Telynor, *pl. Telynorion, an harper, or one that playeth on the harp.*

Tellwedd, and Tyllwedd, K. H. *The same as Gosteg ar y maes, i. e. A proclamation in court when the cryer commands silence. It is used also for security given by the relations of a sick person to the physician, or by the owners of distemper'd cattle to the farrier, that they will not enter an action at law against the physician or farrier, in case that sick person or those cattle should die.* O derfydd i ddŷn wneuthur meddyginiaeth ai wrth ddŷn ai wrth anifail, cymmered dyllwedd i gan y genedl am a wnêl, ac ony's cymmer, taled ei weithred. K. H.

Teml, *anciently Temhyl, a temple, a church, a place consecrated to di-*

vine service; also, a seat: q. of what sort? Yn eistedd ar demyl o irfrwyn, &c. Hist. Arth.

Tenau, *thin, slender, lean.* Arm. Tanau.

Teneuder, *thinness, slenderness, leanness.* So in Arm.

Teneuhâu, *to make thin or slender, to grow thin.*

Tenewyn, *the flank.* Cor. Ternewan, *a side.* Ternewan an awan, *the bank of the river.*

Tengl. q. Pâr dengl fengl siop chwerwdop chwŷs. D. I. D.

Tenllif, *coarse slight cloth; linsy-woolsey, saith* T. W. *A lining of a garment, saith* D. Ni bydd tenlli yn llawdr rhingyll. K. H.

Tennyn. *Vid.* Tant.

Tep, Teppyn i osod dan esgid.

Têr, *clean, pure, fine, clear.* Mêl têr, *clear purified honey.*

Teru, *to cleanse, to clear or make clear; to purify, to make clean and smooth.* Teru mêl.

Teru, *to grow sullen, to pout.* S. W.

†Terydd, *nimble, swift, sharp, smart.* Ar Fredydd arf derydd dân. Llo. Namyn torfoedd terydd eu gawr, trwm eu dyar. Tal.

Terch, *fem. from Torch, a wreath, a collar, a torquis.* Terch a fydd rhwng dwy gostrel. Costrel a'i therch wrth erchwyn. N. Lluniwyd ar ddŵr a llannerch, Llûn tŵr gyda lluniad terch. T. D. i fwcled.

Terfenydd buwch, K. H. Buwch derfenydd, K. H. Buwch wasod, *a cow that seeks to take the bull.*

Terfyn, *a bound, a limit, a meer parting one man's lands from another's; the end of a thing.* Lat. Terminus, *which Dr. Pezron derives very naturally from Tirmaen, a land-stone.* Y mae ar ei derfyn, *he is just a dying.*

†Terfyn, Yn derfyn [and Yn herfyn] *so that, to the end that.*

Terfynu,

Terfynu, *to bound, to limit; to finish, to end; to die.*

Terfysg, *tumult.*

Terfysgu, *to make a tumult, stir or great noise, to be in an uproar.*

Terig. *Vid.* Enderig.

Terment, *a burying or interring, an interment. It is used of the burials of persons of high rank. Nid llai'n mynnu du 'ngwlâd Went, Na theirmil yn ei therment. L. G.*

†Termud, *silent. It is generally the same as Mûd. It is always taken in good part, saith D. Rhai tra llwfr tra llafar eu fôn, Ac eraill taerlew termudion. P. M.*

†Terrig, *rough, severe, harsh. Lleuad aur yn llaw derrig. R. N. i fwccled.*

Terrig ar fodlau, *chaps or clefts in the heels, the filth of the heels.*

†Terrwyn, *strong, bold, T. W. Ferwent, hot, D. Rhoi rheffyn terwyn nis torrych, &c. D. I. D. A thir a brynodd a therwyn adail. L. G.*

Terwynnu, *to be hot.*

†Terryrrais, *banishment. H. S.*

†Terryrru, *to banish. Id.*

Terydd, *swift. Vid.* Têr.

Teryll, *fierce, cruel. Llygaid tra-theryll, fierce eyes. Hist. Per. Teryll olwg, quick-sighted eyes. T. W.*

Tês, *the heat of the sun, open fair warm weather.*

Tesog, *hot by the sun-shine.*

Tesach, *wantonness, because some animals are wanton only in the warmth of the sun.*

Tesgyll, *yw ystacc, saith Ll. Vid. Tasgell. Tufw gwyrdd dolgyrdd deilgoff, Tesgyll yn sefyll yn soff. D. G. i'r fedwen.*

Tesment, *a testament or last will.*

Tesni, *fate, destiny. Darllen tesni, to tell one's fortune.*

Testun, *a scoff, a jeer, a reproach or taunt: Also, a text, an argument, theme or subject to speak or*

write of, an inscription or title.

Erioed ni welais yr ûn, Euraid wyfl, *a roe destun, &c. D. G.*

Têth, *a teat or dug. Cor. Tethan, a cow's udder. Gr. Τῆθῆ, Titthe. Vid.* Diden.

Teulu, *a household or family. q. d. Tylu.*

Teuluaidd, *belonging to a household or family, domestick, familiar, hospitable, entertaining, pleasant, delightful.*

Teuluwas, *an household-servant, a servant of the family. Nis gwyr Duw i'th deuluwas, Awr daw ond wylaw glaw glâs. D. G.*

Teuluwr, *a bard or poet belonging to a family.*

Teuluwriaeth, *entertainment of friends or guests, hospitality, æconomy, household order and government.*

Teuluedd, and Teluedd, *peace, concord. Yn ôl talu yr alanas bid te-luedd tragywyddol rhwng y ddwy genedl. K. H.*

Tew, *thick, clammy, gross; fat, plump, in good liking, corpulent. So in C. and Arm.*

Tewedd, and Tewder, and Tewdwr, *thickness, clamminess; grossness, fatness.*

Tewhau, and Tewychu, *to grow fat; to fatten or make fat; to thicken, to condense, to make thick. Arab. Tachan, densus fuit, spissus fuit. D.*

Tewdws, Y twrr tewdws, *the seven stars in the head of Taurus.*

Tewi. *Vid.* Taw.

Tewyn. *Vid.* Etewyn.

Teyrn, *a king, a prince. Gr. Τύραννος. Chald. סרן, Saran, שורנא, Turna, princeps, potens. D.*

Teyrnaidd, *royal, kingly, princely.*

Teyrnas, *a realm, a kingdom.*

Teyrnasu, *to reign, to be king, to rule or govern a kingdom.*

Teyrn-

Teyrnfradwr, *a traitor or one guilty of high treason.*

Teyrnfradwriaeth, *high treason.*

Teyrnged and Teyrged, *tribute.*

Teyrnwialen, *a king's sceptre.*

T I

Ti, *thou.* Cor. Ta. Arm. Te. Heb.

תַּיִת, Attah. Gr. Σὺ, Su. Doricè

Tù, Tu.

Tibergwn, *a cat. It is only a sort of by-name; as also, Reinyard, borrowed from the French for a fox.* E. Lh.

Tiboeth, Y gelwid llyfr Beuno sant oedd yn eglwys Gelynnog yn Arfon; yr hwn a 'sgrifennasai Twrog yn amser Cadfan frenhin, ac a ddiangodd pan losgodd yr eglwys. (*q. d. Diboeth, unburnt.*) Hwn a welais i, mèdd T. W. anno 1594. *This book, whatever it contain'd, is now lost.* Twrog, *who living in the time of Kadvan, prince of N. Wales, is said to have written it, must have been cotemporary with Austin the monk, as E. Lh. observes.* Llygad fal glain cawad coeth, Tebyg i faen y Tiboeth. S. Kyf.

Tîd, *a chain. Anciently a dray or sled.*

Tidaw, K. H. *to tie with a chain or rope. Retinaculo alligare. Wott.*

Tidmwy, *a rope or cord, a string; any impediment. H. S.*

Tidmwyo, *to tie, to tedder. Id.*

Ticcyn, *a little, in S. W.*

Tîn, *the arse, the fundament, the breech, the bum.*

Tinbais, *a petticoat.*

Tinc, *a fictitious word signifying a tinkle or blow on a bell, pot, kettle, or any thing of metal.*

Tincian, *to tingle or tinkle, to ring and make a clear sound, as metal doth.*

Tindroed, *a little diver or didapper called an arsefoot, because his feet do join close to his arse.*

Tinewyn. *Vid. Tenewyn.*

Tinfoll. *Vid. Mwill.*

Tinfigl y gŵys, *a bird called a wag-tail.*

Tiol, H. D. *a track or footstep. The same as Diol.*

Tippyn, *a little, a small thing. Tippynau crynnion. Exod. xvi. 14.*

Tir, *the earth, land, floor or soil.*

Tir bwrdd y llŷs, K. H. *land for the prince's table. Tir llan, glebe-land or church-land. Tir coedwyr, K. H. plowed land where wood had been cut down. Tir cyfrif, K. H. The same as Tir cyllidus, land liable to pay yearly rent to the king; a servile tenure, tenure in villenage. It is otherwise called Mae-nawl gaeth, i. e. A servile manour, and Taeawgdref, i. e. a village which villains or tenants in villenage do possess, from Taeawg and Tref. It is also called Tir fwch a chwlltr.*

Tir diffoddedig, K. H. *alienated land. Fundus alienatus. Wott.*

Tir gwelyawg, K. H. *freehold land to be divided between brothers or cousin-germans, or the sons of cousin-germans.*

Tir gwŷdd or gwyddwyr, *plow'd land where wood had been cut down.*

Tir y Faerdref, K. H. *the king's demesne lands. Terra dominici regii. Wott.*

Tirdra, K. H. *One of the three causes for which witnesses may be rightly rejected; when a dispute concerning land, between the witness and the party that rejecteth him, is not determin'd.*

Tiriog, *landed, rich in land.*

Tiriogaeth, *a territory, a district.*

Tirio, *to land or come to shore.*

- Tirf, *lively, fresh, brisk, fat.* Pl.
 Tirion, Psal. xcii. 14. Heb. רִטְיוֹן,
 Ratav, *virescere humescere.* D.
 Tirion, *gentle, mild, courteous, civil,*
pleasant, delightful. Lle tirion, *a*
pleasant place. Gwr tirion, *a cour-*
teous man. Chald. Syr. תִּרְיֹן, Te-
 riz, *bonus, rectus.* D.
 Tiriondeb, and Tirionwch, *gentle-*
ness, mildness, courtesy, pleasantness.
 Tislio, *to sneeze.* Heb. שָׁטַח, Atash,
 and שָׁטַח, Atishah, *sneezing.*
 Arab. Atas. D.
 Titten, *a nipple or teat.* The same as
 Diden.
 Titiaid. The same as Propriaid.
 Titl, *a title.*
 Titriwr, *a hermit.* Rather Didryfwr.
 Vid.
 Titw, *for a cat, as puss in English.*
 Tithau, and thou, *thou also.*

T L

- Tlawd, *poor.* Gr. Τλαῖς, and Τάλας,
 Tlas, and Talas, and Τάλαος, Ta-
 laos, *miser, miserable.* Heb. לָדַל, Dal.
 Arab. Zalt; *literis transpositis.* D.
 Tlodi, *poverty.*
 Tlodi, *to impoverish or make poor;*
to be impoverished.
 Tlws, *a jewel.*
 Tlws, *neat, fine, pretty, fair.* Acts
 vii. 20.

T O

- To, *the covering of a house, whether*
flat, thatch, shingles or lead. Arm.
 Toen.
 Toad. The same as To.
 Toi, *to thatch, to tile, to cover.*
 Tobren, *a thatcher's stick, a thatch-*
er's board.
 Towr, *a thatcher, a tiler.* Arm.
 Toer.
 To, *a lay of things laid one upon an-*
other, because one lay covers the
other. To mewn ysgafn o yd. I'r

- Bedo yn ddeudo ydd ân. L. G.
 To, and Do, *the men of every age*
following one another in order, one
age as it were covering the other;
an age. Da y dyhéa'r do hon. H. D.
 O'r deau i'r do ieuaingc. L. G.
 Ni wyddant — Pwy a ynnillo o'r
 do y fydd. M. Br.
 Tòc, *instantly, forthwith.*
 †Tocc, *a hat, cap or bonnet.* So in
 Arm.
 Toccio, *to poll or nodd one, to clip.*
 Tochi, *to soak.*
 Toddi. Vid. Tawdd.
 Toddaid, *a kind of meeter consisting*
of nineteen syllables in this wise;
A fynno efo a fydd [yn ei Fro,]
A'r hyn a fynno na bo ni bydd.
 Vid. Joan. D. Rhacsi Gram. p. 194,
 and 195.
 Toes, *dough, paste.* So in Arm.
 Toesdwrr, *a mass or lump of dough.*
 Toesi, *to become dough, to be knead-*
ed like dough.
 †Tofaen, *a honey-comb.* H. S. q.
 Toli, Tolo, Tolbwrdd. Vid. Tawl.
 Tolach, *to moan.*
 Tolc, *a hollowness caused in a vessel*
by striking it against something, a
wrinkle, a rimple. Ni roid tolc
 yn yr iâd tau. O. Ll. M.
 Tolcio, *to gather wrinkles.*
 Tolcio fal hwrdd, *to butt as rams do*
at one another.
 Tolchen, Tolchen o waed, *clotted*
blood.
 †Tolgorn, Lib. Land. *a trumpet; a*
clarion.
 Toll, *a toll or custom.*
 Tollfa, *a custom-house, a tolbooth or*
tolsey, the receipt of custom.
 Tölili, *to take toll or custom, to pay toll.*
 Tòm, *dirt, mire, dung.*
 Tømmawg, *dirty, miry.* Vid. Carr-
 tommawg.
 Tomlyd, *dirty.*
 Tommi, *to dung, to bespatter with*
dirt.
 Tommen, *a dunghill, a billock.*
 Heb.

Heb. דָּמָן, Domen, dung. D,

Tôn, a tone, a note, tune or accent.

Gr. Τόνος, Tonos.

Tonn, a wave, a surge, a billow.

Tonnog, full of surges or waves.
And metaphorically stubborn, forward.

Tonn, a crust, a peel, a skin, the outward skin.

Tonnen, the same as Tonn, a skin.
Arm. The rind or paring of a thing.

Tonn, the same as Gwyndwn, layland, land in lay, land unplow'd.
Hence the names of places, Tonn-du, T'n-y-tonn, &c.

Tonn, the feminine from Twnn, broken, fractur'd, torn.

† Tonfoi, K. H. to void excrement.
Mendosè scriptum pro Tomfoi, a Tom, Stercus, & Moi vel Ymoi, Parere, cum de equabus sermo est. Wott.

Tongc, the ringing or sound of metal when struck.

Tongcio, to ring or make a sound.

Tonniar, the same as Planc, a board or plank. Vid. ex. in Gwyach.

Tonniar megys tŷ Anna. R. Ddu i arfau gwynion. It seems to have signified anciently sometimes the same as Tonn, a wave.

Tonniardy, Taberna. H. S.

Topp, a stopple; also, a top that a child plays with.

Toppyn, a diminutive of Topp.

Topp, the top, summit or height of a thing. Hence Toppyn, a bush of hair, a foretop of hair.

Tôr, whence Toryn, and Toron, a loose coat, a riding coat, a cloak, a mantle. Y ferch borffor ei thoryn. D. G.

Toronog, clad in such a coat or cloak. Tarw a gâf, pand hir y gwallt, Toronog gennyd Rheinnallt. T. P.

Torr, and Torriad, a breaking or cutting: Also, Torr, a cessation or

giving over, a respite, a discontinuation or interruption, a breaking off. And Torriad, education; a breaking or taming of a horse.

Torri, to break, to burst, to cut: also, to be broken, to be cut.

Chald. Terag, to break. D.

Torr, the paunch, the belly. Ar dorr y mab, K. H. Upon the son's belly, i. e. whether he will or no. Fr. Sur le ventre.

Torrdynn, a surfeit by too much eating or drinking, a surcharge of stomach.

Torrog, having a big paunch, gorbellied: also, great with young; it is a word used of a bitch, a sow and a cat.

Torrogi, to wax great with young. It is used of the same animals.

Torrogen. Vid. Trogen.

Toraeth, duration, durableness, according to some. Vid. Toreth.

Toreithus, durable.

Torch, a wreath, a collar, a torquis.

Pl. Tyrch. The nobility and great commanders among the ancient Britans wore golden torques or collars about their necks, as did also their neighbour nation the Gauls. Thus D. Cassius, in his description of Boadicea or Bunduica, queen of the Iceni in the time of Nero, tells us, 'she wore a large golden torques, that her garment was of divers colours,' &c. Hist. Rom. lib. 62.

So did also the Gaulish champion, who fought with Titus Manlius Torquatus. And Britomarus, a commander amongst the Gauls, whom Camden presumes to have been a Britan, wore such an ornament; as we find in Propertius:

—Vastî parma relata ducis Virdomari.—

Illî virgatis jaculantis ab agmine brachis

Torquis ab incisa decidit unca gula.

The use of this ornament seems to have been retain'd by the Britans long after the Roman and Saxon conquests, saith E. Lhwyd; for we find that within these few centuries, a lord of Iâl in Denbighshire was called Llewelyn aur-dorchog, i. e. Leolinus torqui aureo insignitus. And 'tis at this day a common saying in several parts of Wales, when any one tells his adversary, he'll strive hard, rather than yield to him; Mi a dynna'r dorch â chwi; i. e. I'll pluck the torques with you. The same Mr. Lhwyd thinks that the Lat. Torquis is deriv'd from the Brit. Torch, and that again from the common word Troi, i. e. to turn.

Torchi, to wreath, to twist or twine, to gather into a chain.

Torchog, like a collar or chain, wreathed, twisted, twined, having a collar or chain.

Toreth, increase, abundance or store. Lle difeth doreth, hyd daierydd. T. A.

Toreithiog, yielding increase. Ffrwyth toreithiog. Ps. cvii. 37.

Torf, a multitude, a troop. Pl. Torfoedd; and Torfeydd.

Torrffynyglu, to cut off the neck, to break the neck; to cast, throw, hurl or tumble down headlong.

Torrgeist, a rupture. H. S.

Torrgoch, a fish called a rochet, a roach; a red charre, E. Lh. Mr. Ray supposes it to be the same as the Roetel of the Alpine lakes.

Torrllwyth, the burden or young ones that a female goes with, that which is brought forth, the young of creatures, properly a litter of pigs, &c.

†**Torment**. D. q.

†**Tormennawg**. q.

†**Tormynogaeth**, nobility.

†**Toronaeth**, longing. V.

Torpell, a little lump or clot of any thick matter.

Torredwynt. Q. wh. Troedwynt, the same as Trowynt, a whirlwind.

Torron, a plat in a garden where many beds are. Porculetum. H. S.

Torth, a loaf. So in Arm.

Torstain, gor-bellied, having a big belly. Hirfain a thorstain ni thyrr. T. P. i'r bwa.

Tôst, severe, hard, sharp, sore.

Tostedd, severity, sharpness: also, the disease called the stone, saith D. The strangury, or making of water in great pain, and very hardly.

Tofter, sharpness, severity.

Tofti, to hurt, saith E. Lh.

Tostur, to be pitied, lamentable, pitiful.

Tosturi, and **Tosturiaeth**, pity, compassion.

Tosturio, to pity, to take pity or compassion.

Tosturus, pitiful.

Tostfrwyn, bulrushes.

Towr. Vid. To.

Towfen arf, basil of a tool. R. M.

Towarch, Towyn, Towydd, &c. Vid. Tywarch, &c.

T R

Tra, (adv.) while, whilst, so long as. Tra parhao haul a lleuad, So long as the sun and moon endure.

Tra, (prep.) above, beyond. Tra mesur, above measure. Tra môr, beyond sea. In composition, it signifies, too much, as Trachariad, dotage, excessive fondness.

Tra. The same as Traha.

†**Trablawdd**. Vid. Blawdd.

Trabludd, trouble, tumult, hurly burly, business, pains; a battle, a combat. Trabludd ac ymladdau Ffraingc. Vid. ex. in Trebl.

T R

A thrabludd gweision. S. Kyf.
 Trablwyddyn. *Vid.* Hawl.
 Trach, *towards*. Trach ei gefn, *backwards*. Ymchoelyd a orugant drach eu cefnau, *they return'd*.
 Trachefn, and Trachgefn, *again*. *Vid.* Drachefn. A thrachgefn dieithrwrch gair. T. A.
 †Trachwres, *the same as Tragwres, too much heat, a vehement heat*.
 †Trachwyddo, *from Tra and Cwyddo, to fall*.
 †Trachywedd, *q*.
 Tradwy, *the next day after, the day following*.
 Traddodi, *to deliver up, to give, to surrender*.
 Traddodiad, *a tradition*.
 Traean. *Vid.* Traian.
 Traenter, *a beer or ale brewer, an ale-man or alehouse-keeper. Cervisiarius. D.*
 Traensiwr, *a trencher*.
 Traeth, *the sandy shoar cover'd at high water, the sea-shoar exposed at ebb or low water, the sea-side, a beach. So in Cor. and Arm.*
 Traethell, *a diminutive of the fem. gender from Traeth*.
 Traethu, *to speak out, to utter or deliver, to rehearse, to relate*.
 Traethawd, *a tract, tractate or treatise, a discourse*.
 Trafael, *labour, pains, endeavour*. Gwnaeth trallif gwyar uwch trallwng Elfael, pan fu ymdrafael drud ac erddrwng. *Mad. ap Rab.*
 Trafaelu, *to labour, to take pains*. Tra fu'n trafaelu trwy fodd, Trwy foliant y trafaeliodd. D. G.
 Trafel, *a press*. H. S.
 Traflwng, and Traflwngc, *a draught, a scoop, a taking in*.
 Traflyngcu, *to swallow down, to sup up, to devour greedily*.
 †Trafn, Lle mae pen brawd Cyfennin Fendigaid lasn drafu y drin. R. G. Er.

T R

Trafod, *labour, pains, trouble; industry; debate, contention, a battle, a fight*. From Tra and Bod. Po mwya' fo'r drafod mwya' fydd y gorfod. A thryfer brwydr a thrafod. Iolo i D. G.
 Trafodi, *to strive*. Whence Ymdrafodi, *to strive together, to quarrel*.
 Trafferth, *business, employment that takes one up, pains, trouble*.
 Trafferthu, *to be busy, to be troubled*.
 Trafferthus, *busy, full of business or employment, laborious, troublesome*.
 †Traffun. *Vid.* Ffun.
 Tragor, *superfluity, too great abundance*.
 Tragywydd, and Tragywyddol, *eternal, everlasting*. Yn dragywydd, *for ever*.
 Tragywyddoldeb, and der, *eternity*.
 Tragywyddoli, *to eternize, to perpetuate*. Gwerthu a thragywyddoli tir. K. H.
 Traha, *arrogance, haughtiness, pride, contempt, the highest injury*. Gnawd wedi traha trangc hir. P.
 Tra. *The same as Traha. Also, superfluity, excess, waste*. Sion yw ni wna dra neu drais. L. G.
 Trahaus, and Trahawg, *proud, haughty, arrogant, that despiseth others*.
 Trahausder. *The same as Traha*.
 Trai, *a decrease, a diminishing or lessening, the ebb of the sea when the tide abateth*.
 Treio, *to decrease, to lessen, to abate; to flow back or ebb as the sea*.
 Traian or Traean, *the third part*. Pôb cae luddiai'r traean. G. Gl.
 Traean cymmell, K. H. Triens compensationis pro cæde quæ Domino tradebatur. Wotton.
 Traeanawg, K. H. Traeanawg yw pob gwraig ar wr, Quæque uxor quasi tertia pars viri censetur. Wott.

Traidd

Traidd, *a passing over, a piercing through.*
Treiddio, *to pass over, to pierce through.*
Traill, yw Treigl, *saith Ll. a revolution. Traill o bysgod, saith W. S. in Luke v. 9. A draught of fishes. Now Tynn.*
Treillio, *to roll: also, to fish with nets.*
Train, *conversation; also, delaying, lingering, and Didrain. Chwedl blaenfain fu'ch train a'ch tro. G. Gl. Duw a wnaeth ar draeth didrain, Llûn y gŵr â'i law'n gywrain. L. G. Yn ddidrain y rhai'n a'i rhÿdd. I. Tew ieuaf.*
Trais, *oppression, rapine, taking by force; ravishing or deflouring a woman against her consent, rape. Dicitur de jumentis vi ablati, vel de mulieribus violatis. Wott. Trais feddiant, usurpation.*
Treisio, *to take by violence, to carry away by force and violence, to spoil, to rob, to oppress; to ravish a woman or to deflour her against her consent.*
Traith, *a treatise. A chanmol gwaith traith lle trig, Bronfraith mewn coed ar brenfrig. R. G. Er. Mab ynghyfraith, o thraithir. L. G.*
Trallod, *trouble, tribulation.*
Trallodi, *to trouble, to vex, to disturb.*
Trallodus, *troubled, disturbed, troublesome, troublous.*
Trallwn, and **Trallwng**, *such a soft place on the road (or elsewhere) as travellers may be apt to sink into, a dirty pool. E. Lh. supposes it to be only an abbreviation of Traeth lyn, i. e. a quagmire.*
Tramgwydd, *a slip or fall; a trip.*
Tramgwyddo, and **Tramcwyddo**, *to slip and fall, to trip. From Cwyddo, q. d. Dar-ym-cwyddo, Tramor, that cometh from, or is of the parts beyond sea, transmarine.*

Es a wnaeth alltudion tramor yn wŷr iddo. N. Y mynyddoedd a'r fforestydd a gynnhaliodd y brenhin yn ddiffaith iddo ei hun, megys y gallo dderbyn alltudion tramôr yn wŷr iddo, ac i'w roddi ynghyfarwys, ac i'w bricdoli yn yn gardawdtir i fanachlogydd. K. K.
Tramwy, *to go often to, to frequent, to resort to, to go, to pass. Arm.*
Tremen. *Moned o lech de guil. i. e. Myned o le i'w gilydd.*
Trang, and **Trangc**, *an end, death, decease. Vid. ex. in Tangc. Canu'n ddidranc mae'r angel. G. Gl.*
Trengi, *to be ended, to die. Mae'r dÿdd yn trengi.*
Trongi, *expiring in the agonies of death.*
Trangcedigaeth. *The same as Trangc.*
Trangcell, *a draught. Vandali & Teutones dicunt Trankh. D.*
Tranoeth, *the day following, the next day after.*
Trâs, *kindred by blood or birth, nearness of blood, consanguinity.*
Trafau, *kinsfolk by blood or birth, relations.*
Trafol, *having many kinsmen or relations. Tros wledydd trafol ydwyd. Iolo.*
Traferch, *excessive love, too much love.*
Trafeifiad, *abiding, continuing, perpetual. Trafeifiad winllad wenllys. G. Sef. i dÿ. Trafeifiad trefad lle trig Trêth hail ar lann traeth helig. R. G. Er. i'r ty yn y Penrhyn.*
Traul, *expence, cost, charge. Traul, daint ac ystlys, K. H. What is spent on food and raiment: also, the waste or loss of any thing by wearing or using.*
Treulio, *to spend; to wear out, to waste: also, to be worn out, to be wasted or consum'd.*
Treul-

Treulfawr, *sumptuous, costly, chargeable.*

Treulgar, *lavish, wasteful, profuse, prodigal.*

† Trawd, and Trawdd, *a going, a walking, a running on foot. Perhaps from Dy and Rhawd, D being turned into T. Vide Rhawd. Nid oes darogan dŷn truan trawd. En. Wann. Hence Trotian, and perhaps the Engl. Trot.*

Trawenu, *to pass over, to go to the other side. W.S. Mat. xiv. 22.*

Traws, *a-cross, cross-wise; unjust, skarp, grim, stern, severe.*

Trawsedd, and Trawsder, and Trawsineb, *oppression, violence, injustice, severity.*

Trawsganu, *a satyr. R. M.*

Trawsdres, *amiss, wrong. H. S.*

Trawsglwydd, *a translation. H. S. a carrying over, a transportation. Vide Trosglwydd. Y trawsglwydd goreu o fwyd a llynn. Hist. Ger.*

Trawst, *a beam, a rafter of a house. So in Arm.*

Trawswch, and Trawsych, *mustaches, or the hair which grows on the upper lip, whiskers. Gwâs heb drawswch arno, a beardless young man. Ac nid esmwyth, garwlwyth gwr, Trawswch llwyd i wttreswr. L. G. Heb farf a heb drawsych arno. Trawswch goch.*

Trebl, *treble, three-fold, the treble in musick. Main y cân, brif organ brudd, Mên a threbl, mwyn ei thrabludd. D. G. i'r Eos.*

Trecc, *accoutrements, tools, instruments.*

Treccyn, *an instrument or tool.*

Trêch, *stronger, mightier. It is an anomalous adj. of the comparative degree, whence the superlative Trechaf, strongest. A fo trechaf treified. P. i. e. Let him that is strongest oppress.*

† Trechedd, *to contend, to fight.*

Trêf, and Tre, *a town in the mo-*

deru Welsh, and so in Cor. and Arm. But it signified anciently a house or home; and it is still so used when we ask, A ydyw'r gŵr gartref? [Is the man at home?] For which they say in some parts of S. Wales, A ydyw'r gŵr yn Nhre? Hence so many Tre's in the names of places in Wales, as Trebarried, Tredeger, Tregrofe, Tref Ithel, &c. And the Tre's are very common also in Cornwall, which were for the most part but single houses, and the word subjoin'd to it only the name of a Britan who was once the proprietor; as, Tref Erbyn, Tref Annian, Tre Gerens, Tre Lownydd, &c. Trêf in the W. laws is used not only for any little country-town or village, but also for a certain portion of land. Pedair Gafael ym mhôb Trêf. K. H. Trefgordd, a township. Villa communis. D. A common village. Ir. Aitreabh or Aitreav, dwelling. And hence the Cornish and Armorric Contrevak, a neighbour; viz. one of the same town or village. E. Lh. Chald. טיר, Tir, oppidum, urbs, pallatium, unde nomen Trojæ dictum volunt. Et Tiri, Heb. צור, Tsur, quæ omnia fiunt ab Heb. צור, Tsur, nomine appellativo, atque Tyri proprio, verso in ט, T, pro more. Davies.

Trefan, *a little town.*

† Trefad, *a dwelling, an habitation, a house, a home, a home-stall: also, Trefad, the same as Cartrefu, to dwell, to inhabit or live in. Trefad fy hendad a'i hundy, &c. D. B. Ni threfyd brwynfryd o'm bron. C.*

Trefedigion, *planters that go to settle in some other place. Coloni. Lib. Land. Misraim wyr Cam yn symmud Trefedigion i'r Aipht. Mynegai'r Bibl.*

Trefa,

Trefa. *Vid.* Drefa.
 Trefa'r tylwyth tég, *fairy ground: also, a floor of corn laid ready for threshing, saith R. M.*
 Tref-tâd, and Treftadaeth, *a paternal estate, inheritance or patrimony.*
 Treftadawg, K. H. *the second possessor, a son whom his father left after him in the possession of his estate, the heir. It is also used in a wider sense for the owner or possessor of land, or him who claims it by right of blood or birth. K. H.*
 Treftadol, *hereditary, that comes by inheritance.*
 †Trefred, *an habitation, a dwelling. The same as Trefad.*
 Trefn, *order. Heb. טוּר, Tur. D.*
 Trefneu. Y brawd ieuaf biau'r eifyddyn arbennig, ac wyth erw, a'r trefneu ôll. K. H. *Qu. wh. implements of husbandry.*
 Trefnid, *an ordering, management, disposal or setting in order, disposition.*
 Trefnu, *to dispose or set in order, to order, to direct.*
 Trefnus, *placed in order, regular, well-order'd, decent, seemly.*
 Treiddio, *to pierce through, &c. Vid. Traidd.*
 Treigl, *a revolution, a rolling or turning over; a walking about or up and down.*
 Treiglad, and Treigliddyn, *he that walks about or up and down, a vagabond, a wanderer.*
 Treiglwaith, *on a certain time.*
 Treifiad, *is the same in S. W. as Bustach in N. W. saith D. But Treifiad is the same as Anner, a heifer.*
 Treifiad, *an oppressor. From Trais.*
 Treisig, *oppressing. From Trais.*
 Treisio, *to force, &c. Vid. Trais.*
 Trem, *the sight of the eyes, the look. The same as Drem. A'i ddwy ddrem fel ydd oedd ryw. T. A.*

†Tremud. *The same as Termud.*
 Tremyg, *the same as Dirmyg, contempt, slight, despite, disparagement. Tremyg gwys yw na ddelo dyn y dydd y galwer i'r llŷs. K.*
 Tremyg barn, *contempt of judgment.*
 Tremygu, *to despise. The same as Dirmygu.*
 Tremyn, and Tremynt, *sight, view. From Trem.*
 Tremyniad, *a phantom, an apparition, a vision. Trymmyniad, a boar-pig, a boar. Ll. Y naill yw, yn ennill hâd, Ai tarw main ai tremyniad. G. Gl.*
 Trennydd, *the day after to-morrow, two days hence. Arm. Tronos, the next day after.*
 Trengu. *Vid. Trang.*
 Très, *labour, pains, business, trouble. Thence Didres.*
 Très, *the traces of draught-horses, a dray.*
 Trefglen, *a thrush.*
 Treftl, *a trestle, a dresser-board or kitchen-table. A'r ddeudrefstl, a'r holl ddodrefn. D. G.*
 Trêth, *a tax, a tribute.*
 Trethu, *to tax or assess.*
 Trew, *a sneezing. Nid â untrew na dau i angau. P. Gwyndrwn cyflawnwedd gwandrew. Gr. Ll. D. Cap.*
 Trewi, *to sneeze. Arm. Streuiaff. Cor. Ddo Striwhi.*
 Trew-lwch, *something to make one sneeze, snuff or snush.*
 Trewyn, *the same as Athrywyn, to part or put asunder those that fight.*
 †Treylyawd, *liberality. V.*
 Tri, *three. So in Cor. Arm. and Ir.*
 Trioedd, *three, three by three.*
 Triagl, *treacle. So in Arm.*
 Tribysig, *three inches thick. Hwch trigauaf tribysig. K. H. Vid. Tri-fyfig.*
 Tridyblyg, *three-fold.*
 Trifyfig,

for e.g. to Tri, a p. 331

Trifyfig, *three inches thick, three fingers thick.* Hwch drifyfig yn ei hyfgwydd, ac yn ei hais, ac yn ei chlun a gaiff y brenhin yn ddawn bwyd gauaf. K. H. Tair modfedd legitur in K. K. Davies.

Trigauaf, K. H. *three years old.* Vid. ex. in Tribysig. Vid. Gauaf.

Trigo, *to stay, to tarry, to dwell.* In some places, *to perish, to die, viz. of a violent death.*

Trigfan, *a dwelling-place.*

Trigias, and Trigiant, *an habitation or dwelling.* Chald. דִּירָא, Dira. D.

Trigrawdwr, *an inhabitant.*

Trigolion, *inhabitants.*

†Trimud. *The same as Termud.*

Trin, (subst.) *a battle, a fight; labour, pains, trouble; a handling.*

Trin, *to handle, to treat, to order or manage, to tend or nurse, to dress; also, to fight.*

Tringar, *quarrelsome, litigious.*

Trin, *the river Trent.*

Trindod, *the trinity.* So in Arm. C. Drindaz.

Tripio, *to trip, to stumble.*

Trippa, *the bowels, inwards or entrails, tripes.*

Trist, *sad, heavy, pensive, sorrowful.* So in Arm.

Tristwch, and Tristyd, *sadness, sorrow, heaviness, pensiveness.* And Tristydd. Er bod defnydd tristyd traw. D. G.

Tro, *a turn, a change.* So in Arm. Dros dro, *for a while.*

Tro, *the city of Troy.*

Tro, troed, &c. *The imperative of Troi, to turn.*

Troad, and Troedigaeth, *a turning, a conversion.*

Trofâu, *to turn round.* Neu'r neidr fyddar yn trofâu, Dan gau ei chlustiau cyndyn. Ed. Pr. in Ps. lviii. 4.

Trofaus, *perverse.*

Troi, *to turn, to bend, to roll.* So in Arm. And Distroi, *to return, to withdraw.* Gr. Στρέφω, Strepho.

Trôch, *the fem. from Trwch, broken, &c.*

Trochi, *to dip in, to duck or plunge over head and ears, to bathe.*

Trochfa, *a dipping or plunging.*

Troed, *a foot.* So in Arm. *the foot of a hill, of a pillar, or of any thing.* Troed y rhiw; Troed yr Allt, &c.

†Troedgall, Troedgam, *saith V.*

Troediawg, *an officer mentioned in K. H. who held the king's feet on his lap, whilst he was feasting. The same as Rhageisteddiad Cantref. Pedifer. Wott.*

Troedio, *to foot, to tread, to kick.*

Troediog, *a footman or lacquey: also, the same as Troediawg.*

Troednoeth, *barefoot.*

Troedfedd, *a foot or the measure of a foot, twelve inches.* So in Arm.

Troedog, *a fetter, fetlock, shackle.*

Troedlath, commonly Troedlas, *the treadle of a weaver's loom.*

Troell, *a wheel, a spinning wheel, a reel, whirl or turn.* From Troi. It is sometimes a monosyllable and sometimes of two syllables. Mae'n ei gell droell a dry. T. P. Dwy droell ar ddiell ddŷn. T. D. and Vid. ex. in Siad.

Troell ymadrodd, *a figurative speech, a figure in speech.*

Troellau, *pinions of a wheel.* R. M.

Troellog, *round as a wheel, watered as silks are, grained as wainscot is.* Trilliw gwŷch troellog oedd. S. K. i darw.

Troethi, *to piss, to make water.*

Trogen, *a tike-worm that sucketh blood.*

Trôl, *a cylinder or roller.* H. S. a small cart.

Tros, *for, over, above.*

Trosedd, *a transgression, a trespass, an offence.*

Troseddu, *to transgress, to trespass.*

Trosglwydd, *a carrying over, a transportation.*

Trosglwyddo, *to carry or convey from one place to another, to transport.*

- Trosi, *to turn aside, to turn by.* Lle
'trofai ran o'm hannerch. D.G.
Trosodd, *over, beyond.*
Trosol, *a bar, a leaver; a bar or
bolt of a door.*
Trostan, *a long pole or staff. A di-
minutive from Trawst.*
Trotterth, *the same as Tuthiwr, a
trotter or trotting horse. So in Arm.*
It is derived from Trawd. Cyfrwy
a roist nis câf ar werth, Dyro etto
ym drotterth. T.P.
†Trottal, Arm. *to trot. The same as*
Tuthio.
Trottian, *the same as Tuthio, to trot*
as an horse doth. Traed tano y
trottienynt. I. Tew hên i farch.
Trothwy, *a threshold, the sill of a*
door. Arm. Treusou.
Trowynt, *a whirlwind.*
†Tru, *the ancients say Tru for Truan:*
and Gwalchmai bath Truaf, for
Truanaf, saith Davies.
Truan, *miserable, wretched, pitiful,*
poor, helpless; also, lean, slender,
in S.W.
Truenyn, *a poor little wretch. D.G.*
Truanu, and Truanhau, *to pity, to*
take pity of one.
Trugar, and Trugarog, *merciful,*
compassionate. So in Arm. Ir. Tro-
caireach. From Tru, and Caru,
from loving the miserable. Gr. Οἰκ-
τιππος.
Trugaredd, *mercy, compassion, pity.*
So in Arm. Ir. Trocaire.
Trugarhâu, *to take pity of one, to*
have mercy on him. Gr. Οἰκτεῖρω.
Trugarogrwydd, *mercifulness.*
Trùl, *a roller. Vid. Tròl.*
†Trull, *a buttery, a cellar. Beirdd*
gynnull am drull am dri llâd.
N.
†Trullio, *to draw drink. Tridyn a'r*
trillyn yn eu trulliauw. L.G.
†Trulliad, *a butler, a cup-bearer.*
Gr. Τρύω, Exhaurio.
Trùm, *anciently the back; whence 'tis*
still in use for a ridge, as of a

- house, a hill, &c. Also, by synec-*
doche, a mountain, a bill. Trùm
grwnn, a ridge of land between
two furrows. Tref tâd i tithau
yw'r trùm, Tau gastell tég ei yf-
tum. Iolo. Ir. Draim, the back.
†Trummain. *The same as Trùm, or*
the same as Trumiog. Nid eiddaw
o Wynedd Namyn iarn drummain
fain fêdd. En. Wann. Gwelais
drydar crain i ar drummain môr,
&c. C.
Trumio grwnn, *to make a ridge in*
land. Trumio tŷ, to thatch or
tile the ridge of a house. Trwm yw'r
plwm yn trummio'r plâs, To dû-
las tai duwiolion. L.M. am Fa-
nachlog Nêdd.
Trumiog, *ridged, full of ridges.*
Trûth, *flattery, fawning.*
Truthiad, *a flatterer. G.Gr.*
Truthio, *to fawn and flatter.*
Truthain, *a flatterer, a fawning*
fellow.
Trwccio, *to fall, to flag, to fail, to*
decay. Draig hir pan drycciai
eraill. T.A. Tryccio ardal tir
Cowrda. H.R.
Trwch, (subst.) *a cut, an incision or*
cutting. So in Arm.
Trwch, (adj.) *broken, maimed. Fem.*
Trôch.
Trychu, *to cut, to hew, to chop off.*
Trwch, (adj.) *unhappy, unlucky, un-*
fortunate. Chwannog trwch i drin.
P. i.e. An unlucky person is apt to
fight.
Trychni, and Trychineb, *mishap,*
misfortune, ill-chance, calamity.--
—aeth fy mwa i, Yn drichnap
anian drychni. D.G.
Trwl, *a couch. Trylau, couches.*
W.S. Aët. v. 15.
Trwlian, *to heap together. H.S. to roll.*
Trwm, *heavy, weighty; also, sad,*
sorrowful, pensive. Fem. Trom.
Trymder, *heaviness, weightiness;*
also, sadness, sorrow.
Trymhâu, *to make heavy, to wax*
heavy;

heavy; to sadden or make sad, to grow sorrowful or sad.

Trwmluog. *Vid.* Try.

Trwmbel, *a wain.* H. S.

Trwmpis, *a trumpet.*

Trwn, *a throne.* T. W. *a compass.* V.

Trwngc, *urine, piss, stale, lye.* Trwngc yn yr hên Gymraeg oedd Golch neu Leisw. E. Lh. Ac yr yfont eu trwngc eu hun. 2 Kings xviii. 27.

Trwodd, *over.*

Trwp, and Trwppa, *a washing-tub, a cistern.*

Trwppa, *a thatcher's clay-board; also, a trollop of a woman.* R. M.

Trwsa, *a truss, a pack or fardel.* Ni chwery câth ewinlew Dros ei blwydd, hên drwsa blew. Iolo.

Trwsgl, *clumsy, homely, rude, unskilful, coarse, bungling.* Trosgl. f. g.

Trwsio, *to dress, to deck, garnish or adorn, to trim.* The ancients use it, *saith* D.

Trwsiad, *garb, dress, habit, apparel, clothing, raiment.* *Vid. ex. in* Afar.

Trwsiadu, *to deck or adorn, to clothe, apparel or array.*

Trwsiadus, *well clad, having good clothes.*

Trwst, *a noise, a sound, a crack, a clap, a rustling, a rattling.*

Trystio, *to make a noise, to sound, to ring, to rustle, to rattle.*

Trwstan, and in some places Twrstan, *unhappy, unlucky.* Dr. Davies thinks it is an appellative from the proper name of a man.

Trwy, *by, through.*

Trwyadl, *ready, handy, dextrous, quick.*

†Trwyadd, *to go.* V. *Sed q.*

Trwydded, *licence, liberty, freedom; truce.* It is also the same as Ymborth, *food, in Glam.* Also, the same as Trwyddew.

Trwyddedawg, *free, naturaliz'd, one made a freeman, a guest admitted freely.* Tri thrwyddedawg llŷs Arthur, *the three free guests of king*

Arthur's court. Llywarch hên, a Llwmhunig ap Maon, &c. Na ddal dy dŷ wrth gyngor dy drwyddedawg. P. *Keep not your house according to the advice of a stranger you entertain as your guest.*

Trwyddedi, *to pass through.* W. S. Luke ii.

Trwyddew, *a piercer, a sort of iron sharp at point to be put in the fire to bore holes with.*

Trwyll, *iron to put in a swine's snout.*

Trwyn, *a nose; a snout.* Gr. Πῖρ, Rhin.

Trwyno, *to smell with the nose close to a thing.*

Trwyth, *lye to wash with, a washing.*

Trwytho, *to wash with lye, to wash clothes in hot suds.*

†Trwyth. *Vid. ex. in* Blaendrwyth.

Twrch Trwyth is the proper name of a man, and sometimes Twrch Trwyd. Y tro a aeth i'r Twrch trwyd, I Ddafydd a addefwyd. L. G.

†Tryal, *a village, saith* H. S.

Trybedd, *a brand-iron or trowet.* So in Arm. Gr. Τρίπους, Tripous.

Trybaeddu, *to dawb or defile with dirt or blood.* From Trwy and Bæddu.

Trybelydr, *ready, dextrous, quick.*

The ancients writ it Trybelid. Cywod di wâs Afaf effill erfid fawrlawr, gnawd o synwyr fawr farn drybelid. Pb. Br. Morwyn a welais mor drybelid, Mirein gall o ball a bell glywid. Ior. Fych.

Trybestod, *business, over much nicety, too much pains-taking.* I chwi'n fardd chwennychwn fôd, Nid er bôst neu drybestod. T. A. Taliesin writes it Trebystawd, *saith* Dav.

Trybola, *wallowing mire; a place where hogs wallow.* V.

Tryboli, *wallowing in the mire.* R. M.

Trychni, Trychineb, Trychu. *Vid.* Trwch.

†Trychwanawg, *full of holes.* E. Lh. addens q. Llenlliein drychwanawg.

T R

- †Trychwydd, *ruinous, ready to fall.*
From Try for Trwy, and Cwydd.
- †Tryd, *to draw.* V. So in Irish, *saith*
E. Lhwyd.
- Trydar, *to chirp or chatter as birds*
do; the chattering of birds.
- Trydwl, *bored through, pierced or*
that hath a hole made through.
From Try for Trwy, and Twll.
Fem. Trydoll.
- Trydydd, *the third.* Cor. Tredzah.
Arm. Trede. Gr. Τρίτος, Tritos.
Also, one out of three. Trydydd
Anhepcor Brenin yw ei Benteulu;
yddau eraill yw ei Effeiriad teulu,
a'i Yngnad llŷs. K. H.
- Trydedd, *third.* Of the f. g.
- Trydygwr, K. H. *the grandson of the*
first possessor of a land.
- Tryddedawg. Vid. Trwyddedawg.
- Tryfal, *a thing that is three-corner'd,*
a triangle.
- Tryfaled, *the bottom or lower part*
of a fork, where it divides itself
as it were into a triangle. In some
places Tryfaredd, but corruptly.
- Tryfer, *a forked spear to take fish*
with, an eel-spear. From Try for
Trwy and Bêr. Gr. Τρίαινα, Tri-
aina. Vid. ex. in Trafod.
- †Tryfred, *a home or habitation.* V.
Rather Trefred. Vid.
- Tryfrith, *streaked with divers colours,*
speckled, spotted or pied all over:
also, copious, plentiful. From Try
for Trwy and Brith.
- Tryffwrch pren, *that part of a tree*
where it becomes forked.
- Trylau, *the same as Glythau, couches.*
Aët. v. W. S. Yn drylau. *Also,*
heaps, bundles.
- †Trylaw, *earth.* V. Sed q.
- Trylew, *most strong or valiant, right*
valiant, very strong. From Try, and
Glew.
- Tryliw, *of one and the same colour all*
over.
- Trylwyn, *quick, ready.* Ach drylwyn.
Gwalch, Gŵr trylwyn. P. B.

T U

- Tryllyll, *corruptly for Trythyll, las-*
civious.
- Trymbar, *a heavy spear or pike, a*
heavy lance. From Trwm and Pâr.
- Trymder, &c. Vid. Trwm
- †Trymdde, *heavy, sad.* Vid. De.
- Trymhyrddig, *heavy.*
- Trymfryd, *sadness, sorrow, heaviness*
of mind.
- Trymluog, *slow, dull, sleepy, drowsy.*
- Trysor, *treasure.* Gr. Θησαυρος, The-
sauros. Heb. אוצר, Otzar. Chald.
תסור, Tasuar. D.
- Trysorydd, *a treasurer.*
- Tryth. Pl. from Trêth.
- Trythgwd. *This word seems to denote*
the same as Tlysau, jewels; for
what in some copies of K. H. is
Tlysau, is in others Trythgwd.
- Trythyll, and Trythyllwch. Vid.
Drythyll. Ac nid oes edn fer-
goes fâch, A'i thruth oll ei thry-
thyllach. D. G. i'r fwyalch.
- Trywanu, *to pierce through, to per-*
forate, to thrust or strike through,
to run through one, as with a spear,
to pass through. Trillu aeth o Gym-
ru gynt, Trwy Wynedd y trywe-
nynt. G. Gl.
- Trywedd, *corruptly for Edrywedd.*
- †Trywynio, Aruthro. V. *to be a-*
mazed.

T U

- Tu, *a side; a part.* Tu ymma, *this*
side. Tu accw, *that side.*
- Tu a, *towards.* Tu a diwedd y
flwyddyn.
- Tuedd, *the border or coast of a coun-*
try, a region, a tract. A proneness,
inclination or disposition to a thing.
- Tueddu, *to direct, to make towards*
a place, to bend to, to incline.
- Tueddiad, *an inclination to any thing.*
- Tuchan, *to groan, to murmur.* Ni
thuchwn ond o'th achos. D. G.
Arab. Tahmid, gemitus. D.
- Tuchan, *a groaning.*
- Tuchanllyd, *full of sighing and groan-*
ing.

T U

- ing, given to repine and groan.*
†Tûd, *the same as Tû, a side, a part.*
E. Lh.
†Tûd, *the earth.* Arm. Tûd. *a nation.*
†Tudwedd, *and Tudwed, ground, land.* Llwyd losged ei thudwed hi-thau. P. M.
Tudfach, *plural, Tudfachau, stilts: whence Ystudfach. Vid. ex. in Llorp.*
Tudlath, *a pearch or long staff to mete with.*
Tudded, *a covering, a garment; a pillowbeer.* Sing. Tuddedyn. K. H.
Tuhwnt, *beyond.*
†Tuli, *a shroud or horse-cloth, saith*
G. T.
Tumon, K. H. *one of the 12 pieces into which a stag in season was divided. Q. what part of the stag? A'i ddwy Lwyn a'i Dumon. K. H.*
Tunnell, *a tun.*
Turio, *to root in the ground as a pig doth.* Taliesin saith Tyrfu. Eidion i wan, hŵch i dyrfu. Tal.
Turn, *a turn or lathe that turners use to work things with.* Gr. Τόρνος, Tornos.
Turnio, *to turn or work with the wheel as turners do.* Gr. Τορνέω, Τορνόω, Torneyo, Tornoo.
Turnen, *a little turned vessel.* K. H.
Turnen melin, *the wood in the eye of the milstone to fasten the spindle.*
R. M.
Turs, *a snout.* Rostrum. D.
Turtur, *a bird called a turtle, a turtle-dove.* Arm. Dluz, and Turzunell. Heb. תור, Tor.
Tusw, *a gripe or handful of hay, straw, &c.*
Tûth, *the trotting or jogging of a horse.* Equi succussatio. D. Pace, E. Lh. Tûth Ysgafn, *a light pace.*
Tuthio, *to trot as an horse doth.*
Tuthiog, *trotting.*

T W

- Twcca, *a knife, a tuck.*
†Twddf, *an excrescence.* Ai twddf sy yt, ai oddsyn. D. Ed.

T W

- Twŵf, *and Tyfiad, and Tyfiant, an increase, a growth, an increasing, growing, or waxing bigger.*
Tyfu, *to grow.* Gr. Φύειν.
Tyfadwy, *that springeth up, that groweth.* Mark iv. 8.
Twlc, *a little cott or shed; a swine-stie or hog-stie; a goose-pen.* Pl. Tylciau, *cottages.* Neidiodd—Ci côch o dwlc môch i mi. D. G.
Twled, *Toledo in Spain.*
Twll, *a hole, a cave, a den, a cavern or hole under ground.* So in Arm. It is used also as an adjective, especially in compounded words, bored through. Fem. Toll.
Twll y llumman. Vid. Llumman, and Llummon.
Tyllu, *to bore through, to pierce or make a hole through.*
Tyllog, *full of holes, full of caverns, bored through.*
Twmpath, *a hillock, a knap, a tump.*
Twnn, fem. Tonn, *broken, torn.*
Twnn, *a breaking, a fracture.*
Twng, *a swearing, an oath.* Twng a llw, *are synonymous in K. H.*
Tyngu, *to swear, to take an oath.* Arm. Toeaff. Heb. ידע, Iadang. Scire, quia quod quis jurat se nosse profitetur. Dav.
Tyngu anudon, *to forswear, to be perjur'd or forsworn by taking a false oath.* Vid. Anudon.
Twngc, and Twng, K. H. *a yearly custom or tribute paid by freeholders. As the custom paid by freeholders was called Twngc, so the custom paid by tenants in villenage was called Dawnbwyd.* Wott. Vide Punt. Twngc, K. K. and Twng, *is part of the corn which is due to the landlord by agreement, saith*
Dav.
Tŵr, *a tower.* So in Arm.
Twrr, *a heap or pile.* Chald. טור, Tur, and טורא, Tura, mons. D.
Tyrru, *to heap up or pile, to make heaps of; to amass.*
Twrd,

T W

Twrd, Mit, twrnel bychan. V. a small wasking-tub.
 Twred, a little tower.
 Twrch, a hog. So in Arm. Gr. Χοῖρος. porcus.
 Twrch daear, a mole or want.
 Twrch Trwyth. Vid. Trwyth, and Vid. ex. in Gŵyth.
 Twrf, and in some places Twrdd, a noise, a stir, thunder. Gr. Θόρυβος, Thorybos, & Τύρβη, Turbe. Chald. & Syr. ܬܪܦ, Taraph, turbare. D.
 Twrf ac Eniwed, K. H. trouble and hurt. Twrf cyfraith, a lawful interruption. Twrf yw llosgi tai, neu dorri aradr. K. H. The Engl. Stir seems to be hence derived. q. d. Ys twrf.
 Twrf, the contraction or shrinking of the sinews, a wrestling or writhing of a limb.
 Tyrfu, to be shrunk or contracted as the sinews are, to be wrested or writhed.
 Twrlla, a mountain mouse. Prŷf o faint y wâdd yw, cefnddu, ystlyf-rudd, a geir mewn muriau yn y mynyddoedd. D.
 Twrllaes, f. g. Twrllaesau torlleifion. T. A. i gefig.
 Twrn, whence Twrn da, a kindness, a good turn, a benefit. Twrn drwg, a diskindness, an ill-turn. Rhai'n dda'i tyrnau, tonau tân, Rhai'n ddrwg o'r hên ddarogan. E. R. concerning the planets. Ple bynnag, diorwag dwrn, Yr adeilais ar dalwrn. D. G.
 Twrnel, a tub. R. M.
 Twrstan. Vid. Trwstan.
 Twtt, Twtti, a word used when we make light of a thing, tush, tut.
 Twtnai, dark colour, the colour of water.
 Twtnais, adorned, decked, trim. The same as Tacclus.
 Twyg, a gown, a garment. Chald. ܬܘܓ, Tag, toga. D. Braidd y mêdd dan bridd a main, Dig ei le, dwyg o liain. L. G.

T W

†Twyl, fear, saith Ll. and D. P.
 Twyll, deceit, fraud. Gr. Δόλος, Dólos.
 Twyllo, to deceive, to beguile, cozen or cheat, to disappoint. Heb. ܠܬܗܠ, Hetel, Nugis fefellit. Arab. Adall. Fefellit, decepit. D.
 Twyllodrus, deceitful, crafty, false. Gr. Δολερός, Doleros.
 Twyllcynghanedd, a false concord in verse, a false metre. Falsus carminis concentus. D.
 Twyllforwyn, K. H. a deceitful virgin. It is a word used of new-marry'd women, who had been deflower'd by others before they were given in marriage.
 Twyllofaint, deceit, fraud, fallacy.
 Twylluan. Vid. Dylluan.
 Twyllodl, a false rime or rhythm.
 Twymn, warm. Arm. Tom. Cor. Twbm. S. W. Twym.
 Twymno, to grow warm, to warm or make warm. In S. W. Twymo. Arm. Tomaff.
 Twymder, warmth, heat. Arm. Tomder.
 Twymdwyro, to warm or make warm, to heat.
 Twyn, a billock, a bank.
 Tŵyn, a bush, saith R. M.
 Twysg, a part, a portion, some part, a little heap. Cannaid lu creud-wysg, A gerddant ith wysg, Yn llu aur durfrwysg, yn llwyr dor-frydd. D. Ddu in Te Deum, de Martyribus.
 Twysg, the yarn on the spindle or a yarn-stick, before it is wound into bottoms.
 Twysgen, a small part or portion. In S. W. Twysged, a good part, a great deal.
 Twysgo, to be gathered together, to be wound up together, to be heaped up together.
 Twyso. Vid. Tywyso.
 Twysog. Vid. Tywyfog.
 †Twyth, and Twythiad. Hence Afr-dwyth, cyfrdwyth, cyfafrdwyth, hyd-

hydwyth, twythwal, twythfalch, twythwalch.

TY

Tŷ, a house. So in Arm. Cor. Tŷhi.

Pl. Tai; whence another pl. Teiau.

Tyaid, a family, a house-full.

Tŷb, opinion, sentiment, supposal, suspicion. Dilettyb, void of suspicion.

Tybio, and Tybiaid, and Tybygu, to think, to suppose, to trow, to fancy or imagine, to suspect.

† Tybrwyryd, Trîn. V.

Tydi, thou. Gr. Tûdē, Tu de.

Tyccio, to avail, to prevail, to prosper.

Tycciant, good success, proficiency.

Tycciannus, prosperous, successful.

† Tydain, a proper name. Tydain bwys tād awen bŷr. Huw D. am T. A.

Tyddyn, a messuage, a tenement or farm. q. d. Ty-ddinas. Corruptly

Tyfyn dōl at fin y y dŵr. R. Teg.

Tyfod. Vid. Tywod.

Tyfu. Vid. Twf.

† Tyg. q. Mae yt lw twng, mae't liw tŷg, Mae't lēs hagr, mae't lais hygryg. D. G. i'r bi.

Tyle, a toft, or place where an house hath been; a convenient place to build a house on; a rubbish, an old ruinous wall. In the first W. translation of the N. T. a tabernacle is render'd Tyle, in Rev. xv. 15. Tai a threfnau, A thyleau, A chellau bwyd. Tal. concerning the plagues of Egypt. Sometimes Tylau. O gorfydd na dŷdd na dau, Dorri'r talar drwy'r tylau. Ll. G. y dant. It signifies also a quilt, a rug, a coverlet.

Tyle, in the present Welsh, signifies a steep ascent or rising of an hill, up-hill.

Tyleu Iscoed; Mr. Th. Evans saith he found Ireland thus called in an old W. MS. and thinks it was the Thule of the ancients. Vid. Drŷch y Prif Oesoedd. p. 25. edit. ult.

Tylino, to knead or mould, to work

dough till it be soft. From Dy, and Glin.

Tylwyth, a family, a household, a tribe; kinsfolk, kinsmen. Y Tylwyth tēg, the fairies.

Tylwythog, that has a great family, or many kinsmen. Tylwythog dyrfa'r annuwiol ni bydd fuddiol. Wisdom iv. 3.

Tylath, a beam in the roof of a house, a rafter.

Tylofi. Vid. Dylofi.

Tyluwyr, a householder. W. S. Mat. xx. i.

Tylluan. Vid. Dylluan.

Tyllwedd, K. H. Security given to the surgeon by the family of a wounded person. Vid. Tellwedd.

Tymmestl, a tempest, a storm.

Tymmhestlog, tempestuous, stormy.

Tymmig, a plucking, a twitching, a pricking or stinging.

Tymmig, strong, stout, from Tŷmp, as being one that is born in due time; whence An-nhymmig, one born before the due time.

Tymmhigo, to prick, to twitch. From Pigo.

Tymmer, a temper, a temperament.

Tymmheru, to temper.

Tymmherus, temperate.

Tymmor, season or time convenient.

Tymmhoraidd, done in due and convenient time and season, seasonably, timely.

Tymmhoreiddrwydd, seasonableness.

Tŷmp, the time of child-birth. According to the origin of the word, which is from the Lat. Tempus, it might signify time in general.

Tŷpn, straight, tight, that is tied hard or close, that is drawn tight, stretched, stuffed. So in Arm. Also, stubborn, pertinacious.

Tŷnnder, straightness: also, stubbornness, obstinacy.

Tŷnnhau, to make straight or tight.

Tŷnn, and Tŷnniad, a draught, a pull.

Tŷnnu, to draw. So in Arm. Gr.

Teiwo, Teino.

† Tŷnniar

†Tynniar, yw Clÿch Suddas, *saith*
T.W. *bubble of water when it*
rains.

Tyner, *tender, soft. So in Arm. Gr.*
Τερν, Teren.

Tyneru, *to mollify or soften; to wax*
soft.

Tynerwch, *tenderness, softness.*

Tynewyn. *Vid. Tenewyn.*

Tynged, *fate, destiny, fortune.*

Tynghedfen, *fortune, fate, destiny.*

Tynghedfenawl, *fatal.*

Tynghedu, *to adjure.*

Tyngu. *Vid. Twng.*

Tyno, *a green plat of ground, a*
little valley. Bryn a thyno. Ll.
Gwr. Coed, maes, tyno, a bryn.
Tal. Nid oes dwyn na dwys dyno,
Yn neutu glynn nant y glo. D. G.

Tyred, *come thou. Vid. Dyre.*

Tyrfa, *a multitude, a troop.*

Tyrfau. *Vid. Twrf.*

Tyrfu. *Vid. Twrf.*

†Tyismwy, *affliction, trouble, vexa-*
tion, horror. Nid esmwyth hyn o
dyismwy, Ni bu boen ar farwgro-
en fwy. D. G. tan y bargod.

†Tyismwyo, *to shiver or quake for*
fear, to be greatly afraid. Tyf-
mwyo ar un wedi gweled ellyll.

Tÿst, *a witness. So in Arm. Arab.*
Sahad. D.

Tyftio, *and Tyftiolaethu, to bear*
witness, to attest, to testify.

Tyftiolaeth, *a testimony. Chald.*
סִהָדוּתָא, Sahadutha. D.

Tytmwy, yw derbyniad pen cengl,
modrwy yn dal pwrs wrth wregys.
D. *a buckle, a clasp, a loop. Tyt-*
mwy ar adwy ydoedd, Tant coed
ar nant cadarn oedd. D. G. i'r
fiaren a'i cwympasai.

Tytmwyo, *to clasp or buckle, to bind.*

Tywallt, *to pour out, to shed or spill.*

From Dy, and Gwallaw. Gr. Ἀν-
λάω, Antlao.

Tywarch, *and Tywarchen, a clod, a*
turf. Arm. Tuchen. Pl. Tyweirch.

Tywarchawr, *an ox: So called from*
turning the clods in plowing.

†Tywas, *an household servant. From*
Ty and Gwâs.

Tywel, *a towel. John xiii. 5.*

Tywod, *sand.*

Tywodlyd, *sandy.*

Tywotta, *to carry sand, carrying sand.*

Tywydd, *a tempest, a storm. D. In*
S. W. it is the same as Hîn, the
weather.

Tywyll, *dark, dusky, dim, obscure.*

Arm. Teffal. Fem. Tywell. Nôs

da i'r ynys dywell, Ni wn oes un

ynys well. Ll. G. M. Heb. חֹשֶׁךְ,

Alatah, *tenebræ, עֵינִי, Lail, nox.*

Arab. Tul, *umbra; ab Heb. לַי,*

Tfel. D.

Tywyllu, *to wax dark; to darken*
or make dark. Gr. ἑλυνάζω, Ely-
gazo, ἑλυνίζω, Elygizo. Arm.
Tewalhad.

Tywyllwg, *and Tywyllwch, dark-*
ness, obscurity. Gr. Ἀχλὺς, Achlus.

Tywyn, *brightness, splendour, shine.*

Tywynnu, *and Tywynnygu, to shine*
or glisten; to appear.

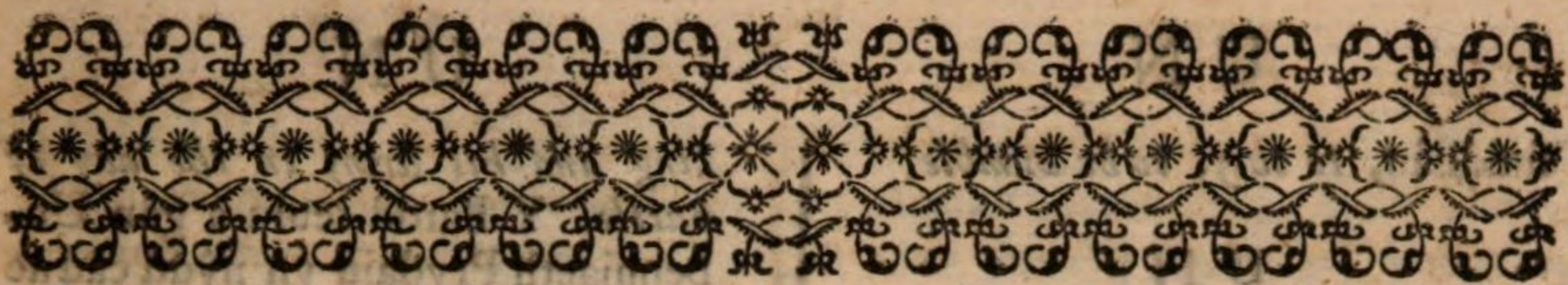
Tywyn, *the sea-shore, the sand of*
the sea. Gr. Θῆν, Thin.

Tywys, *sing. Tywysen, an ear of*
corn. From the old word Tŵs, a
head, now used in Irish for a be-
ginning. Hence our Tywyso, to
lead; and Tywyfog, a general. E.
Lh. Gr. Στάχυς, Stachys.

Tywyso, *to lead. Vid. Tywys.*

Tywyfog, *a prince, a general, a*
leader, a chieftain. Ir. Taoiseach.
Vid. Tywys.

Tywyfogaeth, *a principality.*



U B

U F

UBAIN, and Uban, to cry, to wail, to howl.
 Uch, upper, higher; above.
 Uchaf, highest, chiefest, supreme.
 Uchafiaeth, supremacy.
 Uchedydd, i. e. Uwch-hedydd, a lark.
 Uchedd, height or highness, the top, the surface, the out-side of a thing.
 Uchel, high, lofty, stately. C. Ehwal. Arm. Uhel. Heb. עלה, Ngalah, ascendere, ילע, Ngelion, excelsus. Chald. עלילע, Ngilah, excelsus. Gr. ὑψηλός.
 Uchelwr, Mâb uchelwr, a gentleman, a free-holder. Vid. Mâb.
 Uchelwyl, an high festival.
 Uchder, and Uchelder, height, highness, loftiness, stateliness. So in Arm.
 Uchelfa, a high place.
 Uchelfaer, a sheriff, a high constable. Vicecomes, constabularius. D. Vide Maer.
 Uchelfâr, misseltoe or missendine. Monm. and Heref. Vide Herbas.
 Uchenaid, a sigh, a groan. C. Hanadzhan. Arm. Huanad. Heb. אנח, Anachah, ונקח, Anakah, Gemitus. Gr. στεναγμός, Stenagmos. D.
 Ucheneidio, to sigh, to groan. C. Hynadzha. A. Huanadaff. Arab. Nahad, Gemere, suspirare. D.
 Ucher, the evening.
 Ucherwyl, the eve of a holy-day.
 †Ucheru, to wax late, to draw to-

wards evening. Pan ucherawdd y dydd.

Ucho, and Uchod, above.

U D

Udo, to howl as a dog doth. Arm. Iudal.

Udfa, an howling.

Udcanu, to sound a trumpet, to blow a horn.

Udcorn, a trumpet, cornet or horn.

†Udd, Lord; whence the ancient poets said sometimes, Udd Cessar, for Iul Cessar, Julius Cæsar. Heb. Adhon.

†Uddudd, the same as Iddynt, to them. Sometimes, Uddu. Ac uddu 'hwy gweddai hyn. L. G.

U F

†Ufel, and Uwel, fire. Nis llÿsg ufel, Nis llûdd oerfel, Nis llâdd arfau. Iolo i'r angau. It seems to signify properly a spark of fire, a sparkle, saith D. Ai un hynt gwynt, ai un dwfr môr, Ai un ufel tân, twrwf diachor. Tal.

†Ufeliar. The same as Ufel.

†Ufelydd, Pl. from Ufel. Q. wh. Aelwyd. Dŵr ar fain drwy'r erw a fydd, Dan fil yn dân ufelydd. T. A. i farch.

Ufelltawd, and Ufylltawd, humility.

Ufudd, obedient, humble.

Ufudd-dod, obedience.

B b b

Ufudd-

U N

Ufuddhau, to obey, to be humble.

U Ff

Uffern, bell.

Uffernol, hellish, infernal.

Uffarnau, the ancles.

U G U L

Ugain, and Ugaint, twenty. Arm.

Uguent. Cor. Igans. Gr. ΕΙΧΟΣΙ.

Ulcassar, Ilcassar, and Iul Cassar, Julius Cæsar.

Ulw, hot embers, the white ashes wherein the fire is raked up, sparks of fire. 2. whether corruptly for Uwel.

U N

Un, one. Cor. Uynyn. Arm. Unan.

Chald. אֶחָד, Hena. Gr. Εἷς, Hen.

Undeb, unity.

Uno, to unite, to make one, to agree.

So in Arm.

Undod, unity.

Unoliaeth, unanimity, concord, unity.

Un ar ddêg, eleven. Sometimes Undeg, as in Arm. Undegfed, eleventh. Cor. Gr. Ενδεκά, Hendeka.

Unben, and Unbyn, a prince, a king, a monarch, an emperor. From Un and Pen, q. d. The one and only head.

Unbennes, f. g. an empress, queen or princess.

Unbennaeth, a monarchy, a principality. Unbennaeth Prydain. K. H.

Hên gaingc o gerdd ydoedd a arferai y Bardd Teulu ganu pan fai y Brenin a'i lu yn myned i ymladd. Unbennaeth Prydain was the name of a song, which the domestic bard used to sing before the

U N

king and his army in the day of battle. Y Bardd teulu a gân Unbenniaeth Prydain yn nŷdd câd ac ymladd. K. H.

The learned Wotton, upon this passage in the Welsh laws, has the note following; ' Mibi non liquet
' num fuerit canticum aliquod peculiariter vocatum Unbennaeth
' Prydain, monarchia Britannica, vel potius num aliquid isto tempore
' hi poëtæ cantare tenebantur in laudem monarchiæ Britannicæ,
' in quo suo arbitrio committebatur quid canerent, modo ad illud argumentum pertineret. Hæ vastationes factæ sunt in agris ditionis
' Anglicæ. Anglos pro inimicis perpetuis reputabant, utpote ab illis
' oriundos, qui de patriâ suâ & de agris quondam suis, fertilibus & fructuosiss, majores suos olim depellebant. Se vel saltem Proavos
' suos, totius Insulæ Dominos fuisse audiverant; prædam itaque & rapinas de istâ inimicâ gente ducere fas & æquum existimabant;
' eamque ob causam Musici aulici, cum prædam agere de Anglorum agris statuebant, erat officium
' laudes antiquæ monarchiæ decantare, ut hisce incitati, Avorum
' suorum fortia facta in memcriam revocando, illorum facinora æmularentur.' [The ancient Germans had this custom as well as the Britans.] ' Ituri in prælia canunt.
' Sunt illis hæc quoque carmina, quorum relatu quem Barditun, vocant, accendunt animos; futuræque pugnæ fortunam ipso cantu
' augurantur; terrent enim trepidantve prout sonuit acies.'

Tacit. de moribus Germ.

Undras, of the same kindred. From Trâs.

Undull. Vid. Dull.

Un,

Undydd dyddon, and Dyddiau dyddon, K.H. days wherein no law-matters were heard or try'd. Sic vocabantur tres illæ Septimanæ quæ Natalitia, Pascha & Pentecosten subsequuntur. Illo enim tempore iustitium erat publicum, & causæ omnes interdicebantur. Wott.

Undydd a blwyddyn, K. H. a year and a day. Vide Annus & Dies in Dufresnio.

Undyddiawg: Ni ddylly neb gymryd mâch yn undyddiawg, K. H. None ought to take a surety for one day. Vid. Mechniaeth undyddiawg.

Unddull, and Unfath, uniform, all alike.

Unffurf, uniform.

Ungor, as Edeu ungor, single thread or yarn, not twisted or double. Diungor awdl da angerdd. Iolo. Cadarnach yw'r edau yn gyfrodedd nag yn ungor. P. The thread is stronger twisted (i. e. double) than single.

Uniawn, straight or right, upright, just.

Uniawni, to straiten or make straight or even, to rectify, to be made straight, to become straight.

Uniondeb, rightness, rectitude, evenness, uprightness.

Unllawiog, one-handed, that hath but one hand.

Unllw, of one colour. So in Arm.

Unllofiawg. The same as Unllawiog.

Unllygeidiog, having but one eye.

Unoed, of the same age. So in Arm.

Unteithiog, that goeth in one way.

Untri, three in one. Trinunus antiquis. D.

Untrew, the same as Trew, sneezing.

Untroedawg, having but one foot. Anifail untroedawg, K.H. a beast that having one foot broken is worth nothing.

Untuog, partial.

Untyrch. Vid. Entyrch.

Unwaith, once, at one time.

UR

Urael, asbestine cloth, a sort of fine linnen cloth made of the Asbestos or Lapis Amianthus, called by some Linum vivum. It will burn in the fire, be purified by it, and yet not consume. Urael yw lleinwisg o'r manweiddiaf o'r maen Ystinos, ac a olchid â'r tân wedi y budreddai. Pryd mab Duw.

Urdd, an order, state or degree. Arm. Eurdd.

Urddo, to ordain or put into holy orders; to grace or honour one with some order or degree.

Urddol, honoured with some degree or order.

Urddedig, honoured; honourable.

Urddas, honour, dignity.

Urddasol, honourable.

† Urdden, Urddain, Urddyn. The same as Urddol.

Urdduniant, honour. Vid. Ardduniant.

Uriad, an elder, a senator, an elderly man. Dr. Davies thinks this to be part of the word Henuriad, and that the poets of the sixteenth century were mistaken in thinking the word Henuriad to be two words, Hên uriad.

Uriel. Vid. Hiriell.

U S

U T

U S

U T

Us, chaff. Sing. Ufyn.

Uft, ys taw, hift, busk, hold your peace, be silent.

Ufuriwr, an usurer.

Ufuriaeth, usury, letting of money out to use.

Ufwydd, by piece-meals. Yn ufwydd, to pieces, in pieces. Lliwgoch ei lasnawr aefawr ufwydd.

Ll. Gwr.

Utgorn. Vid. Udcorn.

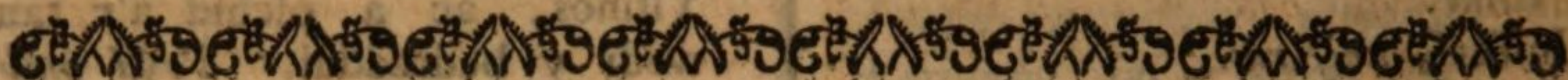
Uthr, wonderful. Whence the compound Aruthr.

Uwch. Vid. Uch.

Uwd, pap for children.

Uwd fugaethan, Succan gwynn, wash-brew, a kind of oat-meal steep'd in water.

Uwel. Vid. Ufel.





W A

WALA, enough. *Vid.* Gwala.
Wat, Wat y gedid hu ga-
darn, Wat etto bydd hyd
dy' barn. R. N.

W B

Wb, O! Ob! O'i briddo wb o'r
breuddwyd. *Iolo.* Wb o'r hin o'r
wybr heno. D. G.
Wbwb, Oh! alas!

W D

Wdward, a ranger of a forest; a
keeper, &c. It is an old English
word; a woodward. Wtwart eri-
oed mewn coedwig. D. G.

W E

Wedi, the same as Gwedi, after.
Gr.³ Etra. Eita.
Wedrifif, a lizzard. H. S. At leg.
Gwedrifif.
Weilgi, the sea. *Vid.* Gweilgi.
Weithian, now, now at length. And
Weithion. Gr.⁴ Edn, Ede.
Wele, lo, see, behold.
Weldyma, for Wele dymma, lo here,
behold here.
Weldyna, lo there. Weldyna weled
anawdd. D. G.
Weldaccw, for Wele d' accw, lo
there, see there.
Weld'ucho, lo above.
Weld'iso, lo below.
Wfft, an interjection of abhorring and
upbraiding.

W I, &c.

W I

Wi, heida! ho brave! ba ha! Wi
o'r grefft yw ar ei grŷs, Wi o'r
lliw ar y llewys. K. D. G. i beu-
nod.
Wibwrn, Rhyw edafedd glâs. D. Ed.
Coventry blue. D.
Wihi, the voice of horses when they
neigh, the whinnying of horses.
Y Wilammeg, blear-eyedness or blood-
shot of the eyes, the web in the eye.
Wimpl, Ar uchaf y mattras yr oedd
faith lenlliaain wimpl. G. A.
Wingc, a chaffinch.
†Wit, after. V. Leg. Gwit.
Wmbwrdd, and Wmbredd, a vast
number, abundance.
Wmp. D. q.

W N W O W R

Wns, an ounce.
†Wng, near at hand, nigh. It is
found written also Wngc. Greek
Ἐγγύς, Engys, propinquus, & Ἄνχι,
Anchi, & Ἄνχον, Anchou, propē,
juxta. *Vid. ex. in* Sawell. Hence
Eiddwng: and hence perhaps Yn-
go, and Yrhwng, between. Dy-
weddi o wng, galanas o bell. P.
i. e. Marriage from (a place that
is) near, enmity from far. Pan fo
dŷdd gorwlad a chad yn wng.
Ll. M.
Wo, the cry of hounds a hunting. It
is of two syllables.
†Wrlys, rhyw lysiau, saith D. Also
the same as Amaerwyau, fringes
or

or borders of a garment, *Urles*. Fr. Orles. Ysgineu y bo wrlys wrth-ynt. K. H. *Fimbriata vestimenta, Prætextæ*. Wotton. Wrlys gwynn ar lewys gwiw. S. Kyf.

Wrth, *by, nigh, near to*. Wrth fe-fur. Wrth fynydd yr Olewydd: also, *in comparison of*. Beth a wneuthum i wrth a wnaethoch chwi? *What have I done now in comparison of you?* Judg. viii. 2.

Wrthyf, wrthyt, wrtho, wrthym, wrthych, wrthynt, *to me, thee, him, us, you, them*. Wrthi, *to her*.

W T

Wttra, *a road or high-way*.

Wttres, *prodigality, luxury*. To live in luxury.

Wttreswr, *a spendthrift, a riotous wasteful person*.

Wtwart. *Vid. Wdward*.

W Y

Wy, and in S. W. Wi, *an egg*. Gr. ὠν.

Wybr, *the sky, the firmament, the welkin*. C. Ebron. Arm. Oabr.

Wybren, *the same as Wybr, the sky, the heaven, the clouds*. Heb. עָבֹת, Ab. Nubes. D.

Wybrwr, *an astronomer*.

Wydd, *trees*. *Vid. Gwydd*.

Wyf, *I am*.

Wylo, *to weep, to cry, to shed tears*. So in Arm. Chald. לָלַח, Alil, ululare, ejulare; עָלַח, Ala, lamentari. Gr. Κλαίω.

Wylofain, *to bewail, to lament*. So in Arm. Also, *mourning, wailing, lamentation*. Heb. לָלַח, Aval, luctus. D.

Wylofedd, *a weeping, wailing, mourning*. Gr. Ὀλελυγμός, Olelygmos. Chald. אֵילָא, Aiela, luctus, ejulatus. D.

Wylofus, *woful, doleful, lamentable*. Wyll, *an hag or fairy; the disease called the night-mare*.

wyn, *lambs*. Pl. of Oen.

Wyneb, *a face, a visage, the countenance*. Cor. Enap. Arm. Aenep, Eneb. Heb. פָּנִים, Panim. Chald. אַנְפָּא, Anpa. D.

Winebol, *godly to see, sightly, beautiful, fair in appearance*.

Wynebu, *to look towards, to look upon, to face*. Heb. פָּנָה, Panah, נָבַט, Nabat. D.

Wynebwarth, K. H. *a fine paid for an abuse done to any person*. Sef yw Wynebwarth pawb, ei farhaad heb ddyrchafael. K. H. Dr. Davies reads it Wynebwerth, and renders it *satisfaction*; but Dr. Wotton will have it always read Wynebwarth. Pro Wynebwerth lege semper Wynebwarth; Veteres enim e pro a semper ferè scribebant, quod ansam dedit pluribus hujusmodi erratis. Wott.

Wyr, *a grad-son or grand-daughter, a grand-child*.

Wys, Ni wýs, *it's not known*. *Vid. Gwýs*.

Wyfg, *towards, upon, by, after*. On his feet, Yn wyfg ei draed. *Vid. ex. in Twyfg*. Yn wyfg fy mhen yn esgud. D. G. Ar wyfg y Cessarieid, *after the Romans*. Unless we should rather read it, Ar fysg y Cessarieid, *amongst the Romans*. For u serv'd amongst the ancients sometimes for w, sometimes for f, sometimes for u.

Wyth, *eight*. Cor. Eath. Arm. Eith, and Eithdeg, *eighteen*.

Wythfed, *the eighth*.

Wythnos, *a week*. From Wyth, eight, and Nôs, night. So many days as are contain'd within eight nights. *Vide Pythefnos*.

Y Ch

Y, And Yr, articles that are put in apposition with substantives, (or verbs of the infinitive mood made substantives) and with adjectives. Y is set before such words as begin with consonants, or with W, and sometimes I; as, Y dŷn, the man; Y fendigedig Forwyn, the blessed virgin; Y wraig, the woman; Y iaith, the language. Yr is used before words beginning with vowels; as, Yr Aberth, the sacrifice; Yr orddigwraig, the angry woman. Vid. Gambold's Gram. p. 70.

Y, and Yr, an adverb of affirming set before verbs; in S.W. Y and Ydd; among the ancients Yd.

Ych, an ex. Arm. Egen.

Ych, ye are: The second person plur. of the verb Wyf.

†Ycha, lo, behold; and N being set before it, Nycha.

†Ychenawg, the same as Achenawg, needy, indigent, in want. Gwell bêdd na buchedd ychenawg. P. The grave is better than a needy life.

Ychryn. The same as Echryn.

Ychwaith, neither. Vid. Chwaith.

Ychwaneg, more.

Ychwanegu, to add to.

†Ychwerig, is Ychedig, saith D.P. little.

Ychwinsa, now, at present. V. In the Shropshire Welsh it signifies, in the close of the evening. E. Lh.

Ychedig, a little, a few.

Ychydigyn, a very little.

Y L

Y D

Yd, corn. Greek, Σίτος, Sitos. Heb. הטה, Hittah. D.

Yden, sing. one grain of corn, one ear of standing corn.

Ydlan, a rickyard, a stack-garth, a yard wherein ricks or stacks of corn are made, when it is in-gather'd. From Yd and Llan. Bragod lynn brig ydlannoedd. L.G.

Ydtir, corn-land.

Yd. The same as the adverbs Y and Yr; or Ydd, or A. It is used also for Sydd or Ydiw. Commonly Id. Trist yd gwyn pôb colledig. Tal. Tarf cynnygn cân yd weler. P. M. Hir yd goffêir a goffâaf. D. B.

Ydoedd, for Oedd, he was.

Ydwyf, ydwyt, &c. I am, thou art.

Y F

†Yfalogi, to defile. V.

Yfed, to drink. So in C. and Arm.

Yfwr, a drinker.

Yfetri, to tipple, to drink often.

Yforu, to-morrow. C. Y fwrw. Gr.

*Αυριον, Aurion. Heb. מהר, Mahar. D.

†Ygor. The same as Egor.

Ygus, in construction from Gygus. Vid. Gwg. Ygus dŵf ac ystafell. D.G.

Yleni. Vid. Eleni.

†Ylwyn, ashes. V.

†Ylldryd, a vagabond. Id. q.

†Ylltyd,

Y M

†Yllyd, a plow. *Id.*
 †Yllyr, a mole or want. *D.*

Y M

Ym, an adverb of swearing of the same signification as Myn, *by*.
 Ym, a particle set before verbs in composition, making a verb active to be neuter, as Golchi, to wash; Ymolchi, to wash one's self. Twymno, to warm; Ymdwymno, to warm one's self, &c.
 Ym, we are.
 Yma, and Yman, here. q. d. Yman. Arm. Aman. Chald. תמן, Teman, there. Dymman.
 Ymachlud, rather Ymachludd, to hide himself, to be hidden. *Vid.* Achludd. Ioseph a ymachludws gorph yr Iesu mewn lliain glân.
 Ymadael, to depart, to go away, to leave or quit a place. Arab. Modî.
 Ymadferth, to defend, protect or help himself.
 Ymadnabod, to become acquainted.
 Ymadolwyn, to beseech or intreat earnestly and often.
 Ymadrodd, to speak, to talk, to commune, to discourse. Heb. אמר, Imrah. *D.*
 Ymadrodd, speech, discourse, talk.
 Ymadroddus, well spoken, eloquent.
 Ymadrawddlym, very sharp in his speech.
 Ymaddaw, to promise. Ymaddaw ag arall am beth, K. H. to promise something to another.
 Ymaes, without, out of doors.
 Ymafael, and Ymaflyd, to take or lay hold of: also, to wrestle or struggle together. Nac ymafael â'i hael hi. *D. G.* Ymaflyd cwymp.
 Ymaelydd, for Ymafaelydd, a wrestler.
 Ymagor, to open.
 Ymaith, away, off, out. Myned

Y M

ymaith, to go away, to depart.
 Ymaith yr aeth, he went off.
 Ymandaw, to hear, to hearken. *Vid.* Andaw.
 †Ymannos, heretofore, in time past, sometime since, the night before last. *D.* As others think, the day before yesterday, three days ago. T. W. and D. P. Mynnwn fy môd ymannos, Yn torri pen Atropos. G. Gl.
 Ymannos, and Ymannog, to exhort one another mutually, to set on or encourage one another.
 Ymarddelw, to claim, to challenge a thing.
 Ymafer, exercise, use, custom, practice.
 Ymarferu, to exercise one's self, to accustom.
 †Ymariel, to fight.
 Ymaros, to bear with, to endure. Yn ymaros a phôb dim. 1 Cor. xiii. 7.
 Ymaros, patience, long-suffering.
 Ymarhous, patient, bearing long with. Bydd ymarhous wrthif. Matt. xviii. 26.
 †Ymarwar, discord, saith T. W. *Vid.* Arwar.
 †Ymatcor, *Vid.* Atcor.
 Ymatgudd, to hide himself. *Vid.* Atguddio.
 Ymbalfalu, to grope out one's way in the dark.
 Ymbarlio, to dispute.
 Ymbell. *Vid.* Ambell.
 Ymbellhau, to go far from.
 Ymbil, to beseech, to intreat, to implore, to beg: also, (subst.) an earnest begging or beseeching, a suppliant entreaty.
 Ymbingcio, to trick or trim one's-self, to dress. Ac a ymbingciodd yn wŷch iawn. Judith x. 4.
 Ymborth, food, maintenance.
 Ymborthi, to be fed, to feed upon, to feed one's self: also, to bear, to carry. Mair mad ymborthes y beichiogi. M. Br. concerning Christ.
 Ymbyngcio, to dispute.

Ym-

Ymchwelyd, and Ymchoelyd, to overturn, to turn upside down, to return. Ymchoelyd or Ymchwelyd brawd, K. H. to make void a judgment or sentence that had been past.

Ymchwyddo, to swell.

Ymdacclu, to arm or accoutre one's self, to dress, deck or adorn himself, to make ready, to furnish.

Ymdaeru, to wrangle, to brawl, to chide; to scold.

Ymdaro, to shift for himself, to make a shift.

Ymdaith, to journey, to travail; to walk, to go, to wander abroad.

Ymdeithio. Idem.

Ymdeithydd, a traveller.

Ymdiro, to warm one's self naked by the fire. Mae deuwres ym i'm-diro, Ei goed o'r glynn gyda'r glo. G. G.

Ymdrafodi, to strive together.

Ymdrafferthu, to be busy.

Ymdraffullio, to be busy, to be in great haste, to hasten.

Ymdrech, to wrestle; a wrestling.

Ymdrin, a wrestling, struggling or striving, contention, variance.

Ymdrochi, to dip, duck or plunge one's self over head and ears, to bathe, to wallow.

Ymdwymno, to warm one's self.

Ymdynnu, to wrestle, to struggle; to strive, to contend.

Ymdyrru, to gather together, to throng together.

Ymdywynnygu, to shine, to glisten or glitter.

†Ymdda, to go, to walk. V.

Ymddadgrymmu, to lift one's self up after stooping, to unbend.

Ymddadleu, to dispute.

Ymddaith. Vid. Ymdaith.

†Ymddang, fear. V.

Ymddangos, to appear, to shew himself.

Ymddial, to revenge.

Ymddialydd, avenger.

Ymddibynnu wrth, to hang by or upon, to depend. From Dibyn.

Ymddidoli, to separate himself.

Ymddiddan, to talk, to discourse. A discourse.

Ymddifad, fatherless or motherless, an orphan.

Ymddifedi, the being fatherless or motherless, the being destitute.

Ymddifregu â Duw, to beseech God.

Ymddifulllo, to abuse one another in language, to rail at one another, to scold.

Ymddiffryn, to defend; a defence.

Ymddiffynfa, a place of defence, a fortress, a defence, protection.

Ymddigrifo, to take delight in, to delight one's self.

Ymddihafarchu, the same as Ymdrech, to wrestle, &c.

Ymddihatru, the same as Ymddiofsg, to put off (clothes) to divest, to strip.

Ymddihwylo. The same as Ymddihatru, in Glam.

Ymddiodi. Idem.

Ymddioli, to blot or put out one's tracks or footsteps.

Ymddiried, to trust or confide in, to put his trust in, to put confidence in, to rely or depend upon. Ymddiried y mae Edwart. L. G.

Ymddiried, (subst.) trust, confidence, the trust we repose in any one.

Ymddiriedgwbl, most trusty, most faithful.

Ymddirgelu, to hide one's self, to lie in ambush or in wait.

Ymddiwad, to renounce, to deny a thing point-blank, to disown.

†Ymddofryd, to defend. V.

Ymddrychioli, to appear. From Drych.

Ymddwyn, to behave one's self well or ill.

Ymddwyn, to conceive with young. In Powys Dymddwyn.

Ymddyfol-li, to stuff or fill himself with, to devour greedily.

Ymddygiad, behaviour, carriage, deportment, demeanour.

Ymddygd, to toil. W. S. in Luke xii.

Y M

Ymdynnu. *Q. wh.* Ymddyfnu, *from*
Dyfnu, *to suck.*
Ymddyrchafu, *to lift one's self up,*
to exalt himself.
Ymddywedyd, *to talk or speak toge-*
ther, to talk with one, to discourse,
to confer. Ni wyddiad pa fôdd y
cai ymddywedyd â hi. *N.*
Ymedliw, *to upbraid, twit or cast in*
the teeth.
Ymegnio, *to endeavour strongly, to*
strain or strive hard.
Ymeillio, *to shave one's self.*
Ymeirio, *to contend or quarrel in words.*
Ymelwi, *to gain, to make gain of.*
†Ymendigeid. *Q. wh.* accursed. Boed
ymendigeid y gôf a'i digones. —
Poed ymendigeid y ffoc y berwid
yndi. *Hist. K. 'ab Kilydd ab Ke-*
lyddon Wledig.
Ymeneiniaw or Ymenneinio, *to ancient*
one's self; also, to bathe. *E. Lh.*
Ymmennydd, *the brain.* From Ym
mhen [*q. d.* *in the head*] as the
Greek, ἑνκεφαλος, Engkephalos;
which is evident from the Cornish
name Empinion, and the Arm.
Empen, and the Ir. Inchinn.
Ymmennydd dro, *a vertigo or diz-*
ziness in the head.
Ymenyn, *butter.* *Cor. Manyn. Arm.*
Amman or Amanen. Heb. חמאן,
Hamaah. Chald. שמן, Sheman.
Dav.
†Ymerchwydd, *anger.* *V.*
Ymestyn, *to stretch one's self.*
Ymewino, *to hold fast with the nails,*
to claw with the nails.
Ymfalchio, *to wax proud.*
Ymfawrygu, *to magnify himself.*
Ymfodloni, *to be contented, to be*
pleased.
Ymfoeli, *to make bald.*
Ymfyddino, *to set themselves in ar-*
ray for battle.
Ymffrost, *glorying, bragging, boast-*
ing.
Ymffrostio, *to boast and vaunt, to*
glory, to brag.

Y M

Ymffyddiaw, *K. H.* *to plight their*
troth mutually to one another.
Ymgadarnhau, *to strengthen himself.*
Ymgadw, *to abstain, refrain, for-*
bear.
Ymgael, *to agree well among them-*
selves; but, to conceive, among
the ancients. Pa fam a'i hym-
gaodd. *Also, to meet together, to*
meet one another. *q. d.* *to find one*
another.
Ymgais, *to seek or look for: also, to*
visit, in Glam. and Brec. Felly
Sr. Bevis o Hamtwn aeth allan,
(Yn gôch ei wefus, yn lân ei am-
can) I ymgais â'r fûn Ioseian,
Howddgar ei phrÿd a'i gwêdd,
Nawdd Duw rhag bôd yn lleian,
O febyd hyd at fêdd. *E. Lh. Ex*
Adversariis quibusd. H. S.
Ymgasglu, *to gather together.*
Ymgattewrach, *to skirmish, to fight.*
Ymgeinio, *in N. W.* *to curse or ban,*
to wish some evil to one; in Powys-
land, to wrangle, quarrel, fall out.
Ymgeintach, *in S. W.* *to strive and*
quarrel, to wrangle.
Ymgeledd, *a taking care for or look-*
ing to a thing, defence, protection,
succour.
Ymgeleddu, *to take care of or look*
after, to see to, to cherish, to suc-
cour.
Ymgeleddwr, *an overseer, a tutor,*
a guardian.
Ymgipprys, *to strive, to wrangle,*
to skirmish. A wrangling, a skir-
mishing. *V. Ciprys.*
Ymglymmu, *to be wrapt about.* Ym-
glymmodd yr hesg am fy mhen.
Jonah ii. 5.
Ymgommio, *to discourse.*
Ymgredu, *K. H.* *to bind themselves*
mutually with an oath.
Ymgreinio, *to roll or tumble one's*
self on the ground. *Vid. Amcreinio.*
Ymgroesi, *to mark one's self with*
the sign of the cross, to bless one's
self.
Ymgryf-

Y M

Ymgryfhau, to wax strong, to strengthen one's self.
 Ymgrymmu, to stoop, to bow or bend one's self.
 Ymguddio, to hide one's self.
 Ymgyfathrachu, to make affinity. i Kings iii. 1.
 Ymgyflogi, to hire himself or let himself out to hire.
 Ymggyfoethogi, to grow rich.
 Ymggyfredeg, a concourse or huddle of people: also, a verb, to run together, to run in a huddle or up and down.
 Ymggygydio, to join, close or engage, to encounter.
 Ymggyhydu, to extend themselves together. D. G. to make of equal length.
 Ymggyllellu, to fight with swords or knives.
 Ymggynnal, to contain himself, to help or support one another.
 Ymggynnal, (subst.) continency.
 Ymggynghori, to consult or advise together.
 Ymggynhennu, to strive or contend with one another.
 Ymggynnull, to assemble together.
 Ymggyrchu, to engage, to set upon one another.
 Ymggyfodi, to be shadow'd over, to be shelter'd.
 Ymggyffulltu, to join himself.
 Ymggyffuro, to be comforted, to comfort himself.
 Ymggyftlwn. Vid. Cyftlwn.
 Ymhellach, further, furthermore.
 Ymhonni, to avouch, to assert, to claim, to challenge or lay claim to.
 Ymhwedd, to intreat or beseech earnestly.
 Ymhwrdd, to make an assault upon one. Vide Hwrdd.
 Ymhyspyfu, to make himself known.
 Ymladd, to fight.
 Ymladd, (subst.) a fight, a battle, a fighting, a quarrel. Sef yw Ymladd, Dyrchaf, a gosod a gwaed a gweli. K. H.

Y M

Ymlâdd, to kill one another.
 Ymladdgar, much given to fighting, quarrelsome.
 Ymlaesu, to fail, to decay, to slacken.
 Ymlanhâu, to make himself clean.
 Ymlanw, to fill himself.
 Ymlath, an itching.
 Ymleferydd, to be delirious. Vid. Ymlyferydd.
 Ymleferydd, (subst.) dotage, deliriousness.
 Ymleffef, to quarrel in words, to scold.
 Ymlewydd, the same as Ymnhêdd, to beseech. W. S. Matt. xxvii.
 Ymlewyrchu, to shine or glitter.
 Ymliw, and Ymliwied, to upbraid.
 Ymlosgach, incest.
 Ymlothlach, to fawn and flatter, to coaks one. From Llochi.
 Ymlusgo, to creep, to crawl, to wriggle, to slide on the belly as serpents do.
 Ymlusgiad, any creeping thing.
 Ymlyferydd, to dote, to be delirious, to speak delirious and incongruous words, without any sense, in the manner sick persons do.
 Ymlygru, to corrupt himself, to be corrupted.
 Ymlyniad, a persecutor or pursuer: a hound, a hunting dog. Gwêll un ceidwad na dau Ymlyniad. P. One keeper is better than two pursuers.
 Ymmerodr, an emperor.
 Ymmerodres, an empress.
 Ymmerodraeth, an empire.
 Ymiachâu, to bid farewell or adieu to one another, to take leave: also, to heal or cure one's self, to be cured.
 Ymmod, to move, to remove from a place. Whence Diymmod, unmoveable, steadfast. Heb. מוֹט, Mot, Nutavit, loco motus est. D.
 Ymmyl, the margin or brim of any thing. Yn ymmyl, near, hard by.
 Ymmynedd, patience. Vid. Amynedd.

Ymnhêdd, to beseech or intreat earnestly.

Ymnoddi, to wrest one's self against something, to put himself into something as into a place of refuge, to take refuge. From Nawdd, Noddi.

Ymochelyd, to beware or take heed, to look to himself.

Ymodwrdd, to make a tumult, stir or great noise.

†Ymoei ebol, i. e. bwrw ebol, to sole. K. H. De equâ dicitur. D.

Ymofidio, to grieve.

Ymofyn, to seek, to enquire after.

Ymogelyd, to beware or take heed. Gwaith ysgafn ymogelyd. P. i. e. It is a light work to beware.

Ymogoneddu, to glory.

Ymogor, a dwelling, an habitation. Taliesin bath Amogawr. From Gogawr. Gr. Μέγαρον, Megaron, a house. Heb, מגור, Magur, a dwelling. Lat. Magalia, quasi Magaria, quia Magar Punici novam villam dicunt. Dav. ex Isidor. lib. 15. cap. 12. Gwae'r ieuangc ni wnêl gyngor, Gwae'r hên o gollo ei 'mogor. Tal.

†Ymoh. K. H. De vaccis dicitur quando mares illas incunt. Wott.

Ymolchi, so wash himself.

Ymoleithio, to flatter.

Ymoleithydd, a flatterer.

Ymorcheſtu, to wrestle or struggle together; to endeavour strongly, to strain or strive hard.

Ymorchuddio, to hide himself.

Ymorneſt, to fight a duel.

Ymorol, corruptly for Ymoralw, to enquire.

Ymorugo, and Ymlewhau, W. S. translates the Gr. word Ἐπισχύνειν, Epischuein, Luke xxiii. 5. for which the present translation bath Hwy a fuont daerach.

Ymorwſt, to strive together, to wrestle. A ſtrivng together, a wrestling. Commonly Ymwrwſt. Ymwrwſt â'i thwſt mirain. D. G.

†Ymoſgryn. Vid. Ymyſgrain.

Ymraſael, ſtriſe, contention, variance.

Ymraſaelio, to ſtrive, to quarrel.

Ymrain, to do the act of generation, to lie with a woman. Tri achos y gedy gwraig ei gŵr, 1. O bydd clafr, neu 2. Ac anadl drewedig iddo, neu 3. Heb allu ymrain. Lat. Defectivus coitu. K. H. Vid. Ex. in Cyflafan; & Vi. an fiat a Gr. Ἐμβρυὼν, inquit D. Gwr a ymrêr ei wraig. K. H. Vide Rhewydd, and Rhidio.

Ymread, carnal copulation or company with a woman. Ni thâl dim drŵg ymread. P.

Ymrewydd. The ſame as Ymrain and Ymread. Ni fynnai y rhai creulon gan y morwynion (ſef yr 11000) ond ymrewydd â hwynt, ac am nas caent, eu llâdd a orugant. Galf. lib. 5. cap. 16. Lascivire cum eis. Dav.

Ymreſymmu, to reaſon, to argue.

Ymrwyſlo, to diſentangle or diſengage one's ſelf, to extricate himſelf. From Rhwyſl.

Ymrwymmo, to bind himſelf.

Ymryſſon, to ſtrive, to contend, to quarrel.

Ymryſſon, (ſubſt.) ſtriſe, quarrel, contention. From Rhy and Sôn; or from Gwrŷs. q. d. Ymwryſſon.

Ymryſongar, contentious, litigious, quarrelſom.

Ymſang, a preſſing, a ſtraitning, a ſtraitning or preſſing together.

Ymſathru, to tread one upon another.

Ymſerthu, to berate, ſcold and chide, to brawl.

Ymſorllach, to flatter, to fawn upon. Vid. Sarllach.

Ymſwrn, a preſſing, a ſqueezing.

Ymſwrn ac yſgwr gwr gwrdd. R. G. Er.

Ymſwyno, the ſame as Ymgroefi, to mark one's ſelf with the ſign of the cross,

Y M

Y N

cross, to bless himself. In some places, to beware.

Ymsywyn, *to scold.*

Ymuniawnu, *to be straighten'd or made straight, to lift himself up after stooping.*

Ymwadu, *to deny, to renounce. Ymwad â'r drwg, renounce the evil.*

Ymwad, *a denying, a renouncing.*

Ymwahanu, *to be separated or divided.*

Ymwan, *to wrestle; a wrestling; to strive, to fight, to engage with lances.*

Ymwared, *to deliver, to defend. (sub.) deliverance.*

Ymwasgaru, *to be scatter'd or dispersed.*

Ymwasgu, *to stick or cleave to, to join himself to; to keep close to.*

Ymweddu, *to agree together.*

Ymweled, *to visit.*

Ymweliad, *visitation.*

Ymwngc, *from Wng, near. D. G.*

Ymwneuthur, *to conspire together, to complot. Ymwneuthur â Duw, K.H. To reconcile himself to God.*

Ymwr, *a striving together, force, effort. Mawr oedd wth, ymwr ei ddart. T. A.*

Ymwrio, *to strive together, to fight against. From Gŵr. Tân a dŵ yn ymwriaw, Yw'r taranau dreigiau draw. D. G.*

Ymwrando, *to hearken, to listen or give ear.*

Ymwrdd, and Ymhwrdd, *to strive together; a striving together, a contention.*

Ymwregysu, *to gird himself.*

Ymwresogi, *to warm himself, to grow warm.*

Ymwrwft. *Vid. Ymorwft.*

Ymwybod, *to know, to acknowledge, to visit. D.*

Ymylgylch, *the border or fringe of a garment. The same as Amaerwy.*

Iwys ymylgylch pais Maelgwn. H. D.

†Ymynhêdd, *the same as Ymhwedd or Ymbil, to intreat or beseech earnestly. Na hir ymynhêdd â thaeog. P. Do not entreat much an inhumane person.*

Ymysgar, and Ymysgaroedd, *the bowels, inwards or entrails.*

Ymyrraeth or Ymyrru, *to meddle with, to be meddling.*

†Ymysgrain, and Ymosgrain, and Ymosgryn. *Vid. Crain. And Q. wh. Ymysgreinio be hence derived.*

Ymysgydio, and Ymysgyttio, *to shake himself. Ymysgydiaw a orug, he shook himself.*

Ymystŵyro, *to stretch himself in yawning. From Am, Ys, and Dy-ŵyro, which is derived from Dy and Gŵyro.*

Y N

Yn, *in, at; as Yn y wlâd, in the country. Yn yr ysgol, at school: also, into; Yn y tân, into the fire. Yn yr afon, into the river: also, against. Y meibion a gyfodant yn eu tâd, &c. Breuddwyd Sibli ddoeth. C. and Arm. En. Gr. "Ev, En.*

Yna, *there, then.*

Ynad, *a judge; and sometimes Yngnad. Chald. דינא, Dina, judicium. Heb. דין, Daian, judex, a דין, Dun, judicare, literis transpositis Ynad. D. Pl. Ynaid, and Ynadon. Ynad and Yngnad, sometimes signify wise and prudent. D.*

Yn awr, *now, at present.*

Yncil. *The same as Encil.*

Ynfyd, *foolish, mad, frantick, out of his wits. Heb. תוננה, Tunnah, Insania, perturbatio mentis. Job xxxiii. D.*

Ynfydrwydd, *madness, foolishness.*

Ynfydu, *to be mad, out of his wits or besides himself, to play the fool: also, to make mad, to bereave of his wits, to besot, to make foolish.*

Y ngan,

Y N

Yngan, *to speak, to say.*
†Ynged, *M. Gwalch. straitness or narrowness; or so strait or narrow. From Yng, narrow. Vid. Ing.*
Ynglef, and Ynglais, *a cry, a cry of straitness, i. e. a great cry. From Yng, for Ing, narrow, and llêf.*
Oedd ddoe i Danglwyf ddodi ynglef. *L. G.*
†Yngnad. *The same as Ynad. Un Duw a'i yngnaid, i'r wen dangnef. L. G.*
†Yngneidiaeth, *the office of a judge.*
Yngod, *nigh, by, hard by. Juxta. D. Also, the same as Yno, saith R. M.*
†Yngres, *is between, saith Ll. and D. P. Dr. Davies thinks it signifies Narrow.*
Yngwrth, and Yngyrth, *on a sudden, suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly. From Wng.*
Ynghyd, *together. Vid. Cŷd.*
†Yngyrch, *swift. V.*
Ynial, and Anial, *desert, uninhabited; wonderful.*
Ynialwch, *a wilderness, a desert.*
Yn lleigys, *late, in the evening.*
Ynn, and Onn, *the plurals of Onnen, an ash.*
Ynni, *courage, strength, liveliness, vigour.*
Ynnill, *gain, profit, advantage.*
Ynnill, *to gain, to win, to get advantage or profit, to earn. Gr. ὀνεισμαί, Oneomai: also, to take, viz. a place that is besieged.*
Ynnyl. *Vide Ennyl, and Annel.*
Ynnyn, *to kindle. Vid. Ennyn.*
Yno, *there, in that place. So in Arm.*
Ynt, *they are.*
Ynte, *then, else, or. Ai ynte; or else. Ai ynte bôd haint yn y wlâd dri diwrnod. 2 Sam. xxiv. 13.*
Ynteu, *and he. Yntef is also used. Ac ynteu a ddechreuawdd. D. G. Ry llofies yntef, undangc gyfa-*

Y S

ddef Gan angylion nef, neu ry urddwyd. *Gwalch.*
Ynwyfsg. *Vide Wyfsg.*
Ynwft, *moist, wet.*
Ynyd, *Shrove-tide. Probably from the Lat. Initium, the word Grawys [Lent] being understood, Ynyd y Grawys, Initium Quadragesimæ.*
Ynys, *an isle, an island. C. Ennis. Arm. Enesen. Gr. Νῆσος, Nefos.*
Ynys y cedeirn, *The island of mighty men: It is an old name of Britain in a British book called Mabynogi. Y tair rhagynys, sef ynys Enllif, ynys Arddon, ynys y moelrhoniaid. Hist. G. Cy.*
†Yorthryn, *industry. Vid. Iorthryn.*

Y R

Yr, *adv. of affirm. used before vowels, as, Yr oedd gŵr a'i enw Ioan. Vide Y.*
Yr, *the same as Er, for.*
Yrdang, *terror. V. Vid. Irdang.*
†Yressu. *The same as Croesawu.*
†Yrf. *The same as Eirf.*
†Yriar, *a plow. V.*
Yrllonedd, *indignation. Vid. Irllonedd.*
†Y rofi [and Yrofi] *a Duw, in God's name: I protest.*
Yrthiaw. *Vid. Gyrthiaw.*
Yr ongl. *Vid. Ongl.*

Y S

Ys, *truly. Nae. D.*
Ys ef, *commonly Sef, and Ys ef yw hynny, to wit, that is.*
†Ysag, *studious. V.*
†Ysb. *Pl. from Osb.*
†Ysbaddod, *a dairy. V.*
Ysbaid, *a space, a ceasing. From Ys and Paid, peidio; not from the Lat. Spatium, as is commonly thought, saith D.*
Ysbâr, *the same as Pâr, a spear, a lance.*

lance. Plural, Ysberi. Vid. Yspêr.
 †Ysbenydd. *D. q.*
 Ysbleddach, *play, sport, dalliance, pastime, recreation: also, to play, to sport, to make pastime, to delight, to please.*
 Ysbongc, *a stroke, a blow, a beating, a thumping, a jerk, a spirt.*
 Taraw o'm anwyd dyrys, Tair Ysbongc, torres y bÿs. *D. G. i'r clo. Ac Ysbongc y wêus bâch. Llo. i'r cufan.*
 Ysbongc, *a hop, a skip. R. M.*
 Ysborthion, *fodder. Vid. Esborth.*
 Ysbrigyn, *a shoot, a set or slip, a young twig, a sprig. From Ys, and Brig. Vid. Brig. Hence the Engl. Sprig. q. d. Ysbrig.*
 Ysbrychu, *to become full of freckles. From Ys and Brychu.*
 Ysbwrial, *i. e. pethau a fwrier ymaith, things that are cast away, refuse, trash, parings, sweepings, rubbish. From Ys and Bwrw.*
 Ysbwrn, *a sponge. It is Ysbwrn in the W. Bible, but it would be better written Ysbwng; for so Taliesin and all the ancients used it, saith Davies. Gr. Σπόνγος, Spongos. Rab. מַפְסָה, Espog. Arab. Saphangi; ab Heb. מַפְסָה, Saphog, spongia. D.*
 †Ysbyd, *and Esbyd, and Ysbydion. The same as Ysb.*
 Ysbydwria eth, *K. H. the mastership of an hospital.*
 †Ysbyddad, *hospitality, kind entertainment, free banquets. Hence Beirdd ysbyddaid, smell-feast poets.*
 Ysbyddad, *sing. Ysbyddaden, a white thorn.*
 †Ysbyddawd, *entertainment, hospitality. Parawd ysbyddawd i esbyd Prydain Udd prydawr ei wrhyd. P. M.*
 †Ysbydwr, *an host that receiveth strangers, an entertainer, an hospitable person.*
 Ysbys, *sure, certain, manifest. Gr.*

Ἀσφαλῆς, Asphales, verso φ in p, Yspys. D.
 Yscenn, *scurff in the head, dandriff. From Ys and Cenn. Vide an hinc Angl. Skin. D.*
 Yscottieid, *the Irish or ancient Scots.*
 †Yscraell, *combustible. V.*
 †Yscre, *a place inhabited. Cyfannedd. Idem.*
 Yscythr. *Vid. Ysgithr.*
 Ysdarn, *a pack-saddle. In K. H. a saddle in general.*
 Ysdarnu, *to put a pack-saddle on a horse; to saddle a horse. E. Lh.*
 Ysdafell, *a chamber: also, a stable. Brut y Tywys, & alibi. Pl. Ysdefyll, and Ysdafelloedd.*
 Ysdafellawg, *K. H. a cottager.*
 Ysdiward, *a steward. Ysdiward llÿs. K. H. Incertum an hæc vox sit Celticæ vel Teutonicæ originis. Forte a Stie, stabulum, & Ward, custos. Wott.*
 Ysdyn, *K. H. an investing or giving possession, when seisin is given one of an estate by his lord. Vid. Estyn.*
 Ysdynnol, *K. H. having an estate deliver'd him.*
 †Ysgablar, *a scarf worn on the shoulder.*
 Ysgaddan, *herrings. sing. Ysgadenyn.*
 Ysgaen. *Vide Caen.*
 Ysgafael, *a prey, a capture. From Ys and Gafael.*
 Ysgafael, *and Ysgafalhâu, to empty or make vacant. E. Lh.*
 Ysgafala, *and Ysgyfala, secure, careless, quiet and free, at leisure, free from business, solitary. Ystafell ysgafala. Hist. Car. M. A nifer ysgafala gydag ef. Myned a wnaeth i le dirgel ysgyfala i ddwyn brchedd ddwywol. Hist. Gr. Cy. Y fyddin oedd ysgafala. Judg. viii. 11. Gr. Σχολάζων, Scholazôn. Matt. xii. 44.*
 Ysgafalhawch, *leisure, freedom from business, rest, ease, carelessness.*
 Ysgafn, *light, easy, nimble. C. Scav. Arm.*

Arm. Scân. Ysgawn and Ysgon are also used. Ysgawn daith dan ysgindail. D.G. Os rhoi esgus rhy ysgon, Bid rhâff o baderau hon. H. Kil.

Ysgafnhâu, to lighten, to ease, to make a thing easy and light to one.

Ysgafn, a heap. Ysgafn o yd, o wair, &c. a heap of corn, of hay, &c. piled up and trodden hard. Gr. Κοῦφος, Kouphos. Arab. Chafif; præfio Ys. D.

Ysgafnu, to make such a heap of corn, hay, &c.

Ysgafnder, lightness.

Ysgar, foam, froth, scum, the fat swimming on the surface of broth or the liquor wherein flesh is boiling.

Ysgain, a sprinkling.

Ysgeinio, and Ysgeintio, to sprinkle.

Ysgâl, a scale or shallow dish used in taking cream off the milk. Glam. The same as Mail, saith D. Vide Mail.

Ysgâr, a task, an allowance, a quantity, a part, a portion: a sheet or piece of paper or parchment, a board, a quarter or square piece of wood, a joist. Hence Ysgyren.

Ysgar, to separate, to part: also, to cast off, to turn away, to divorce. Chald. שגר, Shegar, emittere, ejicere. D.

Ysgar, and Ysgariaeth, a separation, a parting, a separation of man and wife, a divorce; a separating of company.

† **Ysgarant,** the same as Esgar, an enemy. Pl. Ysgeraint.

† **Ysgardde,** a dispersion, a scattering. Vid. De.

Ysgarlad, scarlet.

Ysgarlla, scarlet. Rev. xvii. 3, 4. and xviii. 12, 16. W.S.

Ysgarm, an out-cry, a shout, a bawling, a crying out. From Ys and Garm.

Ysgarmain, to cry out.

Ysgarmes, an out-cry, a shout, a crying out: also, a skirmish or bickering, because war begins with noise and shouting; as it is in Isa. ix. 5. 2. wh. the Engl. Skirmish be hence derived. Maes a naw sgarmes a wnân. L. G.

Ysgarth, off-scouring; excrement. H. S.

Ysgatfydd, it may be, perhaps, peradventure. The ancients said Agatfydd, which is better. Vide Adfydd.

Ysgau, sing. Ysgawen, an elder-tree. So in Cor. and Arm. Rab. סבבא, Sabbeca. D.

Ysgeinio. Vide Ysgain.

Ysgeler, wicked, naughty, villanous, lewd, mischievous. Heb. סכל, Saccal, improbe egit. D.

Ysgelerder, wickedness, villany, lewdness, mischievousness.

Ysgemmydd, a bench or form, saith D.P. Yn llemm ar ei hesgemmydd. G. Gl.

Ysgenn. Vide Yscen.

Ysgentyn, a buffoon.

Ysgerbwd, a skeleton, a carcass, a carrion. Ac a drôdd i edrych ysgerbwd y llew. Judg. xiv. 8.

Ysgeulus. Vide Esggeulus.

Ysgeulusdra. Vide Esggeulusdra.

Ysgewyll, young twigs or sprigs sprouting or springing up. Ysgewyll y fy gaewydd, ac yn y gwaith egin gwýdd. D. Ed. i'r Cae bedw. Esgyll blaen ysgewyll blwydd. H. D. i wallt penn.

Ysgidogyll, a little bird not much unlike a gold-finch, called a ffskin or yellow-hamber. Vide Ysguttyll.

Ysgien, a knife, a sword.

Ysgil, behind a horseback. The same as Isgil.

Ysgin, a robe, a long coat. Vid. ex. in Ysgafn. Rhitta gawr a wnaeth iddo ysgin o farfau brenhinoedd. Brut y Bren. H.D. renders it Pais.

Ysginawr,

Ysginawr, *a maker of robes, a taylor.*
 Ysginyddiaeth, *the art of making such garments, a taylor's trade.*
 Ysginydd-dy, *Pellipuria. D.*
 †Ysginen, *Lib. Land. an ear-ring, a pendant.*
 Ysgipio, *to snatch. From Ys and Cipio.*
 Ysgipiol, *rapacious. Ysgipiol ar ôl yr aig. M. R. i rwyd.*
 Ysgithr or Ysgithyr, *tusks.*
 Ysgithrog, *having large teeth, fangs or tusks.*
 Ysglawring glew. *Vid. Ysgrawling.*
 Ysglem, *from Clemm. D.*
 †Ysglen, *a sex. Rectius Ystlen. D. Vid. Ystlen.*
 Ysglent, *a rebounding, a leaping back.*
 Ysglentio, *to leap or start back, to rebound.*
 Ysglinen, *Osgl iown waed heb ysglinen. S. T.*
 Ysglodyn, *a chip. Vid. Asglod.*
 Ysglodioni, *to chip or cut into chips.*
 †Ysgloyn, *a maiden, a girl. V.*
 Ysglyf, or Ysglyff, *a prey, a booty, a thing taken away by force.*
 Ysglyfio, and Ysglyfieid, *to rob, to plunder or make a prey of, to take away by force. Heb. גזל, Gazal. Dav.*
 Ysglyfaeth, *a prey or booty, rapine, taking by force. Hebrew, גזל, Gezel, and שלל, Shalal, Arab. Salith. D. Gr. Σύλη, Syle, Σκῦλον, Skylon. D.*
 Ysglyffio, *to rob, &c. The same as Ysglyfio.*
 Ysglywyn. *Vid. Esglywyn.*
 Ysgobell, *the same as Cyfryw, a saddle. Vid. Gobell.*
 Ysgod, *a shadow, a vizard or mask. Arm. Squent. Gr. Σκία, Skia, Σκότος, Skotos, darkness.*
 Ysgodigaw, *to be affrighted. It is used of horses that are affrighted*

and start. From Ysgod; or Ysgy-digaw, from Ysgŵyd.
 Ysgoewan, *light, fickle, unconstant.*
 Ysgogi, *to wag, to move from a place.*
 Ysgoi, rather Osgoi, *to turn aside, to go aslaunt, to start aside. 2. wh. from Gohen.*
 Ysgol, *a school.*
 Ysgoldy, *a school-house.*
 Ysgolhaig, *a scholar; also, a parish-clerk. Glam. In K. H. it is used for one in holy orders, a clerk or clergyman.*
 Ysgolheigtod, *scholarship or learning.*
 Ysgol, *a ladder.*
 Ysgolan, *a proper name of a man. D. G.*
 Ysgolp, yw Afeth. Gr. Σκολῶψ, Scolops, *a sharp-pointed spar or wagget to fasten thatch. Vid. Colp.*
 Ysgor, *the same as Esgor, to be delivered, to bring forth.*
 †Ysgorddion, yw Estronion. *Ll. strangers.*
 †Ysgoren, and Ysgorawg, *a ship, a vessel. From Corwg, corwgl.*
 Ysgort, *a noise, a rattling, the report of a gun. Bwa aruthr sy'm barwn, Ac ysgort megys y gwnn. D. N. Dwy Went a glyw hyd awyr, Ysgord gwnn ym mysg gward gwyr. R. Br.*
 Ysgothi, and Ysgythu, *to go to stool, to do one's business or needs; to have thin stools by looseness. Vid. Coddyn.*
 Ysgothfa, *a privy, a house of office.*
 Ysgrafell, *an horse-comb, a curry-comb. From Ys and Crafell, from Crafu. And hence perhaps the Engl. Scrape. Arm. Ysgrifell, a curry-comb.*
 Ysgraff, *a boat. Arm. Scaff.*
 Ysgraffinio, *to launce or open a sore, to scarify. From Ys, craff, and Minio. D. Also, to scratch.*
 D d d Ysgrawen

Ysgrawen. *The same as Crawen.*
 Ysgrawling, *glue, paste. Some write it Ysglowring. Iâs greulon fel ysgrawling. D. G. i'r rhew.*
 Ysgrawlingo, *to glue or fasten with glue, to paste.*
 †Ysgre, *yw march, saith Ll. and T. W.*
 Ysgrêch y coed, *a jay.*
 Ysgreppan, *a wallet, a little bag or scrip. Gr. Ἀσκοπήρα, Askopera.*
 Ysgri. 2. *wh. from Cri. Diareb iddyn dorri, Dy esgair wenn wedi ysgri. L. G.*
 Ysgrifen, *a writing. Arab. Siph. D.*
 Ysgrifennu, *to write. Arm. Scrivaff. Gr. Γράφειν. Heb. כתב, Cathav, and ספר, Saphar. D.*
 Ysgrifennydd, *a writer, a scribe, a scrivener, a secretary.*
 Ysgriffinio. *Vid. Ysgraffinio.*
 Ysgrin, *a chest, a coffer; a coffin. Vid. ex. in Gweryd. Heb. סגר, Sagar, to shut. Ysgrin gwrâch fraen afiach frau. Iolo. Ni roir pen ûn o'r cennin, Er ei ysgrôd o'i ysgrin. Sion y Cent.*
 Ysgrogell, *a draw-bridge. From Crogi.*
 Ysgrubl, *a working-beast.*
 Ysgrôd, *a skeleton, a carcase. Vid. Crôd. & Vid. ex. in Ysgrin.*
 †Ysgrwth, *fuel.*
 Ysgryd, *a trembling, quaking, shivering or shaking.*
 Ysgrydu, and Ysgrythu, *to tremble, to quiver and shake, to fear.*
 Ysgrynedig, *trembling, quaking or shaking.*
 Ysgrythur, *a writing, scripture. Ysgrythur lân, holy writ, the holy scripture. So in Arm.*
 Ysgub, *a broom or besom to sweep withal. A sheaf of corn.*
 Ysgubell, *a broom or besom. So in Arm.*
 Ysgubo, *to sweep. So in Arm. Heb.*

סחפ, Sachaph. Gr. Σκοπέω, Sco-
 peo, *to seek.*
 Ysgubion, *the sweepings of a house. So in Arm.*
 Ysgubor, *a barn. It is used sometime in K. H. for Ydlan, a bagard or corn-yard. Heb. צבר, Tfabar, collectio in horreum. D.*
 Ysguthan, *a wood-culver or wood-pigeon, a wood-quoist, a ring-dove. q. d. Ys Cuddon. Vid. Cudon.*
 Ysguttyll. *It is a diminutive from Cût. Vid. Cûd. Ysguttull yn cynnull câd. D. G. i'r ceiliog du.*
 Ysgwâr, *square, four-square.*
 Ysgwâd, and Ysgwt, *a thrusting forward, a push. From Ys and Gwth. Hence Codwm, q. d. Cwdwm. Hence Ysgydwyd, Ysgydio, and Ysgyttian. Heb. קוט, Kut, abjicere, repellere. D.*
 Ysgwfl, *a prey. Vid. Ysgyflu. Gr. Σκυλον.*
 †Ysgwin, *the same as Ysgraff, saith Ll. a boat: also, strength.*
 Ysgwier, *an esquire.*
 Ysgwir, *a square (used by builders, &c.) q. d. Ys gwir, true, right.*
 †Ysgwn. *Vid. Esgwn.*
 †Ysgwn, *wicked, villainous, saith T. W.*
 Ysgwr, *a force, an impulse.*
 Ysgwrlwgach, *to rustle, to crackle, to rattle.*
 Ysgwthr, *an engraving or carving: also, a shell, a paring. Hence Ysgythru. Abl ei ysgwthr yw'r blifgyn. G. I. H. i gneuen.*
 Ysgwyd, and Ysgydwyd, *to shake; to move or stir; to brandish: also, to tremble, to be shaken.*
 Ysgwydd or Ysgwyd, *a shield, a buckler. So in Arm. Greek, Σκύτος, Skytos. Ysgwyd Gyhelyn.*
 Ysgwydd, *a shoulder. So in C. and Arm. Heb. כתף, Cetheph, שכם, Shecem, humerus. Arab. Cetph. D.*
 Ysgwyddo,

Ysgwyddo, *to shoulder one, to jostle with the shoulder.*
 Ysgwyddog, *a shoulder, as of mutton, &c.*
 Ysgydgaw. *Vid.* Ysgodigaw.
 Ysgydio, and Ysgyttio, *to shake, to thrust, to push. Vid.* Ysgwd.
 Ysgydogyll, *a skin. Vid.* Ysgidogyll.
 Ysgyfaint, *the lungs or lights. So in Arm. Also, a disease of the lungs in beasts. K.H. Vitium pulmonum. Morbus equorum & bonum communis. Wott. Ysgyfaint we call now the glanders in horses.*
 Ysgyfeinio, *to have the glanders.*
 Ysgyfeinwst. *Vid.* Gwst.
 Ysgyfaeth. *Vid.* Yygafaeth.
 Ysgyfala. *Vid.* Ysgafala.
 Ysgyfar, *the same as Ysgyfarn, an ear. Ysgyfar waeddgar yddgam. D.G. i'r delyn ledr.*
 Ysgyfarllynig, or Ysgyfarllynnig, *Gwartheg gwynnion ysgyfarllynig. K.H. having red ears. From Ysgyfar, an ear, and Llyn, to stain, to colour. Ab Ysgyfar, auris, & Llyn, inficere, enarrant Davio. Ab Ysgyfar, auris, & Hib. Flann, Rufus, ut mavult Wottonus. Some copies of K.H. have Gwartheg gwynnion Ysgyfarllynig, where others have Gwartheg gwynnion clustgochion; whence it is manifest that Ysgyfarllynig and Clustgoch are synonymous. Vacca hujus coloris apud Wallos olim summo pretio habitæ, & ad ripam Tobii in Pago Mari-dunensi etiamnum non infrequentes, adeo ut jam per DCCC annos jumenta hæc apud istius Regionis incolæ magnâ curâ ali videantur. Horum pretium in caussa erat, ut pro compensatione in criminibus atrocissimis darentur. Wotton.*
 †Ysgyfarn, *an ear. C.Scevarn. Arm. Scquarn. Y gwâs ystafell biau o'r*

gwartheg anrhaith cynnifer ac a fo cyhyd eu corn a'u hysgyfarn. K.H.
 Ysgyfarnog, *a hare, so called from having long ears. Sic Gr. Λαγώς, Lagoos, a longis auribus. Heb. ארנבת, Arnevet, Lepus. Arm. Arnab, Auriculatus. Dav. Ysgyfen. Vid. Ysgyfeint.*
 Ysgyflu, *the same as Ysglyfio, to snatch. Ysgwll fi oddiwrth y cleddyf, Deliver me from the sword.*
 Ysgyflgar, *rapacious. Llafar, ysgyflgar, gollig, D. i'r frân.*
 Ysgylfu, *the same as Ysgyflu. From Gylf, a bill or beak. q.d. to snatch away with his bill.*
 Ysgymmun, *curled, detested, devoted, execrable, excommunicated, wicked, villainous, Vide ex. in Coludd.*
 Ysgymmuno, *to excommunicate.*
 Ysgymmudi, *to reconcile, &c. the same as Cymmudi. Hence Annysgymmud, discord.*
 Ysgymmydd, *a bench. Vid. Ysgemmydd.*
 Ysgynnwll. *q. Os canaf i'r ysgynnwll A droes y pumoes o'r pwll. Har. Hir.*
 Ysgyren, *a cleft piece of wood, a splinter, a billet. Arab. Shagara, arbor, lignum. Ashgar, arbores. D. Vid. Ysgâr.*
 Ysgyrioni, *to cleave into splinters.*
 Ysgyrnygu, *to gnash with the teeth.*
 Ysgyryd, *rough. Y cawr a'r widdon a gyrchynt leoedd ysgyryd, rough places. N. Yr ysgyryd fawr y gelwir mynydd ger llaw Yfenni yn Sir Fynyw. Lewis gwr du ysgyryd. H. D.*
 Ysgythru, *to lop, top or shred (a tree,) to cut off the branches: also, to carve or engrave. From Ysgwthr.*
 Ysguthu. *The same as Ysgothi.*
 Ysgyttio. *Vid. Ysgydio.*
 D d d 2 Ysgywyll

Yfgywyll. *Vid.* Yfgewyll.
 Yfig, *bruised.*
 Yfigo, *to bruise.*
 Yflacc, and Yfslacc, *slack.* *Vid.*
 Llacc. *The Engl. Slack is derived*
from the W. Yflacc.
 Yfleppan, *a trap or snare.* *Vid. ex.*
in Annel.
 Yflippanu, *to burnish; to polish or*
brighten. *Hist. K.* 'ab Kilydd.
 Yfmachd, *an ill deed.* *Hist. Bown.*
 Yfmala, *light, fickle, unconstant;*
swaggish, careless. *From Mâl. Ni*
bu ddynan fechan fâch, Os mûl
hi, ysmalâach. D. G.
 Yfmalhâwch, *lightness, fickleness, un-*
constancy.
 Yfmalhâu, *to be troublesom, viz. by*
levity in speaking; to stound or stun
one. D.
 Yfmeityn, *a while ago.*
 Yfmwccan, *a mist or fog, a little*
smoak. *From Ys and Mwg.*
 Yfnid, *a snipe or snite.*
 Yfnoden, *a head-band, a hair-lace*
or fillet to tie up the hair with:
also, a border, fringe or lace about
a woman's gown.
 Yfnodennog, *incircled, laced.*
 Yfp. *Vid.* Yfb, *Ubi vid. etiam plæ-*
raque ab Yfp incipientia.
 Yspagau, *the talons or claws of birds.*
Q. wh. hence the Engl. Spooks.
 Yspaid. *Vid.* Yfbaid.
 Yspail, *a spoil, a prey.*
 Yspailio, *to spoil, to rob, to pillage*
or plunder.
 Yspeiniau. *q. Yspeiniau Rys ap Ei-*
nion, A oera Sais yr oes hon.
L. G.
 Yspardun, *a spur.* *A Gr. Σφύρον,*
Sphyron.
 Ysparduno, *to spur or prick for-*
wards.
 Ysparnu, and Ysparchu, *to gut or*
draw out the guts of a fish.
 Yspawd, *a shoulder.* *N. W. 'Spawd*

môllt, a shoulder of mutton. 'Spold
gweddar. S. W. Palfais gweddar
in Monm. Glam. and Brec.
 Yspelwi, *a galling, a gall or fret:*
also, to be galled or fretted.
 Yspêr, *a spear, a lance, a pike. From*
Bêr, a spit, or from Pâr, a spear.
The Engl. Spear is hence derived.
 Llathrlaw ysb euraw ysberi, weyll,
 llid Pyll arf tridyll arfod Rhodri.
D. G.
 Yspio, *to espy, to search, to observe.*
Heb. תפח, Tsaphah, speculari.
Dav.
 Yspienddyn, and Yspiennwr, and
 Yspiwr, *a spy, a scout.*
 †Yspios, *spies.*
 Ysplennydd, *shining, bright, glitter-*
ing.
 Yspodol, *a slice to spread salve or*
such like. Ysbodol eisien bedydd.
Iolo i'r tafod.
 Yspodoli, *to beat with a staff, to*
cudgel.
 Yspold, *a shoulder.* *Vid.* Yspawd.
 Ysprêd, *things cast away, refuse.*
 Ysprigyn. *Vid.* Ysbrigyn.
 Yspryd, *a spirit, a ghost.*
 Yspryd Glân, *the HOLY GHOST.*
 Ysprydol, *spiritual.*
 Ysprydoliaeth, *inspiration, the work-*
ing of the spirit.
 Yspûr, *the square of a pillar below,*
the roundel of a pillar, a short post
or pillar to set things upon. In Gla-
morganshire it signifies a wain-
scoat, a partition.
 Yspurlath, *the rafter or joist of a*
house, a prop. From Yspûr, and
Llâth. Q. wh. the Engl. word
Spurlace.
 Yspwrn. *Vid.* Ysbwrn.
 Yspytty, *an hospital, an alms-house.*
 Yffig, *bruised.*
 Yffigo, *to bruise.*
 Yffo, Hendreff. *V. Hendref y*
geilw gwyr y blaenau (neu dri-
golion

golion y mynyddoedd) bôb lle
isfel, lle bo aml y tai a'r ydoedd,
&c. E. Lb.

Ystâd, a state or condition, a plight
or constitution of body. So in Arm.
Gr. Στάσις.

Ystâd, stadium; a measure, contain-
ing 625 feet.

Ystaen, tin, pewter. Lat. Stan-
num.

Ystaenio, to stain. From Ys and
Taenu. The English seems to be
derived from the Welsh. Rhag
gwyar ar gnawd, Afar ystaenawd.
Tal.

Ystagu, to choak, &c. The same as
Tagu.

Ystagiad, from Tagiad, choaking.

Ystafell, a chamber, &c. Vid. Yf-
dafell.

Ystafellydd, a chamberlain.

Ystalwyn, a stallion. K. H.

Ystang, a pearch or long staff to
mete with, a spear, a lance:
also, an acre, because measured
with a pearch. A'i ystang wna-
eth angau. D. N.

Ystangc, a place on a wall to set
things upon.

Ystarn. Vid. Ysdarn.

Ystelff. The same as Delff. From Ys
and Delff.

Ystels, the skin of a fox.

Ystem, a course, a turn.

Ystên, a pitcher, an earthen pot.

Ystîd, a chain. From Ys and Tîd.

Ystîd gôch, os da dy gôf. D. G.
i'r ysgyfarnog.

Ystidwm. The same as Ystîd.

Ystiferion, the droppings of the eaves
of a house. From Ys and Diferu.

Ystiffio. The same as Ysgothi.

Ystig, industrious, diligent, pain-
ful.

Ystigrwydd, diligence, industry, pains-
taking.

Ystil, a style or pin to write with.

Ystinos, a kind of flax, of which
they made cloth that was cleans-
ed in the fire. Vide Urael. Maen
ystinos, the Asbestos or Lapis A-
mianthus, of which the said flax
was made. Aur melyn, gloyw
ermyn glôs, A gais dŷn ac ysti-
nos. R. G. Er. i'r gwregys.

Ystifflog, a cuttle-fish, saith T. W.

Ystle, yw perthynas. Ll. kindred,
alliance. Cognatio. T. W.

Ystlen, a sex, a kind. Cyfrwng
dros ofunedawl wreigawl ystlen,
intercede for the devout female sex.
D. Ddu in the office of the B. Vir-
gin.

Ystlynedd, generation, lineage or ex-
traction, race or parentage. From
Ystlen.

Ystlommi, to do one's business or needs;
to dung.

Ystlum, a bat or rere-mouse. q. d.

Ystwm, from Llwm, bare.

Ystlys, a side. Heb. צד, Tsad.

Ystlysu, to bend or incline to one side
or other.

Ystlysbost, the side-post of a door.

Ystof, the warp in weaving. Arm.
Steuffen. Gr. Στήμων, Stemon.

Heb. שֵׁט, Shetei, stamen. Arab.

Tazdia, Filum quod in longitudinem
telæ extenditur. D.

Ystofi, to warp thread or yarn for
weaving. It is the same in S. W.
as Dylifo in N. W. Ystofiawdr
gwŷdd ys difai. D. G. i'r het fedw.

Ystofi, to tame, to make tame. From
Ys and Dofi. Ystofi miliaf esydd.
D. G. i'r delyn ledr.

Ystod, a course; a race. D. Also,
a lay of hay or corn laid with a
scythe, a swath, as of hay, bar-
ley, or other like.

Ystôl, a stool, a seat, a chair. Gr.
Στόλος, Stylos, a pearch.

Ystôr, a store or provision in victuals
or the like. Q. wh. hence the
Engl.

Engl. *Estover*. Arab. Satar, *Ab-sconsio, latibulum*. D.
 Ystor-dy, *a store-house*
 Ystor, *rosin*. Heb. צרי, Tsari. Dav. *Vid. ex. in Elyw.*
 Ystordyn, *the trigger in bowling*. D.
 Ystóri, *a history, a story, a tale*.
From the Gr. ἱστορία.
 Ystoriawr, *an historian, an historiographer*.
 Ystórm, *a tempest, a storm*. Ystorm
 o fynwes dwyrain. D. G.
 Ystrad, *a street or paved way*. D.
Also, a vale, a bottom. Chald.
 אסרם, Estrat. Rab. סתר, Sether,
vallis interjecta duobus montibus
oppositis. Dav. *ex Schindler in*
 סתר.
 †Ystram, *an instrument*. V.
 Ystrangc, *a stratagem*.
 Ystref, *an habitation, a dwelling*.
From Ys and Trêf.
 Ystres. *The same as Trêf.*
 Ystrêt, *a row, a rank*. E. Lh. *Also,*
a rate; i. e. the paper contain-
ing the names of the persons rat-
ed.
 Ystrewi, *to sneeze*. *From Ys and*
 Trewi. Arm. Strewiaff. Heb. זרר,
 Zorer, *in piel* זרר. 2 Reg. iv. 35.
 Dav.
 Ystrin, *a battle, a fight, a quarrel,*
a contention. *From Ys and Trîn.*
Q. wh. the Engl. Strive be hence
derived.
 Ystry, *an habitation, a dwelling*.
The same as Ystref.
 Ystrýd, *the street of a city or town*.
 Ystrodur, *a pack-saddle, a pannel*.
 Ystryw, *industry, wit, craftiness,*
subtilty, skill; a stratagem.
 Ystrywgar, and Ystrywus, *crafty,*
full of devices or inventions.
 Ystrywiaw, *to devise, to invent*.
 Ystum, *situation, posture, figure, shape,*
a bending.
 Ystumio, *to form or fashion, to bend*
or turn.

Ystumgar, *well formed or fashioned,*
flexible.
 Ystudfach. *The same as Tudfach.*
Q. wh. the Engl. Stilt be hence
derived.
 Ystuno, *to vex, disquiet, trouble*.
 Ystwcc, *a bucket, a pail*.
 Ystwwl, *the ring or iron hammer*
at a door, the clapper of a door.
 Ystwyll, *the Epiphany or Twelfth-*
day.
 Ystwyth, *limber, pliant, flexible*.
 Ystwythder, *limberness, pliantness,*
clamminess.
 Ystwytho, *to make pliant and flex-*
ible; to wax pliant and limber.
 Ystifnig, *stubborn, headstrong, obsti-*
nate.
 Ystyfnigrwydd, *obstinacy, stubborn-*
ness.
 Ystyfflog, Cist ystyfflog, *a butch*
or binn, a great chest with a round
lid like a trunk.
 Ystyllen, *a board*. *Vid. Astell.*
 Ystyn. *Vid. Yldyn, and Estyn*. Gr.
 Τείνω, Teino. Heb. יָשַׁת, Iashat,
 & Arab. Shattah, *Tendit, extendit*.
 Dav.
 Ystyr, *consideration, sense, meaning;*
also, history, saith E. Lh. Chald.
 שָׁדַר, Shedar, *solicitus fuit*. D.
 Ystyrio, and Ystyried, *to consider, to*
mind or take notice, to regard; to
weigh, to ponder. Arab. Rafad.
 Dav.
 Ystymant, *a Jew's harp*. Ystyr-
 mant yr ystormydd. *Daf. ap*
Gwilym i'r gwynt.
 Ystywanu, *to vex, to trouble*.
 Ysu, *anciently Esu, to eat, to de-*
vour, to consume. *Hence some think*
Gormesu to be derived, q. d. Go-
rymesu.
 Ysol, *devouring, consuming*. Tân
 ysol.
 Yswain, *a squire or esquire*. Armi-
 ger. D. Arm. Ffloch, *a gentle-*
man

Y T

man of the horse. E. Lh. Yswain
aur adain ydyw. Syp. Kyf. A'th
Yswain a'th lain o'th flaen. Iolo.
Ys wb wb. Vid. Sybwb.
Yfwidw and Yfwigw. Vip. Sywidw.
Yfwil, abashed, bashful.
Yfwilio, to be astonished, or put in a
fright.
Yfwimbren, a quiver. V.
Yfywaeth, more the pity. Vid. Gwei-
theroedd.

Y T

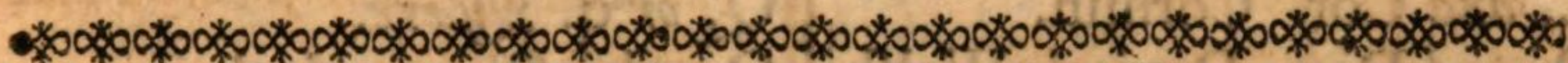
Ytewyn. Vid. Etewyn.

Y W

Ytyw, the same as Ydyw.
Yttoedd. The same as Ydoedd.
Yttoeddwn. The same as Oeddwn.
Pan yttoeddwn, when I was.

Y W

Yw, and Ydyw, is.
Yw, sing. Ywen, an yew or yew-
tree.
†Ywry, Gwrol, manly, manful.



ABBRE-



T H E
A B B R E V I A T I O N S

Used in this W O R K.

A. *And* Arm. Armoric.
A. S. Anglo-Saxoniz-
cus, *English-Saxon*.
Breck. Brecknockshire.
Brit. British.
Caerm. Caermarthenshire.
Card. Cardiganshire.
C. and Cor. Cornish.
D. and Dav. Davies's Welsh
Dictionary and MS. Notes.
Engl. English.
Englyn. Englynion: Welsh
Epigrams.
Fr. French.
Glam. Glamorganshire.
Gr. Greek.
Heb. Hebrew.
h. y. Hynny yw.
i. e. *Id est*.
Ib. and Ibid. *Ibidem*.
Id. *Idem*.
Ir. Irish.
Lat. Latin.
MS. *Manuscript*.

MSS. *Manuscripts*.
Monm. Monmouthshire.
N. W. North Wales, *and the*
Northern Dialect of the Welsh.
P. p. *Page*.
Pembr. Pembrokehire.
Pl. pl. and plur. *Plural*.
Q. or q. *Quære*.
Q. wh. *Quære whether*.
q. d. *Quasi dicas*.
Sing. *Singular*.
S. W. South Wales, *and the*
Southern Dialect of the Welsh.
V. Vaughan: *An old Welsh*
Vocabulary, out of Mr.
Vaughan of Hengwrt's
Study, quoted by Mr. Ed-
ward Lhwyd in his Archæ-
ologia Britannica.
W. Welsh.

† *implies the following Word*
obsolete, or at least used but
in some particular Place.





BOTANOLOGY:

O R,

The Names of HERBS, PLANTS and FRUITS,

In WELSH and ENGLISH.

A

YR Adafeddog, llwyd y fordd, llwydyn y ffordd, and Llwyd bonheddig, *cud-weed, cudwort.*

Afal y ddaiar, Bara yr hwch, *round birthwort, sow-bread.*

Afal peatus, and Eirin gwlanog, *a peach.*

Afal gronynnog, *a pomegranate.*

Afal melynhir, *a lemon.*

Afal euraid, *an orange.*

Afan, or Mafon (Taliesin bath Afanwydd) *a raspberry-tree, raspberries.*

Afans. *Vid. Y Fapgoll.*

Afuad, *liverwort. H. S.*

Alan bychan, gwrthlys, carn yr ebol, y besychlys, llûn troed yr ebol, *foal-foot or colt's-foot.*

Alan mawr, Dail y tryfan, *butter-burr.*

Alaw, y fagwyr wenn, and Lili'r, dŵr, *the white water-lilly.*

Alisantr, y ddulys, *the herb Alisander or Alexander's.*

Alkakengi, y Suranengodog, *the herb alkakengie, the fruit whereof is called winter-cherries.*

Allwyddau Mair, *ashen keys or ash-keys.*

Amranwen, *feverfew. Yr Arfog. Vid. Bresych crÿch.*

Arian Gwion, yr Arianllys, *flux-wort, or lask-wort. Crista Galli. Dav.*

Aspygan, *daisy. H. S.*

Astyllenlys. *Vid. Llwynhidydd.*

Aurbibau, *auripigmenion. D.*

Aurfanadl, corrfanadl, Banadlôs, *sweet broom, the dyer's weed.*

B

BALDAR, *the herb satyrion, or dog's stones. H. S.*

Balog y waun, y felfugn, llyfiau'r eglwys, y weddlys, mêl y cŵn; *iniqua fistularia. Davies.*

Banadl, Arm. Balaznen, *broom.*

Banadl pigog, *a kind of pricking broom.*

Banadlos. *Vid. Aurfanadl. Y Banog. Vid. Y Dew Banog.*

Bara cann y defaid. *Vid. y Werog.*

Bara'r hŵch, *Vid. Afal y ddaiar.*

Barf y gŵr hên, *an herb having long leaves like hair. Barba senis. D. Winter-cresses. T. I.*

Barf yr afr, Barf y bŵch, *an herb called goat's-beard.*

Basil. *Vid. Brenhinllys.*

Bawm, and Gwenynddail, *the herb baulm.*

Beatws, *beet.*

B O T A N O L O G Y.

- Y Benboeth, llyfiau'r dom, *and*
Llaw-egor, *the herb arsmart or*
culerage.
- Y Benddu. *Vid.* llyfiau'r gyndda-
redd.
- Y Beneuraid, *an herb called gold-*
cup or gold-knap, batchelor's button.
- Y Benfelen, y greulys, *groundsel.*
- Y Bengaled, y glafrllys, y gram-
mennog, y benlas wenn, *the herb*
knap-weed, scabious, blue-bottle.
- Y Bengoch, yr elinog goch, y din-
boeth, *and llyfiau'r dom, arsmart.*
- Y Benlas wenn. *Vid.* Y Bengaled.
- Y Benlas o'r yd, *blue-bottle.*
- Berwr, *the herb called cresses or nose-*
smart.
- Berwr yr Ardd, *garden-cresses.*
- Berwr y dŵr, mintys y dŵr, mintys
y meirch, *water-cresses.*
- Berwr y dwr melyn perlli'r dŵr,
yellow water-cresses or water-par-
sly, belders or bell-rags.
- Berwr y fam, berwr y fammog, be-
rwr y torlannau, berwr Caer-
salem, *and berwr gauaf, winter-*
cresses, rock-gentle or rock-gallant,
hedge-mustard, wild mustard, car-
lock.
- Berwr ffraingc, Berwr ffrengig, be-
rwry y garddau, *garden-cresses.*
- Berwr gwŷllt, *dittander.*
- Berwr yr iair. *Vid.* Canclwm.
- Berwr y môch, *swine-cresses.*
- Berwr Taliesin. *Fabaria. D.*
- Betyfen, *a beet.*
- Blaen y conyn ar y mêl. *Vid.* Drydon.
- Blaen y gwayw, y boethfflam, *the*
herb trinity or heart's ease.
- Blaen yr iwrch. *Brassica canina. D.*
Dog's colewort.
- Bleidd-dag. *Vid.* Llyfiau'r blaidd.
- Blodau ammor, *amaranth or love-*
flower.
- Blodau'r gôg, *the wild gilly-flower.*
- Blodau'r, Brenin, *piony.*
- Bloneg y ddaiar, rhwymyn y coed,
llyfiau'r twrch, eirin Gwion, grawn
y perthi, paderau'r gâth, y win-
wydden wenn, pŷs y coed, *briony*
or wild nep; white wine.
- Brenhinllys dôf, basil, *the herb call-*
ed garden basil, basil-royal, basil-
gentle.
- Brenhinllys gwyllt, *wild basil.*
- Brefych, *colewort. Lat. Brassica.*
- Brefych bengron, *cabbage.*
- Brefych y cŵn, *dog's mercury.*
- Brefych cochion, *red coleworts.*
- Brefych yr yd, *wild mustard.*
- Briallu, *primrose.*
- Brigaw'r twynau, y felynnlys, lly-
fiau'r cower, *cheese-runnet, or*
our lady's bed-straw.
- Briw'r march, cās gan gythraul,
llyfiau'r hudol, y dderwen fendi-
gaid, y ferfaen, *vervain.*
- Briweg y cerrig, llyfiau'r muroedd,
pupur y fagwyr, y friweg, *the*
herb prick-madam, worm-grass or
stone-crop.
- Y Friwydd wenn, *madder.*
- Brwynen, *a rush.*
- Brymllys, y fresllys, llyfiau'r coludd,
llyfiau'r pwding, *penny-royal, pud-*
ding-grass or pulial-royal.
- Bryttwn, *southernwood.*
- Bulwg, y drewg, *cockle or corn-rose.*
- Bulwg Rhufain, llyfiau'r bara, *the*
herb gith, coriander of Rome.
- Y Bumustl, *deadly hemlock.*
- Bustl y ddaiar, Ysgol Crist, y genrhi
gôch, *centaury.*
- Bwyd yr hwyiaid, llinhâd y dŵr,
and llinos y dŵr, duck-weed or
duck's meat.
- Bwyd y llyffaint, caws y llyffaint,
bwyd ellyllon, *a mushroom or toad-*
stool.
- Bwltws, *the yellow water-lilly, a*
water-rose. Nymphaea. Davies.
- Deuryw fydd o'r *Nymphaea, y*
gwynn yw'r Alaw, a'r melyn yw'r
Bwltws. D.
- Y Bybyrllys. *Medd. Mydd.*
- Bydiawg lwyd, *mugwort.*
- Bydiawg lân, *ground-ivy. H. S.*
- Y Bywi, *an earth-nut.*

C

CAcamwcci, cribau'r bleiddiau, cyngaf mawr, *the greater burr*.
 Cacamwcci lleiaf, Cyngaf, *ditch-burr or clot-burr*.
 Caill y ci. *Vid. Y Galdrist*.
 Callod y derw, clustiau'r derw, llyfiau'r ysgyfaint, *lung-wort*.
 Camri, milwydd, camamil, *camomile*.
 Canclwyf, *money-wort or herb two-pence*.
 Canclwm, y glymmog, y ganhewin, *Medd. Mydd. Y waedlys, berwr yr iair, swine-grass or knot-grass, blood-wort, good to stanch blood*.
 Canhayawl, *Parietaria*. H. S.
 Canrhi gôch, *centaury*.
 Carn yr ebol. *Vid. Alan bychan*.
 Canwyll yr adar. *Vid. Y Dewbanog*.
 Câs gan arddwr. *Vid. Hwp yr ychen*.
 Câs gan gythraul. *Vid. Briw'r meirch*.
 Castanwydd, *the chestnut-tree*.
 Cawl, *pot-herbs, particularly coleworts*.
 Cawl ffrengig, *French coleworts*.
 Cawl gwylt, *wild coleworts*.
 Cedor y wrâch, rhawn y march, *horse-tail*.
 Cedowrach leiaf, *corn horse-tail*. — Chedra. *Dav.*
 Cegid, gwynn y dillad, *hemlock*.
 Ceirch, *oats*.
 Ceirch bendigaidd, *a kind of oats*.
 Ceiros y waun, *bog-berries or red-worts in Glamorganshire*.
 Celyn, *sing. Celyn*, *the holly-tree*.
 Celyn Mair, *knee-holm, knee-holly, butcher's broom*. *Ruscus. Dav.*
 Cennin, *leeks. Sing. Cenninen*.
 Cennin y brain, esgidiau'r gôg, hofanau'r gôg, *the purple-colour'd hyacinth flower*.
 Cennin y gwinwydd, Cennin Pedr, *a kind of small leeks*.
 Ceulgon, *Acedula*. *Dav.*
 Cibog, am fod ei hîd mewn cibau. *Panic*.

Cingroen, *stinking musbroom*.
 Ciros, *Rosa canina*. H. S.
 Clais, *the devil's bit*.
 Clais y môch, clari dwbl, y gochlas, clÿch duram, *sage of Rome, clary*.
 Clôr, cylor, cnau'r ddaiar, *the earth chestnuts or pig-nuts*.
 Clust yr Arth, yr olcheuraidd, yr olchwraidd, *sanicle*.
 Clust yr asfen. *Vid. Cynghlennydd yr asfen*.
 Clustiau'r derw. *Vid. Callod*.
 Clust yr ewig, *loril or laury*.
 Clust y fuwch, clust y tarw. *Vid. Y Dewbanog*.
 Clust yr luddew. *Vid. Clustiau'r derw*.
 Clust y llygoden. *Vid. Y Flewynnog*.
 Clÿch y cerrig, *stone-bells*.
 Cnau'r ddaiar. *Vid. Clôr*.
 Cnau'r India, *nutmeg*.
 Cnau barfog, *hazle-nuts, filberds*.
 Cnau ffrengig, *wall-nuts*.
 Cneuen pen, *a nutmeg*.
 Cnau Almond, *almonds*.
 Cnau peatus, *a kind of nuts with a soft shell. Nux persica, nux mollusca. Dav.*
 Coden hyred, *a toad-stool*. H. S.
Aliàs Coden eurych.
 Codog, *sainfoin*. H. S.
 Codwarth, *deadly night-shade*.
 Coluddlys, *penny-royal, pudding-grass or pulial-royal*.
 Comffri. *Vid. Llyfiau'r cwlwm*.
 Corr-fanadl. *Vid. Aur-fanadl*.
 Corr-ysgaw. *Vid. Ysgaw Mair*.
 Corn yr afr, *an herb called goat's-horn*.
 Corn y carw môr, y godog, *samphire*.
 Corn y carw mynydd, corn yr hydd, corn yr iwrch, corn bŵch, paladr hîr, *broom-rape*.
 Costog y domm, *Saint Barbara's herb*.
 Cowarch, *hemp*.

B O T A N O L O G Y.

Crâch Eithin. *Vid.* Eithin yr iair.
 Crâf y geifr, cra'r nadredd, *a sort of wild garlick, ramsons or buckrams.*
 Cra'r Gerddi, *garlick.*
 Crafangc yr arth, troed yr arth, tafol y môr, *bear's claw, or brank urfin.*
 Crafangc y frân, chwys Mair, *crow-foot or golden knap, or butter-flower.*
 Crafangc yr Eryr, *Herba sardoniascclerata.*
 Craith un-nos. *Vid.* Y Ddeilen ddu.
 Cribau'r Bleiddiau. *Vid.* Cacam-wcci.
 Cribau Mair. *Vid.* Ysgallen wenn.
 Cribau S. Ffraid, Dannogen, *and in Lib. Land. Llŷs dwyfawg, betony, saw-wort.*
 Crinllys. *Vid.* Y Fioled.
 Crogedyf, *dropwort.* H. S.
 Cwlyn y mêl. *Vid.* Y Drydon.
 Cwlm y gwŷdd, cwlm y coed, Y gynghafog, *rope-weed or withy-weed, bindweed or withwind.*
 Cwyros, *the cornel-tree.* H. S. Cwyros, *privet.* Dav.
 Cwyrwialen, *Glam. 2. wh. the cornel-tree.*
 Cychwlyn. *Vid.* Drydon.
 Cyfardwf, *the greater sort of comfrey.*
 Cyflafan, Llinos y dŵr, *V. duck-weed, duck's meat.*
 Cyfrdwy, *and yr Yfrdwy, water-fern; polypody or oakfern in Cardiganshire.*
 Cyngafan, *goose grass.*
 Cynghlennydd yr afon, y llefanog, llyfiau'r afu, llinwydd yr afon, *liverwort.*
 Cynffon y cabwllt. *Vid.* Falerian.
 Cynffon y llygoden, *bouseleek or sen-green.*
 Cangaf, cyngaw, llyfiau'r hidl, *a burr, burdock. Some call it Cyng-har, from Caru, as the Gr. Φιλάνθρωπος, Philanthropos.*
 Cynghafawg. *Vid.* Cwlm y gwŷdd.

Ch

Chwerwllys, *wormwood.*
 Chwerwllys yr eithin, 'y fedwen chwerw, llyfiau'r bystwn, faeds gwylltion, *base bore-bound, wild sage, sage of the mountain or field sage.*
 Chweinllys, *the herb flea-wort or flea-bane.*
 Chwys Arthur, llyfiau'r gwenyn, erwaint, *goats-beard.*
 Chwys Mair. *Vid.* Crafangc y frân.
 Y Chwerwddwr, *a cucumber.*

D

DAGRAU Addaf, *bladder-nuts, pistach-nuts.*
 Dail y cwrwf, diowdwydd, pren y gerwyn, *the laurel or bay-tree.*
 Y Ddeilen ddu, dail duon da, craith unnos, yr ornerth.
 Dail y fendigaidd. *Vid.* Dail y twrch.
 Dail ffion ffrwyth, Byfedd ellyllon, menyg ellyllon, byfedd cochion, byfedd y cŵn, llwyn y tewlaeth, *the bell-flower, finger-herb or fox-glove. In some places, Dail ffol ffrwyth. and ffol y ffridd, am eu bod yn debyg i ffol.*
 Dail y gloria, gellhesg, gleddyflys, yr hylithr, *a glader or sword-grass, a kind of sedge.*
 Dail y gron, bogail y forwyn, y gron doddaidd, *navel-wort.*
 Dail llwyn y neidr. *Vid.* Llwyn-hidydd.
 Dail llydan y ffordd. *Vid.* Llydan y ffordd.
 Dail y tryfan. *Vid.* Alan mawr.
 Dail y twrch, dail y fendigaidd. *In French, Toutfan, i.e. yr holliach, tutfan.*
 Dalen meiwon, *Meticulum.* Dav.
 Dant y llew, clais, dant y ci, *dandelion, lion's tooth.*

Dant

Dant y llew lleiaf, *cichory, succory, priest's crown.*
 Danadl, *the ancients writ it Dynad, nettles.*
 Danhadlen ddáll, danhadlen farw, *the herb blind nettle or dead nettle.*
 Y Ddanhadlen wenn, *Cucumer anguinus, Cucumerafinis. Dav.*
 Dannogen, *betony.*
 Dannogen y dŵr, *the great fig-wort. Scrofularia major. Dav. Scrofularia aquatica. H. S.*
 Dau-wynebog, *pances, harts-ease.*
 Derwen Gaerufalem, *the herb called oak of Jerusalem or Ambrosia.*
 Derwen y ddaiar, y dderwen fendigaid, *the herb vervain.*
 Y Dewbanog, y banog, hannerpan, tapr dunos, tapr Mair, Sirkyn y melinydd, dail y melfed, clust y fuwch, clust y tarw, canwyll yr adar, *Mullein, torch-weed or high-taper.*
 Y Dewbanog fechan, llyfiau'r parlys, *cowslip.*
 Y Dewbanog wenn wrryw, gwyn-ddail, *the winter gilly-flower.*
 Rhywogaeth o'r banog yw rhôs campau.
 Y Ddilwydd felen, llyfiau'r wennol, llym y llygaid, gwell na'r aur, llyfiau'r llaw, y ddiwythl, and y Ddiwlith, *the herb celendine, swallow-wort.*
 Y Dinboeth. *Vid. Y Bengoch.*
 Y Dinllwyd, llwyd y din, y dorllwyd, tanfi gwŷllt, gwyn y merched, *wild tansy, silver-herb, wild agrimony.*
 Distrewlys, *sneeze-wort.*
 Y Ddittain, *dittander or dittany.*
 Y Ddittain leiaf, *an herb called Herba Mariæ.*
 Y Ddiwlith and Diwlydd, *great celandine, according to some; maidenhair, according to others. Adiantum. H. S.*
 Y Doddedig rudd, *Rosa solis, Ros solis. Dav.*

Y Doddedig wenn.
 Y Dorfagl, golwg Christ, llygaid Christ, goleuddrem, gloywlys, effros, *the herb eye-bright.*
 Y Dorllwyd, y Dorllwydig. *Vid. Y Dinllwyd. Also, groundpine. It is also called, Palf y gâth bali. T. W.*
 Drain yspinys, pren melyn, *the barberry-tree.*
 Drewg, *vid. Bulwg, darnel, faith H. S.*
 Drewgoed, *an herb fair to see to, but having a stinking savour, bean-trefoil.*
 Dringol, *sorrel or sour dock.*
 Y Droedrudd, llyfiau'r llwynog, mynawyd y bugail, pig yr aran, llyfiau Robert, *crane's bill or herb Robert of the wall.*
 Y Drydon, troed y dryw, llyfiau'r dryw, cwlyn y mêl, cychwlyn, blaen y conyn ar y mêl, y felyfig, llyfiau'r fuddau, *wild liverwort, agrimony.*
 Drifi, *briars. The same as Mieri.*
 Duddraenen, *a sloe-tree, a bullace-tree, a black-thorn.*
 Y Dduglwyd, am fod iddo glwyd o wraidd, *rest-harrow. D. According to others, the herb called mouse-ear.*
 Dulys, *the herb Allisander.*
 Dylysg, and Dylysg y môr, Yfnoden y môr, gwmmmon, *reet or weed of the sea, sea-grass. Dylysg y môr, in Anglesey, is an edible sort of alga called dills. Fucus membranaceus ceranoides. E. Lh.*
 Dyw.

E

E Bolgarn. *Vid. Alan bychan.*
 Ebolgarn y garddau, *wild spike-nard.*
 Efre, *a weed growing among corn, called ray, darnel, tockle or tares; 'tis*

B O T A N O L O G Y.

'tis nought for the eyes, and will make the head giddy, if eaten in hot bread.

Effros. *Vid.* Y Dorrfael.

Yr Eglyn, *saxifrage.* H. S. *Vid.* Torrmaen.

Egroes yw Aeron Mieri Mair, the berries of the eglantine or sweet-brier.

Eidral or Eidrol, ground-ivy. *q. d.* Lat. *Hederula.*

Eiddew, Eiddiorwg, ivy.

Eiddew'r ddair, y feidiog lân, ground-ivy.

Eirin gwlanog, peaches.

Eirin y ci. *Vid.* Y Galdrist.

Eirinllys, or rather Eurinllys, ysgol Fair, ysgol Fair ochrog, ysgol Grist, *Saint John's wort.*

Eirin Mair, perth eurddrain, gooseberries.

Eirin perthi, eirinen fûr fâch, Eirin duon bâch, *floes, bullace.*

Eithin, *furz or gors.*

Eithin ffrengig, great tall furz. *Rhamnus.* Dav.

Eithin yr iair, câs gan arddwr, hwp yr ychen, crach eithin, y ddu-glwyd, *the prickly rest-harrow.*

Elestr, lilly, or rather the herb called *flower-de-luce.*

Eliniog gôch, the herb *arse-smart.* H. S.

Erfin, Maip, turnips.

Erfin y coed, briony. *Vid.* Bloneg y ddaiar.

Erlllyriad, Llyriad, the herb *plaintain* or *way-breed.*

Erwaint, erwain, and Erchwaint, *goats-beard.* Elm-weed, *saith* H.S.

Escidiau'r gôg, the black violet, the purple-colour'd violet. *Vid.* Cennin y brain.

Esgorlys. *Vid.* Llyfiau't galon.

Euad. The same as Y Ddeilen ddu, according to some.

Euod ddu, and Euod gôch, the black and red yles. I. D. R.

Eurddrain, *Agni spina.* Dav.

Eurddrain duon, *Raspises.*

Eurinllys. *Vid.* Eirinllys.

Ewnofiau gwylltion, *Ronilla.* Dav.

F

Y Fabcoll, afans, llyfiau Bened, llygad yr ysgyfarnog, fanwlyd, the herb *Bennet, avens.*

Y Fagwyr wenn. *Vid.* Alaw.

Y Fandon. *Vid.* Llyfiau'r Eryr.

Y Falerian, cynffon y cabwllt, llyfiau Cadwgan, gwell na'r aur, *valerian* or *great setwall.* Deuryw fydd o hono, 1. Y Driaglog, the greater *Valerian*; 2. the common *Valerian.*

Fanwlyd. *Vid.* Y Fapcoll.

Y Fedwen chwerw, or Y Fedd-don and Y Fedon chwerw, *base borehound, wild sage.*

Y Feddygyn. *Vid.* Y Fioled.

Y Feidiog lân, mantell y corr, mantell Fair, palf y llew, llyfiau'r gerwyn, ground-ivy.

Y Feidiog lwyd, y Ganwraidd lwyd, llyfiau Ieuan, llyfiau llwyd, *mugwort.*

Y Feidiog rûdd, the herb *trinity* or *harts-ease, the lesser spear-wort.*

Y Felen gu. *Vid.* Balog y waun.

Y Felenydd, *hawk-weed.* *Hieracium.* I. D. R.

Y Felynlllys. *Vid.* Brigau'r twynau.

Y Fel-sugn. *Vid.* Balog y waun.

Y Ferfaen. *Vid.* Briw'r meirch.

Y Filfyw, mil. *Vid.* Y Fronwys.

Y Fiolod, crinllys, meddygyn, llyfiau'r Drindod, the violet, the herb *trinity.*

Y Fioled felen auaf, melyn y gauaf, the winter gilly-flower.

Y Flewynnog, the herb *mouse-ear.*

Y Freflys. *Vid.* Brymllys.

Y Friweg. *Vid.* Briweg.

Y Fronwys, y Filfyw, mil melyn y gwanwyn, y fronwst, gwenith y ddaiar,

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ddaiar, y fioled fraith, llygad y diniewed, *small pile-wort.*

Y Fyddarllys, y fywlys fwyaf, y fywfyth, llyfiau pen ty, *great house-leek or fengreen.*

Y Fywfyth leiaf, llyfiau'r Fagwyr, llwynau'r fagwyr, cynffon y llygoden, y ddilosg; *according to some the same as y glaiarllys, stone-crop.*

Ff

Ffa, *beans. sing. Ffaen.*

Ffa ffrengig, *French-beans, Guiney-beans or kidney-beans.*

Ffenigl, ffunell, *the herb fennel.*

Ffenigl y môch, pyglys, *a kind of herb called maiden-weed, hog's-fennel or sulphur-wort, horstrang.*

Ffenigl y môr, *samphire.*

Ffenigl y cŵn, amranwen, *wild and great fennel.*

Ffenigl Helen luyddog, *an herb with a stalk and leaves like anise, maw, spicknel, wild dill. Ar y Garneddwen rhwng y Balaa Dalgellau y tŷf. T.W.*

Ffionbren, Ffionwydd. *Tal. q.*

Fflamgoed. *Vid. Llyfiau'r cyfog.*

Y Fflamgoed fechan. *Vid. Llaeth y Cythraul.*

Fflwr dylis, *The same as Elestr.*

Ffunell. *Vid. Ffenigl.*

Ffynwewyr y plant, ffynwewyr Ellyllon, hêfg melfedog, pen melfed, calaf felfed, tapr y dŵr, cynffon y gâth, *water-torch, cat's-tail, reed-mace.*

G

Y GALDRIST, eirin y ci, llyfiau'r neidr, ceilliau'r ci, tegeirian, *the herb dog-stones or rag-wort.*

Gandryst y banadl, yr orfanch, *broom-rape.*

Y Gamamil, milwydd, y gamri. *Vid. Camri.*

Y Gandoll, *Perforata. D.*

Y Ganhewin. *Vid. Canclwm.*

Y Ganrhi gôch. *Vid. Buftl y ddaiar.*

Y Ganwraidd lwyd. *Vid. y Feidiog lwyd.*

Y Garddwy, *the herb caraway.*

Garleg, cra'r gerddi, triagl y tlawd, *garlick.*

Yr Arlegog. *Vid. Troed yr Asten. Garleg gwŷllt, snake's garlick.*

Y Gaswenwyn, *devil's-bit.*

Y Gedowrach, *deadly night-shade or bane-wort, shave-grass or horse-tail.*

Y Gedowrach leiaf. *Chydra. D.*

Gellhasg, *gladers or sword-grass with yellow flowers; a kind of sedge.*

Y Gingroen, *a stinking mushroom.*

Y Gingroen fechan, llin y forwyn, llin y llyffaint, *toad-flax.*

Y Glafrllys, by others called y Benlas wen, *the herb scabious.*

Y Glaiarllys, y glâs, glaslys, *the herb woad.*

Gaswellt y cŵn. *Vid. Llygad y ci.*

Glesyn y coed, yr olchenid, *the herb comfrey or confound, or wall-wort.*

Glinogai, *cow-wheat. H. S.*

Y Gloria. *Vid. Dail y Gloria.*

Y Gloywlys. *Vid. Effros.*

Y Glymmog. *Vid. Canclwm.*

Y Gôd euraid. *D.*

Y Godog, *samphire.*

Godowydd. *q.*

Y Goedrwydd, y goedwyrdd, *the herb winter-green or wild beets. Melilot is called Godrwyth by some. Gwynnach oedd ei ddwylo na chanawon y godrwyth.*

Goferini. *q.*

Gold, Gold mair, rhuddos, *marigold.*

Golwg Christ. *Vid. Y Dorrfael.*

Graban, *corn-marigold, in South-Wales.*

Gâra

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Grâs Duw, *a kind of hedge-hyssop or Gratia Dei.*
 Grawn yr haul.
 Grawn Paradwys, grawn paris, llyfiau paradwys, *grains of paradise.*
 Grawn y perthi. *Vid.* Bloneg y ddaiar.
 Greol, greuol, greuolen, *the same as Bloneg y ddaiar, briony.*
 Y Greulys fenyw, llychlyn y dŵr, llyfiau Taliesin, yr henwr, *sea-purflane or brook-lime.*
 Groeg-wyran, *fene-greek.*
 Y Grog-edau, *drop-wort.*
 Y Gromandi. *Vid.* Hâd y gramandi.
 Gromil. *Vid.* Torrmaen.
 Grûg, myncog, *heath or ling.*
 Gruglwyn, *sweet broom.* Brya. D.
 Y Gruwllys ddu. D. q.
 Y Gruwllys lwyd. q.
 Gwaglwylf, *linden or teil-tree.*
 Gwalchlys, llyfiau'r hebog, *the herb hawkweed.*
 Gwâllt y forwyn, briger Gwener, gwâllt gwener, gwâllt y ddaiar, *the herb maiden-hair.*
 Gwayw'r Brenin, *yellow asphodil or daffadil.*
 Gwden y coed, *rope-weed or withy-weed, or weed-bind.* Ei ddail fy debyg i ddail Eiddew.
 Gwrthlys. *Vid.* Alan bychan.
 Gwraiddiriog. *Med.* Mydd.
 Gwell na'r aur. *Vid.* Falerian.
 Gwenith y gôg, *fig-wort, pile-wort.*
 Gwenith yr ysgyfarnog, *hare's-grass.*
 Gwenynddail, y wenynog, llyfiau'r gwenyn, *balm gentle.*
 Gweryd, *moss of rivers or of trees, the herb called sponge of the river.*
 Gwylfrai, *yarrow or nose-bleed.*
 Gwimmon. *Vid.* Gwmmon.
 Gwlŷdd, *chick-weed.*
 Gwlŷdd Mair, llyfiau'r crymman, *the herb pimpernel.* Deuryw fy o hono, un a blodau, cochion, ac un a blodau gleision, yr hwn yw'r pimpernel. D.

Gwlŷdd y geifr, *goat's-weed.*
 Gwmmon, Gwimmon, gwŷg y môr, dylysg y môr, Yfnoden y môr. Arm. Goumon, *reet or weed of the sea, sea-wrack.* *Vid.* Dylysg.
 Gwrddling, gwrling, helig Mair. *Better Gwyrdding or Gwyrddling, wild rue or sumach, Gaule or Dutch myrtle.*
 Gwrthlys. *Vid.* Alan bychan.
 Gwrnerth, *the same in Glamorg. and Brecknoc. as Llyfiau Llywelyn; from Llywelyn ap Gwrnerth, Speedwell, Fluellin.*
 Gwrwgawn.
 Gwyddfid, gwyddwydd, tethau'r gafeg, llaeth y geifr, sugn y geifr, *woodbine or honey-suckle.*
 Gwyddlwyn, *pimpernel or burnet.*
 Gwŷg, pŷs y llygod, *mice pease or pulse.*
 Gwylaeth, Golaeth, *lettice.*
 Gwyn y dillad. *Vid.* Cegid.
 Gwyn y merched. *Vid.* Y Dinllwyd.
 Gwyros. Taliesin *hath Rhyfwydd, yr yfwydd, privet or prime print.*

H

Hâd y gramandi. *Vid.* Torrmaen.
 Hâd llyngyr, *wormwood-seed, worm-seed.*
 Haiddd y môr, *hordeum marinum.* Dav.
 Heddig, *radish.* H. S. *Vid.* Huddigl.
 Helyglys, y waedlys, *willow-herb or loose-strife.*
 Helyg Mair. *Vid.* Gwrddling.
 Henllydan. *Medd.* Mydd. *Septinea.* Dav.
 Hêsg, *sedge, sheer-grass.*
 Hêsg melfedog. *Vid.* Ffynn y plant.
 Hoccys, y feddalai, *the herb mal-lows.*

Hoccys

BOTAN OLOGY.

Hoccys bendigaid, hoccys y garddau, *garden mallows.*

Hoccys morfa, môr-hoccys, hoccys y gors, *marsh-mallows.*

Hoccys gwylltion, *the herb Simeon.* *Herba Simeonis.* Dav.

Hofanau'r gôg. *Vid.* Cennin y brain.

Huddigl, or rather Rhuddugl, *radish.*

Huddigl Mawrth; better Rhuddygl, *wild radish.*

Hwp yr ychen. *Vid.* Eithin yr ieir.

Yr Hylithr, Hylyf, *bellebore, stinking gladwin.* *Spatula fœtida.* I.

D. R.

L

L AFANT, llwyn cottymmog, *lavender.*

Lili, elestr, *lily.* Gr. *Λείριον.*

Lili'r mai. *Vid.* Gwyddfid.

Y Liwiog lân. *Guadum. i.* Davies. 2. *wh. woad.*

LI

Llaeth y cythraul, *devil's milk, a kind of spurge.*

Llaeth y geifr. *Vid.* Gwyddfid.

Llaeth yr ysgyfarnog. *Vid.* Llyfiau'r cyfog.

Llaeth ysgall, ysgall y môch, *sew-thistle.*

Llafrwyn, *a bulrush.*

Llefanog. *Vid.* Clûst yr assen.

Llerr, *some weed growing in corn.* 2. *wh. darnel or cockle.*

Y Llew gwynn, *orage or orach; golden herb.*

Llewyg y blaidd, *lupins or hops.* *Lupinus.* D.

Llewyg yr iâr, y Bele, ffon y bugail, crÿs y brenin, ffa'r môch, *the herb henbane.* Tri rhyw fy o hono, 1. A blodau gwyn-goch. 2. A blodau melyn. 3. A blodau gwynn.

Lîn, *flax.*

Llîn y forwyn, llîn y llyffaint. *Vid.*

Y ging roen fechan.

Llindro, llindag. *Dodder.* H. S. Lat. *Cuscuta.*

Llinhâd y dŵr or Llinos y dŵr. *Vid.* Bwyd yr hwyiaid.

Llinwydd yr afon. *Vid.* Cynghlennydd.

Lludwlys, *the artichoke.*

Llûs, lufi du on bach, llusen, *bilberries, win-berries, hurtle-berries, which grow on the ground among the moss.*

Llwyd y cŵn, morddanadl gwynn, *white bore-bound.*

Llwyd y dîn. *Vid.* Y Dinllwyd.

Llwyd y ffordd, llwydyn y ffordd, llwyd bonheddig. *Vid.* Adafeddog. 2. *wh.* Llyfiau'r Gyndda-redd.

Llwynhidydd, ysgelynlys, pennau'r gwÿr, traeturiaid y bugeilydd, and in S. W. Astyllenlys, and Dial llwyn y neidr, *the small plaintain or ribwort.*

Llwyn cottymmog. *Vid.* Lafant.

Llwyn Mwstard, *country-mustard, wild seene.*

Llwyn y gyfagwy. *Nomma.* D.

Llwynau'r fagwyr. *Vid.* Y Fyddarllys.

Llychlyn y dŵr. *Vid.* Y Glaiarllys.

Lllydan y fford, erllyriad, llyriad, sawdl Christ, *great plantain or way-breed.*

Y Llyffannawg, *saxifrage.* T. W.

Llygad y dÿdd, yr Aspygan, senfigl, *daisy.*

Llygad Christ. *Vid.* Effros.

Llygad Ebrill. *Vid.* Y Filfyw. *Pilewort or figwort.* *Chelidonium minus Brechonitis ait.* I. D. R.

Llygad yr ÿch, *May-weed, ox-eye; stinking camomil.*

Llygad eirian, and Llygeirian, or Llygaeron, in Glamorganshire Ceiros y waun, *bog-berries or red worts.*

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- Llygad y diniewed. *Vid.* Y Fronwys.
 Llygad y ci, glâswellt y cŵn, *Oculus caninus.* D.
 Llygad yr ysgyfarnog. *Vid.* Y Fapcoll.
 Llym dreiniog. *Palmus.* D.
 Llym y llygad. *Vid.* Y ddilwydd felen.
 Llyriad. *Vid.* Llydan y ffordd.
 Llyriad llymion, llyriad llynnau, dyfrllys, *water-plantain.*
 Llŷriad y môr, llyfiau Efa, *bucks-horn or dog-tooth, swine-creffes.*
 Llŷs dwyfawg. *Vid.* Cribau S. Ffraid.
 Llyfiau'r Angel, llyfiau'r ysgyfaint, *angelica.*
 Llyfiau'r afu. *Vid.* Cynghlennydd yr afon.
 Llyfiau'r Bara. *Vid.* Bulwg.
 Llyfiau'r blaidd, Bleidd-dâg, *a venomous herb called libbard's-bane or wolf-bane; wolf-wort, monk's-wort.*
 Llyfiau'r bronnau, *pile-wort or fig-wort.*
 Llyfiau'r bystwn. *Vid.* Chwerwllys.
 Llyfiau'r defaid. *Vid.* Y werog.
 Llyfiau'r dîn, *arsmart or culerage.*
 Llyfiau'r dom. *Vid.* Y Bengoch.
 Llyfiau'r dryw. *Vid.* Cwyllyn y mêl.
 Llyfiau'r ddannoedd.
 Llyfiau'r ddidol, *sow-bread, wild turnip or nawew.*
 Llyfiau Efa. *Vid.* Llyriad y môr.
 Llyfiau Effros. *Vid.* Effros.
 Llyfiau'r Eglwys. *Vid.* Balog y waun.
 Llyfiau'r Eiddigedd, *jealousy, popinriary herb.*
 Llyfiau'r Eryr, llyfiau'r Eryri, y fandon, *the herb called woodroof.*
 Llyfiau'r fam, *mother-wort, Palma Christi.* D.
 Llyfiau'r fuddau. *Vid.* Y Drydon.
 Llyfiau'r galon, esgorlys, *heart-wort, birth-wort.*
 Llyfiau'r geniog, dail y gron leiaf, *the small navel-wort or penny-wort of the wall.*
 Llyfiau'r giau. *Myrta.* D.
 Llyfiau'r groes, *cross-wort.*
 Llyfiau'r gwaddling, y wilfrai, mildail, *the herb milfoil, yarrow or nose-bleed.*
 Llyfiau Gwalkter, *Walter's wort. Herba Gualteri.* D.
 Llyfiau'r gwenyn. *Vid.* Gwenyn-ddail.
 Llyfiau'r gwrda, *all-beal. Bonus Henricus Brechoniæ.* I. D. R.
 Llyfiau'r gwrîd, *alkanet or orchanet.* Merched a'i harfer i beri gwrîd iddynt. D.
 Llyfiau'r gynddaredd, y ddigoll lwyd, y Benddu.
 Llyfiau'r hidl. *Vid.* Cyngaf.
 Llyfiau'r hebog. *Vid.* Gwalchlys.
 Llyfiau'r hedydd, tafod yr hedydd, troed yr hedydd, *the herb cummin.*
 Llyfiau'r hudol. *Vid.* Briw'r march.
 Llyfiau Ieuan. *Vid.* Y Feidiog lwyd.
 Llyfiau Cadwgan. *Vid.* Falerian.
 Llyfiau Chrîst, *the herb milk-wort.*
 Llyfiau Chrystoffis, *St. Christopher's herb.*
 Llyfiau'r cribau, llyfiau'r pannwyr, *a teazle, a fuller's thistle.*
 Llyfiau'r crymman. *Vid.* Gwlŷdd Mair.
 Llyfiau'r cŵsg, pabi dôf, *poppy.*
 Llyfiau'r cyfog, fflamgoed, llaeth yr ysgyfarnog, *wolf's-milk, an herb of the spurge-kind.*
 Llyfiau'r cywer. *Vid.* Brigau'r twynau.
 Llyfiau'r cyrph, *southernwood.*
 Llyfiau'r cwlwm, comffrei, *wall-wort or comfrey.*
 Llyfiau'r chwain. *Vid.* Chweinllys.
 Llyfiau'r llaw. *Vid.* Y ddilwydd felen.
 Llyfiau'r llau, llyfiau'r poer, *lice-bane, louse-wort, staves-acre.*
 Llyfiau'r lliw, *flos tinctorius.* D.
 Llyfiau llwyd. *Vid.* Y Feidiog lwyd.
 Llyfiau'r llyuog. *Vid.* Y Droedrudd.

Llyfiau Llywelyn, gwrnerth, rhwydd-lwyn, *the herb speedwell*.
 Llyfiau Mair. *Vid. Gold*.
 Llyfiau Mair Fadlen, *sweet maudlin*.
 Llyfiau'r meddyglŷn. *Idem*.
 Llyfiau'r meheryn.
 Llyfiau'r meudwy.
 Llyfiau'r milwr, *purple-colour'd loose-strife, willow-herb*.
 Llyfiau'r môch, *morella major*. D. *Hog's-wort*.
 Llyfiau'r môr.
 Llyfiau Martigan, *herba martis*. D.
 Llyfiau'r muroedd. *Vide Briweg y cerrig*.
 Llyfiau'r neidr. *Vid. Eirin y ci*.
 Llyfiau'r Oen. *Qu. wh. lamb's-tongue*.
 Llyfiau'r yannwyr. *Vid. Llyfiau'r cribau*.
 Llyfiau'r pared, *pellitory of the wall*.
 Llyfiau Paul, *St. Paul's wort*.
 Llyfiau Pedr, *St. Peter's wort*.
 Llyfiau'r perfigedd, *an herb so called, because it is used for a remedy against the griping or gnawing in the guts of cattle*.
 Llyfiau pon tai. *Vid. Y fyddarllys*.
 Llyfiau'r pwding. *Vid. Y freflys*.
 Llyfiau Robert. *Vid. Y droedrudd*.
 Llyfiau Silin, *pesilium*. D.
 Llyfiau Simwpt, *a kind of wild mallows*.
 Llyfiau Taliesin. *Vid. Y glaiarllys*.
 Llyfiau'r twrch. *Vid. Bloneg y ddaiar*.
 Llyfiau'r tenewyn, *star-wort, cud-wort, or share-wort*.
 Llyfiau'r wennol. *Vid. Y ddilwydd felen*.
 Llyfiau'r ychen. *Vid. Tafod yr ŷch*.
 Llyfiau'r ysgyfaint. *Vid. Llyfiau'r angel*.
 Llyfiau'r ysgyfarnog, *the small satyrion, the herb rag-wort*.

M

MADARCH, *a musbroom or toad-stool, in Glamorganshire*.
 Madowydd.
 Madfelen, *knapweed*.
 Maen-hâd. *Vid. Torr maen*.
 Mafon. *Vid. Afan*.
 Maip, *turnips in N. W.*
 Mân y donn. *Vid. Y werog*.
 Mantell Fair, Mantell y corr. *Vid. Y Feidiog lās*.
 Manyglog, *woody night-shade*.
 Marchalan, *the herb elicampane*.
 Marchfieri, *black-berry brambles, large brambles*.
 Marchredyn y derw, *fern of trees, the herb polypody*.
 Marchysgall y gerddi, Marchysgall dôf, *artichokes*.
 Meddalai. *Vid. Hoccys*.
 Meddygyn, y feddyges. *Vid. Y Fioled*.
 Mefos, *strawberries*.
 Mefuswydd, *the strawberry-bush*.
 Meipen, *a turnip*.
 Meipen ŷd, *in N. W. a wild turnip or navew. In S. W. Erfinen wŷllt*.
 Mêl y cŵn, mêl y gweunydd. *Vid. Balog y waun*.
 Mêl y ceirw. *Vid. an idem, D.*
 Melyn y gwanwyn. *Vid. Y Filfyw*.
 Meillion gwynnion, *the white-flower'd meadow trefoil*.
 Meillion cochion, *the great purple trefoil, red trefoil*.
 Meillion cedenog, troed yr ysgyfarnog, *hares-foot or hares-cumin*.
 Meillion tair dalen, *mellicot, millet or hirse*.
 Melyn yr eithin. *Vid. Tresgl*.
 Menyg elyllon, menyg y llwynog, menyg Mair. *Vid. Dail fion ffrwyth*.

B O T A N O L O G Y.

Meryw, *the juniper-tree.*
 Mierien, *a bramble.*
 Mieri Mair, *the eglantine or sweet brier.*
 Milddail. *Vid. Llyfiau'r gwaedling.*
 Milfyw, *pilewort. H. S.*
 Milwydd. *Vid. Camri.*
 Mintys, *the herb mint or mints. Gr. Mēdn. Chald. אמיתא, Amitha.*
 Mintys Bawn, Mintys Manaw, Mintys y Meirch, *horse-mint.*
 Mintys y dŵr. *Vid. Berwr y dŵr.*
 Mintys y gâth, *cat-mint or nep.*
 Mintys Mair, *spear-mint.*
 Mintys y creigiau, *wild organy, wild marjoram.*
 Mintys llwydion, Mintys gwylltion, *wild mints.*
 Mor-ddanadl gwyn. *Vid. Llwyd y cŵn.*
 Mor-ddanadl côch, *red mint. Menta rubea. D.*
 Mor-ddanadl du, *stinking bore-bound. Marrubium nigrum. I. D. R.*
 Mordwydd, *sweet gale or Dutch myrtle in Cardiganshire.*
 Mor-frwynen, *a bul-rush used for mats, weiks of candles, &c. a rush without a knot.*
 Mor-lwyau, *llyfiau'r llwy, spoon-wort or scurvy-grass. Cochlearea Britannica, dicitur apud Avicennam, & Plin. lib. xxv. cap. xii. Davies.*
 Mor-gelyn, *sea-holm or sea-holy, E-ring.*
 Mororen wen neu Lyfeuyn gwyddelig, [Pannafen in S. W.] *a parsnip. Pl. on gwynion.*
 Mororen gôch, plur. Moron cochion, [in S. W. Caretshen] *a carrot.*
 Moron Ffrainge, *the skirwick or skirret, the white carrot or yellow parsnip.*
 Moron y maes, nŷth yr aderyn, *a kind of wild carrot.*
 Moron y môch, [Pannas y môch in S. W.] *wild parsnips.*

Morwydd, *the mulberry-tree.*
 Mŵg y ddaiar, pwff y ddaiar, cŵd y mŵg, *fumitory or earth-smoak.*
 Mwyar, mwyaren, *a dew-berry, bramble-berry or black-berry.*
 Mwyar Berwyn, mwyar Doewan, *the wild rasp-berry. Ar fynydd Berwyn y tyfant.*
 Mynawydd y bugail. *Vid. Y Droedrudd.*

N

N ELE, *St. John's wort.*
 Nodwydd y bugail, *shepherds needle, wild chervile, storks-bill.*
 Nŷth yr aderyn. *Vid. Moron y maes.*

O

O GFAEN, *Crawel y môch, white-thorn-berries or haws.*
 Yr Olbrain, *crow-foot, gold-cup or gold knap.*
 Yr Olchenid. *Vid. Glesin y coed.*
 Yr Olcheuraidd, yr Olchwraidd, and yr Orchwraidd. *M. M. Vid. Clûst yr Arth.*
 Yr Ornerth. *q. d. Yr Oreunerth. T. W. Vid. Y Ddeilen ddu.*
 Yr Orfanch, *broom-rape.*
 Orpine, *orpine, lib-long, or love-long.*

P

P ABI côch yr ŷd, *corn-rose or corn-poppy.*
 Pabi dôf, *poppy. Vid. Llyfiau'r cŵsg.*
 Pabi'r gwenith, *ray, darnel.*
 Paderau'r gâth. *Vid. Bloneg y ddaiar.*
 Paladr hir. *Vid. Corn y carw.*
 Paladr drwyddo or Paladr trwyddew, *Perforata. Dav.*

Palf

B O T A N O L O G Y.

Palf y gâth, Palf y gâth bali, *the herb ground-pine.*
 Palf y llew. *Vid.* Mantell Fair.
 Pannas, *parsnips.*
 Pannas y môch, *wild parsnips.*
 Paredlys, *pellitory of the wall.*
 Parfyg, *benbane.* H. S.
 Pawen yr Arth. *Vid.* Troed yr Arth.
 Pedol y march, pŷs y fwyall, *a kind of pulse called ax-fitch, hatchet-fitch, axwort.*
 Pelydr, *pellitory.*
 Pelydr gwŷllt, *bartram, wild or bastard pellitory, having a root which is very biting and hot.*
 Pelydr Yspaen, *pellitory of Spain.*
 Pelydr, Yspaen du, *black bellebore.*
 Pennau'r gwŷr. *Vid.* Llwyn hidydd.
 Penllwyd. *Vid.* Y Filfyw.
 Perfagl, *the herb periwinkle.*
 Perfli, *garden-parsly.* Gr. Περγασέ-
 λιον, *Petroselinon.*
 Perfli'r meirch, *lovage.*
 Perth eurddrain. *Vid.* Eirin Mair.
 Pidyn y gôg, *in S. W. Cala'r gôg, cala'r mynach, the herb called wake-robin, cuckoo-pintle, ramp.*
 Pig yr aran. *Vid.* Y Droedrudd.
 Pigl, *bounds-tongue.* H. S.
 Piswydden, *spindle-tree.*
 Plu'r gweunydd, *Periophoron gramen.*
 I. D. R. *Meadow-down.*
 Poncnell, *pink-needle.* Acus. Dav.
 Poplyfen, *the poplar tree.*
 Porpin, *purslain.*
 Pren y gerwyn. *Vid.* Dail y cwrw.
 Pren Ceri, *Sorbus torminalis.* Dav.
 A medlar-tree, *saitb E. Lh.*
 Pren melyn, *the barberry-tree. The same as Drain Yspinus.*
 Pren pisgen, pren pisgwn, *the dog-tree, the dog-berry-tree.*
 Pryfet. *Vid.* Gwyros.
 Pumbys, pumnalen, *a herb called five-leaf-grass, cinquefoil.*
 Pupur y fagwyr. *Vid.* Y friweg.
 Pupur y mynydd, *Granum Gnidium.*
 Dav.

Pwltari gwŷllt, *wild pellitory.*
 Pwmleren, *black poplar, in Breck-nockshire.*
 Purs y bugail, *shepherds purse.*
 Pyglys. *Vid.* Ffenigl y môch.
 Pŷs y ceirw, *melilot.*
 Pŷs y coed. *Vid.* Bloneg y ddaiar.
 Pŷs y fwyall. *Vid.* Pedol y march.
 Pŷs y garanod, *a kind of pulse like vetches, cranes-pease.*
 Pŷs y llygod, gwygbys, *a kind of small vetches.*

R

R HAFN-wyddn, *buck-thorn.*
 Rhawn y march. *Vid.* Cedor y wrâch.
 Rhedegog y derw. *Vid.* Clustiau'r derw.
 Rhedyn, *fern.*
 Rhedyn Mair, *rhedyn y Cadno, the male fern.*
 Rhedyn y derw, *fern of trees, oak-fern or polypody of the oak.*
 Rhedyn y fagwyr, *rhedyn y gogofau, wall-fern.*
 Rhesinwydd, Rhyfwydden, *the currant-tree.*
 Rhodell, *the common reed.*
 Rholbryn. *Vid.* Ffynn y plant.
 Rhôs, *a rose.*
 Rhôs Campau, *campions, rose cam-pions.*
 Rhôs cochion, *red roses.*
 Rhôs gwynnion, *white roses.*
 Rhôs Mair, *rosemary.*
 Rhosyn y mynydd. *Vid.* Blodau'r Brenin.
 Rhuddygl. *Vid.* Huddygl.
 Rhuddos. *Vid.* Gold Mair.
 Rhwyddlwyn. *Vid.* Llysfiau Llywelyn.
 Rhwymyn y coed. *Vid.* Bloneg y ddair.
 Rhyfwydden, *the currant-tree.*
 Rhyfwydd. *Vid.* Gwyros.
 Rhyw, *the herb rue.*

SEBONLLYS,

BOTAN OLOGY.

S

SEBONLLYS, *soapwort*.
 Seifys, *a sort of small leeks*.
 Sidan y waun, *silk-grass*.
 Simmwr y corr. *Vid. Mantell Fair*.
 Sirianen, *a cherry*.
 Siwdr-mwdr, *southernwood*.
 Sowdl Christ. *Vid. Llwyn hidydd*.
 Sowdl y crÿdd, *the herb Mercury, all-heal. It is rather a sort of wild sorrel, as some think*.
 Sugn y geifr. *Vid. Llaeth y geifr*.
 Suran, *sorrel, sour dock*.
 Suran hirion, *tafol y dŵr, water-dock*.
 Suran y frân, *crow-sorrel*.
 Suran y gôg, suran y coed, suran tair dalen, triagl tair dalen, *wood-sorrel, three leaved sorrel*.
 Suran y maes, *sharp-pointed sorrel*.
 Suran yr ŷd, Dringol, *sorrel or sour dock*.
 Surcyn y melinydd. *Vid. Y Dewbanog*.
 Syfi, *strawberries*.
 Synseg, *mary-gold, in Breck*.

T

TAFOD y bŵch, *goats-tongue*.
 Tafod y ci, *tafod y bytheiad, the herb bounds or dogs-tongue*.
 Tafod yr edn, *stitchwort, a grass good for the eyes, birds-tongue*.
 Tafod yr edn leiaf, *Pigula minor. Dav*.
 Tafod yr hedydd. *Vid. Llyfiau'r hedydd*.
 Tafod yr hÿdd, *barts-tongue*.
 Tafod y llew, *lions-tongue*.
 Tafod y march, *the herb horse-tongue*.
 Tafod y neidr, *adders or serpents-tongue*.
 Tafod yr oen, *lambs-tongue*.
 Tafod y Pagan. *The same as Tafod y march*.

Tafod yr ŷch, *tafod y fuwch, bo-
 rage, bugloss, ox-tongue*.
 Tafol, *dock*.
 Tafol Mair, *ditch-dock*.
 Tafol y dŵr. *Vid. Suran hirion*.
 Tafol y môr. *Vid. Crafangc yr Arth*.
 Tafol gwaedlyd, *tafol hirion a sort of dock having red veins or streaks*.
 Tafol cochion, *tobacco. Tapacum, Dav*.
 Tagaradr. *Vid. Hwp yr ychen*.
 Tagwyg, *broom-rape*.
 Tanfi, *tansy*.
 Tanfi gwÿllt. *Vid. Y Dinllwyd*.
 Tapr dunos, *tapr Mair. Vid. Y Dewbanog*.
 Tarfgryd, *feverfew. H. S.*
 Tegeirian. *Vid. Y Galdrist*.
 Teim, *thyme or tyme*.
 Teircaill, *the small ragwort*.
 Tethau'r gasseg. *Vid. Gwyddfid*.
 Torr maen, yr eglyn, y llyfannawg, maenhâd, hâd y gramandi, gro-mil, *the herb saxifrage that breaks the stone in the body*.
 Toftfrwyn, *bulrushes*.
 Traeturiad y bugeilydd. *vid. Llwynhidydd*.
 Trefgl y môch, *tormentil or set-foil*.
 Trefgl melyn, *melyn yr eithin, triagl y tlodion, Heptaphyllum. D.*
 Triagl y cŵn, *grass*.
 Triagl tair dalen, *wood-sorrel, three leaved sorrel*.
 Triagl y tlawd. *Vid. Garleg*.
 Troed yr Arth. *Vid. Crafangc yr Arth*.
 Troed yr assen, yr arlegog, *Jack of the hedge, or sauce alone, having a taste like garlick*.
 Troed y dryw. *Vid. Cwyllyn y mêl*.
 Troed y ceiliog, colwmbein, troed y glommen, *llyfiau'r cwlwm, columbine*.
 Troep y barcut, *kites-foot*.
 Troed y cyw, *chicks-foot*.
 Troed y gywen, *purslain*.

Troed

BOTANOLOGY.

Troed yr hedydd. *Vid.* Llyfiau yr hedydd.

Troed y llew. *Vid.* Mantell Mair.

Troed y tarw.

Troed yr ŵydd, *goose-foot*.

Troed yr Ysgyfarnog. *Vid.* Meillion cedenog.

Trwyn y llo, *the herb calves-foot or snap-dragon*.

Tryw, Medd. Mydd.

U

UCHELFA, uchelfar, uchelfel, uchelwydd, *misseltoe or missendine*.

W

WAEDLYS. *Vid.* Helyglys.

Weddlys, *the herb woad*.

Wenynllys. *Vid.* Gwenynddail.

Y Werddonell, y Werdd danell, *wild clary*. H. S.

Y Werog, Bara cann y defaid, llyfiau'r defaid, Mân y donn. Te-wychu defaid a wna.

Y Wermod wenn, *feverfew*.

Y Wermod lwyd. *Vid.* Chwerwlys.

Wermod y môr, *sea-wormwood*.

Y Wewyrllys, *anise*.

Y Wilffrai. *The same as Llyfiau'r gwaedling*.

Y Winwydden wenn. *Vid.* Bloneg y ddair.

Y Winwydden ddu, *the black vine*.

Winwyn, *onions*.

Winwyn gwylltion, winwyn y maes, winwyn y cŵn, *dogs-onion*.

Y Wreidd-rudd, y Wreidd-rydd, Madr, *madder*.

Y Wreidd-don, *the devil's bit*.

Y

YR Yfrddwy. *Vid.* Cyfrddwy.

Ysgol Christ, *centaury*, in Caermarthenshire.

Yspaddaden, *a white thorn*.

Yspardun y marchog, *larks-beel or larks-spur*.

Ysgall y môch. *Vid.* Llaeth Ysgall.

Ysgall canpen, *hundred headed thistle*.

Ysgall y blaidd, ysgall gwylltion, *Camilon*. Dav.

Ysgall duon, *black thistles*.

Ysgall y Pannwr, *fullers thistle*.

Ysgallen wenn, Ysgall Mair, cribau Mair, *ladies thistle or white thistle*.

Ysgall bendigaidd, *blessed thistle*. *Carduus benedictus*. Dav.

Ysgall y meirch, *wild endive*. T. W. *Vid.* Marchysgall.

Ysgarllys, *hart-wort, birth-wort*.

Ysgarllys gronn, *round birth-wort*.

Ysgarllys hîr, *long birth-wort*.

Ysgarllys bychan, *the herb periwinkle, climbers or climbers*.

Ysgaw mair, Ysgaw'r ddaiar, gwaed y gwyr, *wall-wort or dane-wort, dwarf-elder*.

Ysgelynllys, *ribwort or ribwort plantain*.

Yfnoden Fair, *galingale*.

Yfnoden y môr. *Vid.* Gwmmon.

Yftlynes, *corruptly for Astyllenllys*. *Vid.* Ysgelynllys.

Ystor, *Olibanum*. Dav.

Ystrewlys, *sneezing-wort, water-tansy*.

Yswydd. *Vid.* Gwyros.

BOTANY

Troad yr heddydd. Y Widd-don, the last bit.

heddydd.

Troad y llaw. Yr Mawrth Mawr.

Troad y llaw. Yr Mawrth Mawr.

Troad yr wydd. Yr Mawrth Mawr.

Troad yr Ysgymnog. Yr Mawrth Mawr.

on cedanog.

Troad y llaw. Yr Mawrth Mawr.

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THE
BRITISH
OR
WELSH
PROVERBS.



TO THE
READER.

THE BRITISH PROVERBS are here re-printed for thy Sake, and some few added, which are not to be found in the Collections published before. The first Collection of them was made by old GYRYS of *Yale* in *Denbighshire*; but at what Time this GYRYS lived, Dr. DAVIES himself could not inform us. Some Hundreds of PROVERBS were added by the *Doctor* in that compleat Collection, which he published with his Dictionary. A few of these PROVERBS are somewhat obscure; those I have distinguished by prefixing an [†] *Obelisk* to them. These OLD SAYINGS, transmitted down to us from our Ancestors, do well deserve to be preserved. The great Dr. DAVIES calls them *Antiquæ Britonum sapientiae reliquias*, The Remains of the ancient Wisdom of the *Britains*. And since the Life of Man is so very short, that his Experience can be but small, and his Observations few, we ought not to neglect any Instructions we may receive from former Ages.

T. R.





AT YR HAWDDGAR

G Y M R O.

MI a feddyliais y byddai er rhyw faint o ddywenydd a boddlonrwydd i ti, y Cymro anwyl, gael Diharebion dy wlâd yn brintiedig gyda'r Geirlyfr hwn. Y maent yn haeddu yn dda gael eu cadw rhag myned ar gôll. *Gweddillion doethbined yr hên Gymry gynt y geilw'r Pen-Cymreigydd a'r Prif-Awdur dyfgedig hwnnw Dr. Davies hwynt.* Ni ellais i angwhanegu nemmor at y Casgl cyflawn o Ddiharebion a ofodes y *Doctôr* allan gyda'i Eir-lyfr. Y mae ymbell un o honynt yn odywyll, a'r rhai hynny a nodais fel hyn†. Y casgl cyntaf o'r Diharebion hyn, megis yr hyfpyfa'r un Awdur parchedig, a elwid gynt *Madwaith hên Gyrys o Iâl*; o herwydd fal hyn, medd efe, y mae wedi ei ysgrifennu o'u blaen hwynt yn yr hên lyfrau, *Mad-waith hên Gyrys o Iâl, yr bwn a elwid Bâch Buddugre, a Gwyddfarch gyfarwydd.* *Ar hên wyrda gynt a ddywardd y diharebion hyn, fel y baent gadwedig gwedi hwynt, i rod-di addysg i'r neb a syniai arnynt.* Pa amfer yr oedd yr hên Gyrys ymma, nis gwyddai Dr. Davies ei hunan. Gwna di ddeunydd da o'r Diharebion yn, gan gymmeryd addysg a gwybodaeth oddiwrthynt. A bydd wŷch.

T. R.





Y

DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

A

A B L i bawb a'i boddiono.
Abl i bawb a'i gweinyddo.
Abl i bawb ei gydradd.
A achwyno heb achos, gwnele
achos iddo.
A arbedodd ei lwyn, a gollodd ei
fwyn.
A arbetto ei Fâch, arbetted ei gyn-
nog.
Achos bychan y daw blinder.
Achos heb achos o hono.
Achos i'r bysen fod ar y barth.
Achub maes mawr â drygfarch.
Achwyn rhag achwyn rhagddo.
Adail dedwydd yn ddiddos.
Adar o'r unlliw a dynnant i'r unlle.
Adfyd pob hir dristwch.
Adneu cyhyryn gan gâth.
Adneu gan berchen.
A Duw nid da ymdaraw.
Adwen mâb a'i llawch, ac nid ed-
wyn mâb a'i câr.
Adwyog cae amhwfmon.
A ddyfo cancar ef a ddyfydd can-
nos.
A ddyfo i dorth a'i dyhaith; ef a
ddyfydd a wnêl ei waith.
Addas i bawb ei gydradd.
Addaw fâb addaw faen.

Addaw mawr a rhôdd fechan.
Addaw tég a wna ynfyd yn llawen.
Addewid. *Vid.* Eddewid.
Addfed angyd i hên.
Addug yr hýdd i'r llynn.
Addug yr hýdd i'r maes mawr.
Adduned herwr hirnos.
A ddwng angyd nid adfer.
A ddwng da drwng gyngor?
A ddygco y gôd ymborthed o honi.
A ddycco'r wy a ddwng a fo mwy.
A ddyfger i fâb dduwful, ef a'i
gwybydd dduw llun.
Aed lew i gynnwrf câd, Duw a'i
differ.
A êl i lŷs heb neges, doed â'i neges
gantaw.
A êl i'r gwarae, adawed ei groen
gartref.
Aelwyd a gymmell.
Aerwy cyn buwch.
A esgynno yn hwyr ebrwydd y
disgyn.
Afiach pob trwm galon.
Afiethus pob mammaeth.
Aflafar pob tawedog.
Aflan dwylo diowgfwyth.
Aflan genau anudonol.
Afllednais pob gwýllt,
A fo aml ei fara, dan ganu aed i
laetha.

A fo

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

A fo aml ei feibion bid wâg ei go-
 luddion.
 A fo aml ei fêl rhoed yn ei uwd.
 A fo caled ynghyngaws, dadleued
 ar bob achaws.
 A fo da gan Duw ys dir.
 A fo digwilydd a fydd digolled.
 A fo diried ar fôr, diried fydd ar
 dir.
 A fo ei frÿd ar ddebed, ni wna dda
 cyn ei fyned.
 A fo goreu i ryfel goreu fydd i
 heddwch.
 A fo hên arched weddi.
 A fo hyborth hywir fydd.
 A fo marw ni ymogelir.
 A fo nefaf i'r eglwys, fydd pellaf
 oddiwrth baradwys.
 A fo trechaf treified.
 A fo pen bid pont.
 Afrad yw gwrthod.
 Afrad pob afraid.
 Afrwydd pob dyrys.
 A fu bencwd aeth yn dincwd.
 A fynno barch bid gadarn.
 A fynno Duw derfid, *al.* dydder-
 pid.
 A fynno glôd bid farw.
 A fynno gymmell bid glâf.
 A fynno iechyd bid lawen.
 A gafas y carn, a gafas y llafn.
 A gaffo ddyrnod y bore, hyd ucher
 ydd â ag ef.
 A Gair Duw yn uchaf.
 A garo ei fam, cared ei elldrewyn.
Vid. Ni charo.
 A garo ei gilydd, nid adnebydd ei
 gabl.
 A garo yr iau cared ei waryau.
 A garo ei gŵr cared ei chwegr.
 A gasgler ar farch malen, dan ei
 dorr ydd â.
 A gatwer a gair wrth raid.
 A grea'r frân fawr a grea y frân
 fechan.
 A gŵyn cŵyn bychan, cŵyn mawr
 a ddarogan.
 A gŵyn rhwy ni ry gwynfan.
 A gyfodes a golles ei le.
 A gymmero ddÿsg cadwed.

Alwisen tam o garw. *Vid.* El.
 A lygrwys Duw a lygrwys dÿn.
 Allan o olwg allan o feddwl.
 Allwedd calon cwrwf da.
 Amaerwy adnabod ammynedd.
 Amaerwy direidi drwg anian.
 Amcan a fydd gan bawb.
 A'm caro i cared fy nghi.
 Amgeledd y ci am y cŵd halen.
 Am gwymp hên chwerddid gwên-
 gwâs. *Al.* Am gwymp hên y
 chwardd ieuangc.
 Amla'r cwrwf tra hitler.
 Amla'r mêl tra hitler.
 Aml bai lle ni charer.
 Amlwg câs a chariad.
 Amlwg gwaed ar farch gwelw.
 Amlwg gwaed o ben crâch.
 Ammharod pôb anallu.
 Amheuthun pôb dieithrfwyd.
 Ammau pôb anwybod.
 Ammod a dyrr defod.
 Ammraint pôb torr defod.
 Amser i fwyd amser i olychwyd.
 Amser fydd i bôb peth.
 Anafus pôb drwgfoesawg.
 Anaf yngiau, angau yngŵythi.
 Aneglur cennad yw ceudawd.
 Aneirian pôb diriaid.
 Angall mal dall a dwyllir.
 Angel pen ffordd a diawl pentan.
 Angen a bair i henwrach duthio.
 Angen a brÿn ac a werth.
 Angen a dyrr deddf.
 Angen a ddÿsg i hên redeg.
 Anghariadus pôb diriaid.
 Anghenawg pôb tlawd.
 Anghwbl pôb eifiau.
 Anghymmen pôb ffêl.
 Anghynnes pôb oer.
 † Angheu angen dyhewyn dir.
 Angheu a ddyfrys.
 Angheu garw drûd ai heirch.
 Anghwanecgid mefl mowrair.
 Anghyfarwydd a dyrr ei din yn ca-
 chu.
 Anhael pôb cybydd.
 Anhappus pôb trŵch.
 Annhebyg biau ffynnio.
 Anhedrus

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Anhyderus pôb ofnog,
 Anhydyn pôb afrywiog.
 A noddo Duw ry noddir.
 Annoeth llithrig ei dafod.
 Annog dy gi ac na ddôs gantho.
 Annos ci i gell egored.
 †Anrhaith gyfludwyt taeog yn nhy
 ei gilydd.
 Anwadal pôb ehud.
 †Anwar fu velyn ei fraint.
 Anwydog chwannog i dân.
 Anwyl gan bawb a gân.
 A oddef ry dau.
 A ogano a ogenir.
 Araf dân a wna brâg melus.
 Araith doeth a drûd ni ddygym-
 mydd.
 A rannawdd nêf a gafas.
 A ranno i liaws rhanned yn hyn-
 aws.
 Ardd cŷd bŷch, ardd cyn ni bŷch.
 Ar ddiwedd y mae barnu.
 Arf doeth yw pwyll.
 Arfog a gaffo rybudd.
 Arglwydd a gymmell.
 Arglwydd biau a wrthotter.
 Arglwydd gwann gwae ei wâs.
 Arglwydd pawb ar ei eiddo.
 Arian a bryn ac a werth.
 Ar ni allo trais twylled.
 Ar ni ochelo'r mŵg, ni ochel ei
 ddrwg.
 A'r gwelleif y llâs y weirglodd.
 Ar nid yw pwyll pŷd yw.
 Ar ni oddefo gwâs, bid wâs iddo
 ei hun.
 Ar ni phortho ei gâth porthed ei
 lygod.
 Ar ni roddo a garo ni chaiff a ddy-
 muno.
 Ar ni wano yn ddraen ni wân yn
 gippyll.
 Arofyn drwg fugail.
 Arwaefaf a ddiffydd diffaith.
 Arwaefaf i leidr ei fanag.
 Arwydd drwg mŵg yn niffaith.
 Arwydd nad cig bŵch.
 Afeth ni phlycco nid da.
 Afglodyn gwern ymhen y gâth.

Afgre lân diogel ei pherchen.
 Afgwrn yr hên yn yr angen.
 Astrus pôb anef.
 Atfai gell i gi, mynych ydd â iddi.
 Atgas direid-ddyn.
 Atteb araf gan ddyfgedig.
 Athro pawb yn ei dy.
 Athrodwaith o genfigen.
 Aur gan bawb a chwennych.
 A wahanodd cnawd gwahanodd
 ddolur.
 Awchus arf a eillio.
 Awdur cerdd a'i gwnêl.
 Awgrim pawb nis gwybydd.
 A wnêl drwg arhoed y llall.
 A wnêl drwg ymogeled.
 A wnêl dŷn Duw a'i barn. *Al.*
 A wnêl Duw dŷn a'i barn.
 A wneler yn rhin nant, ef a'i gwy-
 bydd cant.

A wnêl mād, mād a ddyly.
 A wnêl mowrddrwg a rydd mowr-
 llw.
 A wnêl twyll ef a dwyllir.
 Awr ddrwg caffaeliad ffalwr.
 Awydd a dyrr ei wddf.
 A yfo lawer bid feddw.
 A wreiddio mewn drygioni.
 Anhawdd fydd ei gynghori.
 A yffo tam y mād yffed ei fefl gan-
 taw.

B

BAI ar wrâch dorri ei chlûn.
 Bai ar farch dorri ei droed.
 Balchder heb droed.
 Balchder o bell.
 Bara ac ymenyn yw un tammaid.
 Barf nid ardd ni chwardd ychlas.
 Bâs pan wahenner hynny.
 Basaf dwfr pan yd lefair.
 Be â bawd y gweid gwe.
 Be caffai pawb a fynnai, ni byddai
 hiraethawg neb rhai.
 Bellach bellach fal chwedl y barcut.
 Bendith i'r hŵch biau'r bloneg.
 Berwid calon llew.
 Bid anian dedwydd.

Bid

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Bid anniweir diferiawg.
 Bid anwadal ehud.
 Bid dirieid dryganianus.
 Bid ehud drûd er chwerthin.
 Bid euain alltud.
 Bid gyfa ran rybuchir.
 Bid haha byddar.
 Bid hyfagl gwyar ar onn.
 Bid lās lluarth.
 Bid lawen iâch.
 Bid lawen meddw.
 Bid lyfn dy baderau, bid rydlyd dy
 arfau.
 Bid nych cwyn clâf.
 Bid reniad ymgyfarth.
 Bid trist pob galarus.
 Bid wagelawg lleidr.
 Bid wâr antur glew wrth awr.
 Bid wastad wraig o'i mynych warth.
 Bid wyw gŵr heb fagwriaeth
 Bid wyw march a gnith gwêllt mai,
Aliàs Bid fyw.
 Blaengar ywadrodd ffôl.
 Blingo'r gâth hyd ei losgwrn.
 Blodau cyn mai malpai na bai. *A-*
liàs Goreu na bai.
 Bo amlaf fo'r bleiddiau, gwaethaf
 fydd i'r defaid.
 Bob eilwers y rhêd y cŵn.
 Bod yn hir yn glâf a marw eusys.
 Bo hynaf fo'r dŷn gwaethaf fydd ei
 bwyll.
 Bo hynaf fo'r rhŷg tebyccaf fydd iw
 dâd.
 Boloch ofnawg fydd daw.
 Bonedd a dywys, dillad a gynnwys.
 Bore brwynawg bradawg iair.
 Bore côch a mawredd gwraig.
 Bo tynna' fo'r llinyn cyntaf y tyrr.
 Braith ei gôd a gynnull.
 Brawd yw mygu i dagu.
 Breuddwyd gwrâch wrth ei hewy-
 llys.
 Brodyr pôb cerddorion.
 Buan barn pôb ehud. *Vid.* Moch.
 Bûdd cyn tymp.
 Bwrw â'th unllaw cais â'th ddwy-
 law.
 Bwrw câth i gythraul.

Bwrw dwfr am ben gŵr marw.
 Bwrw gwyddif ar ôl yr hwyaid.
 Bwrw heli yn y môr.
 Bwyflawn genau callawr.
 Bwytta'r mêl o'r cŵch.
 Bychan fydd mam y cynfyl.
 †Bychodedd minailed. *Aliàs* myni-
 aledd.
 Byddar a gaiff gyffelyb.
 Byrr ddryganian a wna hir ofal.
 Byrrddydd ni dderfydd cyngor.
 Byrr-hoedlog digafog Saint.

C

CADARNACH yw'r edau yn gy-
 frodedd nag yn ungorn.
 Cafas da ni chafas ddrwg.
 Caffad malu, caffad ei werth.
 Cais farchog da dan draed ei farch.
 Cais yn y mwlwg.
 Calan gauaf garw hin, annhebyg i
 gynnefin.
 Caledach glew na maen.
 Calon ni gynnydd cysgid. *Aliàs* cy-
 studd.
 Calon y Sais wrth Gymro.
 Can rewydd ni bydd pêll rhin.
 Can câr fydd i ddŷn a chan esgar.
 Can mil gwraig.
 Can wft gan henaint.
 Canhymdaith ci ei losgwrn.
 Cant mwyn mab y ty.
 Canu heb gywydd.
 Casbeth gwyr Rhufain.
 Casben Owen Cyfeiliog.
 Câr cywir yn yr ing y gwelir.
 Carth gwaelod y bellen.
 Cās dŷn yma, cās Duw fry.
 Cās fydd a oreilittio.
 Cās maharen mwyeri.
 Cās yw'r gwirionedd yn lle ni cha-
 rer.
 Cafeg glôff clôff ei hebol.
 Cau tin wedi brammu.
 Ceinmygir pob newydd.
 Ceisied asgre ei fam a gollo.
 Celfydd celed ei arfaeth.

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Cêll Arglwydd y weilgi.
 Cenau milgia morwyn ni chaiff eu
 mwyn a'u magco.
 Cenau yn ei wâl, a gâst lem.
 Ceisio diried yn ei dyddyn.
 Ceisied pawb ddŵr i'w long.
 Cenmyl gwraig mowrdda.
 Cennad fûd drûd a'i crettwy.
 Cennad hwyr drwg ei neges.
 Cerddwys a rwymmwys.
 Cerid chwaer diried cyn ni charer.
 Ceugant yw angau.
 Ci chwyrnog halawg ei bais.
 Ci a helio pob llwdn ni bydd da ar
 yr un.
 Clwm anhenog ar y geiniog.
 Clwm eiddil moch ellwng.
 Clŷd pôb clawdd i ddigarad.
 Clywid corn cyn ni weler.
 †Coel can hadain.
 Coes yn lle morddwyd.
 Cof gan bawb a gâr.
 Coffa dy din pan entrewych.
 Cofl gwâs diog.
 Cogor iâr yn ydlan.
 †Colles dy lad cystal i'r fuwch.
 †Colles ei glydwr a gyrchawdd ty
 yadwr.
 Côsp ar bcn iâr.
 Cospi yr arth yngŵydd y llew.
 Cospi'r maer ym mhen y drêf.
 Cos tin taeog, efe a gâch yn dy
 ddwrn.
 Crâff ci, caledach asgwrn.
 Craffach nâr efail.
 Crechwen yngenau ynfyd.
 Crefydd iâr wrth ei gylfin.
 Crŷd ar hên angeu ys dir.
 Crynu fal y forwialen.
 Cuall cleddyf byrr o wain.
 Cu annair wedi praid.
 Cwyp ar galedlawr.
 Cwyp y gŵr yn y rhêch.
 Cwyn bychod ceiliog yn aerwy.
 Cyd boed da nid gwirdda.
 Cyd boed doeth diried ys drûd.
 Cyd boed hirddydd dybydd ucher.
 Cyd celer nawnos, ni chelir nowmis.
 Cydfwytta a mab Arglwydd, ac na
 chyd chwarae.

Cyd gwichio'r fenn hi a ddwg ei
 llwyth.
 Cydles i bawb galw'r ychen.
 Cyd yffo cig march bid ar gig ebol.
 Cyfa ran rybuchir.
 Cyfaill blaidd bugail diog.
 Cyfareddion gwrâch waethwaeth.
 Cyfarwyddaf llaw lle y dotto.
 Cyfnewid â hael.
 Cyfoed fydd da a dedwydd.
 Cyfoethog i werthu, tlawd i brynu.
 Cyfrin pen â chalon.
 Cyffes pôb rhwydd.
 Cymmwythach corrach a fimmach.
 Cymmyrrid haearn hoedl dŷn.
 Cyn ddyiheued ac yffu o'r llygod y
 cwllr.
 Cyn ebrwydded yn y farchnad,
 croen yr oen a chroen y ddafad.
 Cynghuefedd wedi brawd.
 Cyngor hên nith attwg. *Alia's* Cyfful.
 Cyngor i'm gwâs yn hên.
 Cynnadl taeog yn ei dy.
 Cynnelw cinyn gan gadechyn.
 Cynt y cwrdd dau ddŷn na dau
 fynydd. *Al.* dwy lann.
 Cynt y llŷsg yr ody nâr ysgubor.
 Cyrch Cabryttai.
 Cyrchid fryn a ddisgwilio.
 Cyrch y ci ar y freuan.
 Cyfful hên ni'th addwg.
 Cystal ar draed a marchogaeth ffôn.
 Cystal y march a'i adfarchwerth.
 Cywala gweddw gwraig unben.
 Cywrys am fwyd, carant am ofid.

Ch

Chwannog trŵch i drin.
 Chwannog mab iw hynt, chwannog
 adref a fo cynt.
 Chwarae ac na friw, cellwair ac na
 chywilyddia.
 Chwarae brôch ynghod.
 Chwarae hen-gi a chenau. *Al.* a
 cholwyn.
 Chwarae hŵch a phorchell.
 Chwareuid mab noeth, ni chwery
 mab newynog.

Chwareuys

Chwareuys yn awr, nid chwareuys
mlwyddyn.
Chwarddiad dŵr dan ia.
Chwefror chwyth neidr o'i nŷth.
Chwêg mêdd pan yfer, chwerw
pan daler.
Chwegach bwyd cybydd.
Chwerddid brŷd wrth a garer.
Chwerthin a wna ynfyd yn boddi.
†Chweyrys gwawd o annianawd.
Chwil gan nŷs.

D

†**D**A angeu ar eiddiawg, *or*
taeawg.
Da daint rhag tafawd.
Da mâb y gôf.
Dadleu gwedi barn.
Dadleu mawr mynych, ac engi ar
lygoden.
Da gwaith Duw, roi cynn byrrion
i'r fuwch a hwylio.
Da gweddai'r bêr i'r golwyth.
Da gwr mal pawb.
Da hil ceirch gan ddrug gynnog.
Daint y ci wrth yr hŵch.
Dala dy dŷ am a fo, a diofryd a
ddarffo.
Dalis da yn hŷd fu.
Dall fyddar pob trŵch.
Dall pob anghyfarwydd.
Damwain pob hely. *Aliàs*, helynt.
†Dangof llwyr i gyfarwyre; *or* Dan-
gos.
Dangos diriaid i gŵn.
Dangos dy fŷs i falawg, ynteu a'i
heirch yn gwbl.
Dangos llwybr i gyfarwydd.
Dangos nêf i bechadur.
Dangos y llo, ac na ddangos y
llaeth.
Dau brŷd newynog a wna'r trydydd
yn lŵth.
Dau waith a fydd gan gywraint.
Da yw a faif ac ni waner.
Da yw côf mâb.
Da yw Duw, a hir yw byth.

Da yw'r maen gyda'r Efengyl.
Dechreu blaen carrai o foly.
Dedwydd a gâr dalodwch. *2. rh.*
dadolwch.
Dedwydd a gaiff draen yn ei uwd.
Dedwydd Dofydd a'i rhydd rhâd.
Dedwydd i'r a'i gwyl a'i câr.
Defnyddfawr pob anghywraint.
Deuparth clôd ymmhenglog.
Deuid y ci wrth yr hŵch.
Deuparth gwaith ei ddechreu.
Deuparth ffordd ei gwybod.
Deuparth ffydd ynghalon.
Deuparth parch yw arfer.
Deuparth prŷd ymdrwfio.
Deuparth bonedd yw dŷsg.
Deuparth dŷsg yw hyder.
Deuparth taith ymbarottoi.
Deuparth tref ei harferau.
Deuparth cerdd ei gwrando.
Deuparth rhôdd yw ewyllys.
Dewin pob eiddig.
Dewis ai'r iau ai'r fwyall.
Dewis o'r ddwy fachddu hŵch.
Dewis pawb o'i giniaw.
Diangc ar Glwyd a boddi, ar Gon-
wy.
Diau gynnadl taeog o'i dy.
Dibech fywyd gwyn ei fyd.
Diengid gwan erlid rhy gadarn. *A-*
liàs, elid.
Diffaith llyffant dan ia.
Differwy Duw ddiawg.
Dig pawb rhag a'i câr os cawdd.
Digawn da diwyd gennad.
Digon Crist trist yn llawen.
Digon Duw da i unig.
Digon o grŵth a thelyn.
Digon yw digon o ffigys.
Digawn yw gwarae rhynnawd.
Diglod pob anhawddgar.
Digrif gan bob ederyn ei lais.
Digu pawb o anadl y pibydd.
Dygyftudd deurudd da grau. *Aliàs*,
Dygyftudd. *Vid.*
Dihunid a brydero.
Dillad a gynnwys.
Dillyn ieuangc carpiog hên.
Dillyn yn llaw henfab.

Dinas a ddiffydd diffaith.
 Dir yw gadael peth o'r dwfr heibio.
 Diriaid a gabl ei oreu.
 Dirieid a gaiff draen yn ei uwd.
 Dirieid a glûd i ddedwydd ac o fôr
 ac o fynydd.
 Diriaid ni hawddfaidd heddwch.
 Dirmygir ni welir.
 Dirwest o dyn.
 Difymmwth fydd dryglaw ammwyl.
 Diwedd hên cadw defaid.
 Diwyl yw angeu, diwylach a edeu.
 Diwyttaf i fleiddian ei gennad ei hu-
 nan.
 Dlêd ar bawb ei addaw.
 Dôd dy law ar dy galon.
 Dôd fenthyg i noeth nis cai dran-
 noeth.
 Doeth a dwyllir deirgwaith, ni
 thwyllir drûd ond unwaith.
 Doeth dŷn tra tawo.
 Dogn fydd ar bôb pêth.
 Dolurus calon ofalfawr.
 †Dovydd dihirwaith aros. *Potius*,
 Dyfydd.
 Drûd a dâl dau cyfled.
 Drûd i ddala, doeth i estwng.
 Drûd ganu deulw.
 Drwg a drefn wrth ei drwyddedawg.
 Drwg o lŷs ni atter gwâdd. *Aliàs*,
 Drwg llŷs ni atter ond a wahodder.
 Drwg pawb o'i wybod.
 Drwg pawl ni safo flwyddyn.
 Drwg pechod o'i bell erlid.
 Drwg wrth dranoeth.
 Drwg un drwg arall.
 Drwg y ceidw Diafol ei wâs.
 Drwg yw'r drwg, a gwaeth yw'r
 gwaethaf.
 Drwg yw'r ffordd ni cherdder ond
 unwaith.
 Drwg yw drygwas, gwaeth yw bod
 hebddaw.
 Drwg yw'r pêth ni thâl ei ofyn.
 Drwg yw'r fwydd ni thâl ei gwa-
 sanaethu.
 Drŷch i bawb ei gymmydog.
 Drygwaith dwywaith y gwnair.

Drythyll pob digraid. *Aliàs*, pob
 dirieid.
 Drythyll maen yn llaw esgud.
 Drythyllwch drwg ei ddichwain.
 Duw a byrth i fusgrell.
 Duw a fêdd, dŷn a lefair.
 Duw a rannodd, nêf a gafodd.
 Duw a ran yr anwyd fel y rhann y
 dillad.
 Duw cadarn a farn pob iawn.
 Dwrdd gan deulu.
 Dybydd rhew i lyffant.
 Dyccer ni weler ei rann.
 Dyccid ammwyl ei rann.
 Dyccid chwant tros peiriant pwyll.
 Dyccid Duw daphar o law.
 Dyddaw drwg hanbyddir gwêll.
 Dygas gwaith erlyn.
 Dygn dŷn o garchar.
 Dygn yw adaw a garawr.
 Dygymmyrrid haiarn hoedl dŷn.
 Dygyfudd deurudd dagrau. *Vid.*
Di.
 Dyly mâch ni ddyly ddim.
 Dylyn hael onid êl yn gi.
 Dylluan yn llaw henfab. *Potius*,
 Dillyn. *Vid.*
 Dyrnod gwâs, hir yw ei gâs.
 Dyro lynn i ddoeth e fydd ddoe-
 thach.
 Dyryffwys y garthen.
 Dŷfg ddedwydd â gair, dŷfg ddiriaid
 â gwiail.
 Dŷgu grâdd i henfarch.
 Dywaid llafar ni wypo.
 Dywal dir fydd ei olaith.
 Dyweddi o wngc, galanas o bell.

E

† **E** BAWL yr ebawl i Dduw.
 Ebrill garw, parchell marw.
 Echwyn yw nâg.
 Edifar cybydd am draul.
 Eddewid gwragedd dau eiriawg.
 Eddewid nis gwneler nid yw.
 Edwyn crâch y llall.

Edwyn

Edwyn hen-gath lefrith.
 Ef a aeth hynny ar gyrn a phibau.
 Ef a ddaw hâf i gi.
 Ef a fydd am y maidd ac ni bu am
 y caws.
 Ef a wŷr dŷn pan êl, ac ni wŷr pan
 ddêl.
 Ef a wŷr y gâth pa farf a lŷf.
 Ef y molir pawb wrth ei waith. *Al.*
 waeth.
 E fynnai'r gâth bysgod, ond ni fyn-
 nai wlychu ei throed.
 Egor dy gŵd pan gaech borchell.
 Ehang yw'r bŷd i bawb.
 Ehegr fydd dryglaw i amwyll.
 Eidduned herwr hirnos.
 Eilfam modryb dda.
 Eiriach law, nac eiriach droed.
 Eiriawl a garawr hawddwaith.
 Eiriawl a garawr ni gyngain.
 Eithr gallu nid oes dim.
 E lās a gafas rybudd, ac ni lās a'i
 cymmerth.
 Elid brŷd yn ôl breuddwyd.
 Elid ci i gêll egored.
 Elid gwraig yn ôl ei henllib.
 Elid llaw gan droed.
 †Elid ryw, ar barth pa yw.
 Elid un i gant, elid cant i un.
 Elid ysgubor gan ddrygdorth.
 Elid y wrâch i'r freuan, er ei genau
 ei hunan.
 Elusen tam e garw. *Vid. Al.* Enw
 heb fenw.
 Enwawg meichiad o'i fôch.
 Enwir difenwir ei blant.
 Ergryn llwfr lliaws addoed.
 Ergyd ar gais.
 Ergyd yn llwyn cyssul heb erchi.
 Er heddwch nac er rhyfel, gweny-
 nen farw ni chafgl fêl.
 Esgud drygfab yn nhŷ arall.
 Esmwytha gwaith yw methu.
 Ethyw corn heb ysgyfarn.
 Ewyllys y gwyn-gam am ei lawdr.
 Ewyn dŵr eddewid gwâs.

F

FAL, fel. *Vid. Mal.*

Ff

Ffawd pawb yn ei dâl.
 Ffiaidd ni charer.
 Ffôl pob tlawd.
 Ffordd bêll i wŷr o Benllyn.
 Ffordd lan Faglan ydd air i nef.
 Ffordd lan Fechan ydd ai y wenynen
 yn ei phrefeb.
 Ffo rhag drygtir, ac na ffo rhag
 drŵg Arglwydd.

G

GADU gwraig agunfesi a'i chym-
 ryd â dwy.
 Gadu'r nôs waethaf yn olaf.
 Gair dannod yw am un a fethodd.
 Gair drŵg anianol, a lûsg drŵg yn
 ei ôl.
 Gair gwraig fal gwynt yn faweidiau.
 Gair gwraig gwneler.
 Gair gwraig mal gwynt y cychwyn.
 Gair gŵr o gastell.
 Gan rewydd nid pêll fydd rhin.
 Gelyn yw i ddŷn ei dda.
 Gellwng drygwr i ysgubor gwrda.
 Genau mwyalch ac arch blaidd.
 Gennid rhybued rhwng llaw a
 llawes.
 Gennid ym wŷs yn nhŷ Dduw.
 Geuawg ni chaffo copinawd.
 Glew a fydd llew hyd yn llwyd.
 Gnawd adneu yn llan.
 Gnawd aelwyd ddiffydd yn ddiffaith.
 Gnawd aflwydd gan ddiriaid.
 Gnawd ar eiddil ofalon.
 Gnawd as tyrr gan orchymmyn.
 Gnawd buan o fain.
 Gnawd buan o frâs.

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Gnawd corphawg o fain.
 Gnawd cyssul dedwydd yn ddoeth.
 Gnawd dial anghwbl gan anghelfydd.
 Gnawd difrawd ar blant enwir.
 Gnawd digarad yn llŷs.
 Gnawd eddewid gwraig gwaith ry
 phall.
 Gnawd ffo ar ffraeth.
 Gnawd gan rewydd rychwerthin.
 Gnawd gorphwysfa lle bo croes.
 Gnawd gwarth o fynych gyffwyn.
 Gnawd gwedi llynn lledfrydedd.
 Gnawd gwin yn llaw wledig.
 Gnawd lladrad yn ddiymgel.
 Gnawd llwyr dâll llwyr dwng.
 Gnawd mab taer yn filain.
 Gnawd mann ar rann cynnifiad.
 Gnawd merydd ym mro.
 Gnawd mynych Awn, i fethdaith.
 Gnawd o ben drythyll draha.
 Gnawd o egin meithrin dâs.
 Gnawd osp er nas gwahodder.
 Gnawd rhiau eu rhadau yn wasga-
 rawg.
 Gnawd rhygas wedi rhyferch.
 Gnawd ferchog ym lyniad.
 Gnawd synn syml anghyfaith.
 Gnawd tawel yn delaid.
 Gnawd uch ben dedwydd diddos.
 Gnawd wedi rhedeg attregwch. *Aliàs, Rhydeg.*
 Gnawd wedi traha tramgwydd.
 Gnawd wedi traha trangc hir.
 Gnawd y cair colled o fraw.
 Gnawd yn ôl dryghin hindda.
 Gnawd yn y bo cydwyr y bydd cyrch.
 Gnawd yn y bo dwfr y bydd brwyn.
 Gochel dafarn ac na ochel ildio.
 Godrohid buwch o'i phen.
 Gofal dyn Duw a'i gweryd.
 Goganu'r bwyd a'i fwytta.
 Gogyfeirch pawb ar ni wypid.
 Goleu freuddwyd a welir liw dŷdd.
 Golwg Duw ar adyn.
 Golwg dyn ar a'i dyhudd.
 Golwg pawb ar a garo.
 Golwg ferchog fyberw fydd.
 Golwg yn yd gwyl yd gâr.
 Golwg y perchen yw cynnydd y da.
 Gorddiweddid hwyr fuan.

Goreu camwri cedwid.
 Goreu canwyll pwyll i ddŷn.
 Goreu clôff clôff aradr.
 Goreu cyngaws gwâs diawg.
 Goreu cynneddfau cadw moes.
 Goreu defawd daioni.
 Goreu edifeirwch edifeirwch gwer-
 thu.
 Goreu enw mi biau.
 Goreu gan fy mam ei llâdd.
 Goreu gwrthwyneb gwrthwyneb
 cŵys. *Aliàs, Tewyn.*
 Goreu meddyg meddyg enaid.
 Goreu newyn un ariant.
 Goreu peddestyr yw gau.
 Goreu rhan rhoddi cynnwys.
 Goreu un tudedd mantell.
 Goreu yw'r gwareu tra atter.
 Gorllyfnu pen ci tra eler heibio.
 Gormes y taeawg ar ei gilydd.
 Gormodd bw ar ebol.
 Gormodd iaith yw twt ar farch.
 †Gorug ei waith a fach y fachdaith.
 Gormodd esmwythder fydd anhawdd
 ei drîn.
 Goffymdaith dyn Duw a'i rhan.
 †Goyaen a wêl ynghyfyng.
 Gwaddawd gwythlonedd gair blwng.
 Gwae a arhoo ei giniaw, O din da-
 fad wedi glaw.
 Gwae a dro o glên i glên, ac ni
 feddo beth ei hûn.
 Gwae a dycco ei henwâs i lŷs.
 Gwae a fo a'i fefl yn ei fynwes.
 Gwae a fynn mefl ar bychod.
 Gwae a gawdd Duw ac nis crêd.
 Gwae a gâr ni garer.
 Gwae a gaffo ddrygair yn ieuangc.
 Gwae a wnêl da i ddiawg. *Aliàs,*
eiddiawg.
 Gwae a wyl ei arglwydd beunydd.
 Gwar ddigariad llŷs.
 †Gwaedlyd wrth faint dy drachy-
 wedd.
 Gwae fyrrwr ynghynhauaf. *Aliàs,*
oferwr.
 Gwae ieuangc a eiddun henaint.
 Gwae'r mîl ni wyl ei berchen.
 Gwaethaf anaf anfoes.

Gwaethaf

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Gwaethaf rhyfel (*aliàs* i'r yd) rhyfel
 teisban.
 Gwaethaf ystôr o ferch.
 Gwaeth unblaidd clôff na dau iâch.
 Gwaethwaeth chwedl Wilmot.
 Gwaethwaeth faensaer, wellwell
 brensaer.
 Gwaethwaeth fal mab gafr.
 Gwaethwaeth y rhêd y cwn.
 Gwae undyn a wnêl cant yn drift.
 Gwae wr a gaffo drygwraig.
 Gwâg tŷ heb fâb.
 Gwaith y nôs y dŷdd a'i dengys.
 Gwaith ysgawn ymogelyd.
 Gwala gweddw gwraig unben. *Vid.*
 Cywala.
 Gwallt bonwyn a gwyn estronion.
 Gwân dy bawl yn hafren, hafren
 fŷdd hi fal cynt.
 Gware gweli îr.
 Gware hen-gi â cholwyn.
 Gware mi trêch.
 Gwartheg arall yn adnau, pan fo
 chweccaf ni bydd tau.
 Gwareuid mab noeth ni chwarae
 mab newynog.
 Gwâs da a gaiff ei le.
 Gwâs da bronwala ei arglwydd.
 Gwâs i wâs chwibanwr.
 †Gwasgu'r haid cyn no'i cherdded;
 or, Gwâs gŵraidd cyn no'i ger-
 dded.
 Gwatwar y dŷdd am waith nôs.
 Gwedi treiglo pob tre', tég edrych
 tuag adre.
 Gweddill mab iâch.
 Gweddw crefft heb ei dawn.
 Gweddw pwyll heb ammynedd.
 Gweini ffawd hyd frawd ys dir.
 Gwelius nid diddolor.
 Gweled deubeth o'r un.
 Gweled ei glûst â'i lygad.
 Gwell aderyn yn llaw na dau yn y
 coed.
 Gwell cariad y ci na'i gâs.
 Gwell corawg na chybydd.
 Gwell egor na chynnwys.
 Gwell am y pared a dedwydd, nac
 am y tân a dirieid.

Gwell anghanawg môr, nag angha-
 nawg mynydd.
 Gwell aros nâ mefl gerdded.
 Gwell aros o alltudedd, nag aros o
 fêdd.
 Gwell bêdd na buchedd angheuawl.
Vid. Anghenawg.
 Gwell benthycg nog eisiau.
 Gwell bendith y tlawd nâ meistro-
 laeth y cadarn.
 Gwell bod yn ben ar yr hyddod,
 nag yn dîn ar yr iyrchod.
 Gwell bôdd pawb nâ'i anfodd.
 Gwell bonedd nâ thaeogrwydd.
 Gwell buarth hŷp nag un gwâg.
 Gwell bychod ynghôd na chôd wâg.
 Gwell byrr eistedd nâ byrr sefyll.
 Gwell byw nâ marw.
 Gwell cadw nag olrhain.
 Gwell caffael nodwydd nâ cholli'r
 cwltr.
 Gwell can muw i'r can-nyn, nag un
 muw i undyn.
 Gwell câr cêl nâ châr pennill.
 Gwell câr yn llŷs nag aur ar fŷs.
 Gwell ceiniog nâ brawd.
 Gwell cerdd o'i breiniaw.
 Gwell ci a rodio nâ chi a eisteddo.
 Gwell clwtt nâ thŵll.
 Gwell ceginiaeth nâ brenhiniaeth.
 Gwell crefft nâ golad.
 Gwell cûl cyfa nâ byrr anghyfa.
 Gwell cybydd lle y bo, nâ hael lle
 ni bo.
 Gwell cyngor hên no'i faeddu. *A-*
liàs, faddeu.
 Gwell cynnil nâ chywraint.
 Gwell cynnwys gott nag un lleidr.
 Gwell chwarae nag ymladd.
 Gwell drygsaer nâ drygof.
 Gwell Duw nâ dim.
 Gwell Duw nâ drwg obaith.
 Gwell Duw wrth ei folawd.
 Gwell Duw yn gâr, nâ llu y ddaiar.
 Gwell dwylo'r cigydd nâ dwylo'r
 febonydd.
 Gwell dychymmygwr nâ gorchwi-
 liwr.
 Gwell dyhudd na rhyffedda.

Gwell

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Gwell dŷn drŷg o'i gospi.
 Gwell dynoliaeth nâ drŷch.
 Gwell edrych ar ddŷn yn cachu nag
 yn cymmynu.
 Gwell eidion gwerth nag un pryn.
 Gwell eistedd ar y gwêllt nag ar y
 llawr.
 Gwell erlid arglwydd nâ'i ragod.
 Gwell gan hwyr nâ chan foreu.
 Gwell gan wraig a fo da genthi nag
 a fo da iddi.
 Gwell gochel mefl no'i ddial.
 Gwell goddef nâ gofal.
 Gwell golaith nâ gofid.
 Gwell golud nâ rhyfled.
 Gwell gorne golchi nag un glythni.
 Gwell gwae fi nâ gwae ni.
 Gwell gwegil câr nag wyneb estron.
 Gwell gwestai gwraig nag un gŵr.
 Gwell gwichio'r colydd, nâ chochi'r
 deurudd.
 Gwell gŵr a ddaeth ymhen y flwy-
 ddyn nâ'r gŵr ni ddaeth byth.
 Gwell gwir nâ chelwydd.
 Gwell gŵr nâ gwyr.
 Gwell gŵr nâ'i rann.
 Gwell gŵr o'i berchi.
 Gwell gwraig o'i chanmol.
 Gwell hanner hâd nâ hanner hâf.
 Gwell hên hawl nâ hên alanas.
 Gwell hir bwyll nâ thraha.
 Gwell hir weddwod no drŷg briod.
 Gwell iddaw a ddonier nag a fon-
 hedder.
 Gwell i ddŷn y drŷg a ŵyr, nâ'r
 drŷg nis gŵyr.
 Gwell i'r gâth nad elid i hafotta.
 Gwell i'r gŵr aeth a'r faneg i ytta
 nag a'r ffettan.
 Gwell i wraig y pysgodwr, nag i
 wraig y gwynfydwr.
 Gwell maen garw a'm attalio, nâ
 maen llyfn a'm gollyngo.
 Gwell mam godawg, nâ thâd rhie-
 ddawg.
 Gwell marchwr gwerthu, nag un
 prynu.
 Gwell marw nâ hir nichdod.
 Gwell marw nâ mynych ddifrod.
 Gwell mefl fod, no mefl gerdded.

Gwell migwrn o ŵr, nâ mynydd o
 wraig.
 Gwell moes law no moes fam.
 Gwell nâg nâ dau eddewid.
 Gwell nâg nag addaw ni wneir.
 Gwell nerth dwywrach nag un.
 Gwell peidiaw nag ymddireidiaw.
 Gwell penloyn yn llaw, nâ hwyad
 yn awyr.
 Gwell pren cyhuddiad nâ dŷn cyhu-
 ddgar.
 Gwell pwyll nag aur.
 Gwell rhan ofn nâ rhan cariad.
 Gwell rhan ofni nâ rhan-lyngcu.
 Gwell rhy draws nâ rhy druan.
 Gwell synwyr nâ chyfoeth.
 Gwell tewi na drwgddywedyd.
 Gwell toliaw nâ huriaw. *Aliàs,*
 heiliaw.
 †Gwell trŷch nag arwynniad.
 Gwell un cynnhorthwy nâ dau wŷs.
 Gwell un ceidwad nâ dau ymlyniad.
 Gwell un crywyn, (*aliàs* croen) nâ
 dau fuddelw.
 Gwell un dyrnod â'r ordd, nâ dau
 â'r morthwyl.
 Gwell un gair ym mlaen nâ dau yn
 ôl.
 Gwell un hwde nâ dau addaw. *Aliàs,*
 Ti gai.
 Gwellwell hyd farf, waethwaeth
 hyd farw.
 Gwellwell pob ffynnedig.
 Gwell wyneb nâ gwaly.
 Gwell ychydig gan râd, nâ llawer
 gan afrad.
 Gwell ynghyfgod y gownen nag heb
 ddim.
 Gwell y lle y ffoes Wilmott, nâ'r lle
 y llâs.
 Gwell y llŷsg dau etewyn nag un.
 Gwell ym mlaen yr iyrchod nag yn
 ôl yr hyddod. *Vid.* Gwell bod, &c.
 Gwell y tynn merch nâ rhâff.
 Gwell y wialen a blycco nâ'r hon a
 dorro.
 Gwell yw'r ddirwy nâ'r anrhaith.
 Gwell yw'r march a fo'n ei fordd-
 wydd, nag a fon ei brefeb.

Gwerth-

Gwerthfawr pob odidawg.
 Gwerthu cig hŵch, a phrynu cig môch.
 Gwerthu mêl i brynu peth melus.
 Gwir a ddywawd Gwion gŵd.
 Gwirion pawb ar ei air ei hun.
 Gwiw aur i a'i dirper.
 Gwna dda dros ddrŵg, Uffern ni'th ddŵg.
 Gwnelid ferch faeth fyberw.
 Gwneuthur deuddrwg o'r un.
 Gwrâch a fydd marw etto yn Rhiw Fabon.
 Gwr nith gâr nith gydfydd.
 Gwr pawb yn hâf.
 Gwrthlys i bob llŷs a fydd.
 Gwrthod gwahodd a myndi wêst.
 Gŵyl yw hanes.
 Gwynt a lŷf da gwraig weddw.
 Gwyw calon gan hiraeth.
 Gydâ'r ci y cerdd ei gynffon.
 Gyrr fab ti a gai nâg.
 Gyrru brân i geisio tir.
 Gyrru'r cŷn a gerddo.

H

HAEDDU annerch yw caru.
 Haeddu ar nŷth y caccwn.
 Hael byrrllofiawg.
 Hael Hywel o bwrs y wlâd.
 Hael pob colledig ychenawg.
 Hâf hyd galan, gauaf hyd fai.
 Hanbid gwaeth y ddrygcath o dorri ei hewinedd.
 Hanbid gwell y ci farw y llall.
 Hanbydd ychwaneg y môr o bisso-dyn y dryw.
 Hanes tŷ hanes coed.
 Hanner y wlêdd hoffedd yw.
 Hap Dduw ddewryn.
 Hardd pob newydd.
 Haul yn Jonawr ni mād welawr, mawrth a chwefrawr a'i dialawr.
 Hawdd cymmod lle bo cariad.
 Hawdd cynneu tân yn hên aelwyd.
 Hawdd dyddio rhwng ffals a chwanog.

Hawdd eiriawl ar a garer.
 Hawdd nawdd yngwasgawd gorwydd.
 Hawdd peri i fingam wylo.
 Hawdd peri i fonheddig forri.
 Hawdd talu ffûg i ffôl.
 Hawdd tynnu gwaed o ben crâch.
 Hawdd ŷf a wyl ei wely.
 Hawdd yw clwyfo clâf.
 Hawdd yw digio dîg.
 Hawdd yw dywedyd pymtheg.
 Hawdd yw tynnu cleddyf byrr o wain.
 Haws cau â bŷs nag â dwrn. *Vid. Ys.*
 Haws dadleu o goed nag o gastell.
 Haws dringo nâ disgyn.
 Haws dywedyd mynydd nâ myned trosto.
 Haws gan hwyr nâ chan fore.
 Haws gwneuthur hebog o farcut nâ marchog o daeog.
 Haws llosgi tŷ nâ'i adeilad.
 Haws twyllo maban nâ thwylllo gw-rachan.
 Heb Dduw heb ddim, Duw a dîgon.
 Hên bechod a wna cywilydd newydd.
 Hên hawdd gorfod arnaw.
 †Hir ammod nid â i dda. *Al. annod.*
 Hir chwedl anghenog.
 Hiraeth am farw ni weryd.
 Hir eddewid i nâg.
 Hir eistedd i ogan. *Aliàs, ddiogi.*
 Hir ei lygad a wrthgrif.
 Hirfrydig a yfo ei holdda.
 Hir fydd edau gwraig eiddil. *Aliàs, fufgrell.*
 Hir fydd i gybydd ei gabl.
 Hir gnif heb eîgor lludded.
 Hir grawn gan newyn.
 Hir Hûn Faelgwn yn eglwys Rôs.
 Hir hynt a chyrchu llawgar.
 Hir lladrad i grôg.
 Hir lyngefwriaeth i fawdd.
 Hir nŷch i angeu.
 Hir pob aros.
 Hirfaig a chylllell a flem.

Hir

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Hir sefyll i drwm.
 Hir weddwod i feff.
 Hir wynnau i ddiriedi.
 Hir y bydd blewyn yn mynd yn
 nhin blaidd.
 Hir y bydd chwerw hên alanas.
 Hir y bydd enderig ych drygwr.
 Hir y byddir yn cnoi tammaid chw-
 erw.
 Hir y bydd march bâch yn ebol.
 Hir y bydd y mûd ymmhorth y
 byddar.
 Hir yw'r mab yn y ceubren.
 Hoedl y dŷn ni chalyn y da.
 Hoedl dŷn nid gelyn a'i rhann.
 Hôff ymmenyn trathan.
 Hôff gan anghenog ei goelio.
 Hôff gan bob edn ei lais.
 Hôff gan fadyn ei faw ei hun.
 Hôff gan ynfyd ei gnwppa.
 Hôff tam mab ni charer.
 Hwch o bob heledd.
 Hwyrwaith i anffynnedig.
 Hwyl clod nâ golud.
 Hwyl pery llid nâ galar.
 Hwylra dial dial Duw, llwylra dial
 dial Duw.
 Hydr gŵr o'i gymmydogaeth.
 Hydr pob costog ar ei dom ei hun.
 Hydr waedd gwaedd wrth fro.
 Hygar pawb wrth a garo.
 Hyd tra fych na fydd ofer.
 Hyd yn oed yr undydd ydd â'r cro-
 chan ar y tân.
 Hŷ pawb ar ei fabfant.
 Hŷ pawb yn abfen ofn.

I

Iâch rŷdd rhyfedd pa gŵyn.
 Iawn chwedlawg mab.
 Iawn i bawb i gadw ei hun.
 Iro blonhegen.
 Iro tin hwch â bloneg.
 I'r pant y rhed y dŵr.

Ll

Lladd gwaed â'i ddwylaw ac
 â'i draed.

Lladd y gwadn fel y bo'r troed.
Vid. Ys dir.
 Llais maen yn oerddwfr.
 Llaw ddiried a ddidawl ei pher-
 chen.
 Llaw llaws ar waith.
 Llauer un a ddwg newyn, ac er
 hynny gwraig a fynn.
 Llawen meichiad pan fo gwynt.
 Llaw frŷs llaw gywraint.
 Llaw mab yn llawes ei dâd.
 Llaw lân diogel ei pherchen.
 Llauer am hawl, un ai dyly.
 Llauer a weddill o feddwl chwan-
 nog.
 Llauer câr baw ymdeg.
 Llauer gair yn wynt a â heibio.
 Llauer dŷn a wna cynnyg drwg dros
 da.
 Llauer gwir drwg ei ddywedyd.
 Llauer dŷn mawr ei eisieu, a eilw
 ei gydag ef.
 Llauer o'r dŵr a â heibio heb wy-
 bod i'r melinydd.
 Llauer rhwng byw a digon.
 Llauer tég drwg ei ddefnydd, llauer
 hagr hygar fydd.
 Llawn i bobi golwyth.
 Lleas pawb pan rydyngir.
 Lle bo dolur y bydd llaw.
 Lle caffo Cymro y cais.
 Le da i bawb lle y carer.
 Lledfryd lladd ei gydymmaith.
 Lledled rydau.
 Lleddid môllt ni ddyfydd.
 Lleilai lymmaid gauaf.
 Lle ni bo dŷsg ni bydd dawn.
 Lle'r ymgreinio'r march y gedy
 beth o'i flew.
 Llês pawb pan feddyger.
 Llettaf fydd y biswelyn o'i fathru.
 Llewid bwyd ni bo beichiawg.
 Llewid cywestach.
 Lliaws ei anaf ni garer.
 Llif yn afon hinon fydd.
 Llonn colwyn ar arffed ei feistres.
 Llonn fydd y llygoden prŷd ni bo'r
 gâth gartref.
 Llwf lladd ei gydymmaith.

Llwmm

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Llwm o fann, a tham o dorth, ni
cheidw ei wyneb ys gwna gwarth.
Llwm tir ni phoro dafad.
Llwyd ac ynfyd ni ddygymmydd.
Llwyd pob hên.
Llwyd yw'r farchnad.
Llwyth gwr ei gorwg.
Llyfid y ci'r gwayw y brather ag ef.
Llygad Duw ar adneu.
Llygad cywraint ymmhen anghyw-
raint.
Llymmaf fydd y gwayw o'i flaen.
Llymma'r maes, llymma'r ysgyfar-
nog.

M

Mâb côf, gwr a'th gôf.
Mâb heb ddŷfg, tŷ a lŷfg.
†Mab ryuech ry pennid.
Maeddu'r dylluan wrth y maen.
Mae gwehilion i'r gwenith.
Maen dros iaen.
Magu chwileryn ym mynwes.
Mai oer a wna ysgubor gynnes.
Mal adain i walch.
Malaen a ddyly ei daith.
Mal bwyd hely.
Mal ci a baw ar ei benn.
Mal cogail gwraig fufgrell.
Mal cŵn gan gyfreion.
Mal dall yn taflu ei ffonn.
Mal dau eurych.
Mal drygfonheddig a'i faich.
Mal dyrnod pen.
Mal aderyn ar y gaingc.
Mal eiry mawrth ar ben maen.
Mal ffonn Hywel ap Goronwy.
Mal gwaith Emrys.
Mal llwyth maen Ketti.
Mal llygad ym mhenn.
Mal llyn melin ar drai.
Mal llyu (*i. e.* llyfu) mêl oddiar
ddrain.
†Mal un oll yn ieud Grugunan.
Mal mynn magod.
Mal rhaw ym miswail.
Mal rhybudd hyd Wemm.
Mal tynnu bâch trwy goed.

Mal wy ar drosol.
Mal y bo'r dŷn y bydd ei lwdn.
Mal y cant y gŵr.
Mal y cerych dy fawl.
Mal y ci a'r hŵch.
Mal y ci pan lŷfg ei droed.
Mal y cŵn am y môch.
Mal ychenawg am ei geiniawg.
Mal y gâth am y pysgod.
Mal y gwalch tros fin yr ellyn.
Mal y gwyddel am ei yrru allan.
Mal y gwyddyl am y ffaling.
Mal yr iâr dan y radell.
Mal y iâr, a'i baw i mewn, a'i hwy
allan.
Mal y llin ar y maen.
Mal y llwynog am yr ogfaen.
Mal y llyffan dan yr ôg.
Mal y llygoden dan balf y gâth.
Mal y môch am y ffawydd.
†Mal y peillant ymdeg.
Mal y pŷfg am y dwfr.
Mal yr âb am ei cheneu.
Mal yr aran am ei ddwygoes.
Mal yr eddi am y garfan.
Mal y rhisg am y pren.
Mal yr hŵch dan y fwyall.
Mal yr hŷdd a'r blaidd.
Mal y faeth o'r llinyn.
Mal y tân yn y carth.
Mal y tân yn yr aelwyd.
Mal y try'r ddôr ar ei cholyn, y
try'r diog yn ei wely.
Mam esgud a wna merch ddiog.
Mam fechan a ddifanw ei phlant.
Marchog a fydd wedi gŵyl.
March a fyrth oddair ei bedwar-
carn.
March a wyl yr yd ac ni wyl y cae.
March i ddiawg, ci i lŵth.
Mawredig pendefig castell.
Mawrth a ladd, ebrill a fling.
Mawr yw toreth yr aflwydd.
Meddiant bychan i ewyllys drwg.
Meddwl dŷn Duw a'i terfyn.
Mest i'r côg ni lyfo ei law.
Mest i'r llygoden untwll.
Mest ys gnawd o wedd-dawd hir.
e Mehefin

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Mehefin heulawg a wna medel moch
 ddwyreawg.
 Meithrin chwileryn ym mynwes. *Vid.*
 Magu.
 Mêl a'i gola.
 Melina tlawd ei gwynos.
 Melys bÿs pan losgo.
 Melys geirda am a garer.
 Melysfaſ fydd y cig po nefaf i'r af-
 gwrn.
 Melysfaſ y gwellt nefaf i'r ddaear.
 Melys moes etto.
 Melys pan gaer, chwerw pan daler.
 Mi adwen i wrch er nas daliwyf.
 Mi a gawn a fai gân fy mam, ac
 ni chawn a'i dygai i'r llann.
 Moch barn pob ehud. *Vid.* Buan.
 Moch ddyſg nawf mab hwyad.
 Moes pob tûd yn ei dûd.
 Moled pawb y rhÿd mal y caſſo.
 Moliant gwedi marw.
 Morwyn ieuangc mab yn arffed.
 †Mûd arynaig y llafar.
 Murſen fydd o ŵr mal o wraig.
 Mwy nâ breuan dinſoel.
 Mwy nag un ci, a'm cyfarthodd i.
 Mwy nag y mae da'r blaidd, nid da
 ei iſgell.
 Mwy nâ'r afr er dangos ei thin.
 Mwy nâ'r bêl dan yr hummog.
 Mwy nâ'r cyfrwy i'r hÿch.
 Mwy nâ'r rhegen yn y rhÿch.
 Myned â'r gogr i'r afon.
 Mynych heb raid bob ar wall.
 Mynych i'r praidd bod ar wall, pan
 fo tywyfog yr enderig.
 Mynych y daw drÿg fugail.
 Mynych y fyrth meſſ o geſail.

N

NA beleu i fêl, na gwraig i
 i ſelfig.
 Nac îr wadn, hanbydd gwaeth.
 Nac untrew na dau, ni nawdd rhag
 angeu.
 Na choll dy henffordd er dy ffordd
 newydd.

Na chrêd fyth ferch dy chwegrwn.
 Na ddala dy dÿ wrth gyngor dy
 drwyddedawg.
 Na ddeffro'r ci a fo'n cyſgu.
 Naddiad dy fôch na âd yn rhwy.
 Na ddifanw dy beriglawr.
 Na ddos a gwr wrth ei fain. *Aliàs,*
 Ddrych.
 Nâ drygddyn ys gwell ci da.
 Na fid dy elyn dy gymmydawg. *A-*
liàs, dy gydymmaith.
 Na fid dy wraig dy gyfrin.
 Na fram oni'th wthier.
 Na fydd frâd fugail i'r a'th gretto.
 Na fydd oreifteddgar yn yſtafell.
 Na fydd rhy fwythus lle galler dy
 hepgor.
 Na fynych gûr llwfr.
 Naill ai llwynog ai llwyn rhedyn.
 Namyn Duw nid oes dewin.
 Nattur yr hÿch fydd yn y porchell.
 Nawf maen hyd waelawd.
 Na werth er bychodedd.
 Na wrthod dy barch pan y cynnyc-
 cier.
 Neges pendefig yn rhâd,
 Nefaf i bawb i nefaf.
 Nês i mi fy nghrÿs na'm pais.
 Nefnes y llefain i'r dref.
 Nês nâ choel.
 Nês penelin nag arddwrn.
 Neuadd pob diddôs.
 Neu'r fegaift a'th ddirprwy.
 Newydd bennyg yn henfon.
 Newid y gwewyr.
 Newid y penweig.
 Ni âd annoeth ei orfod.
 Ni âd diriaid ei garu.
 Ni âd y môr hyd ei wregys.
 Ni âd y môr marwolus ynddaw.
 Ni baidd llwfr llan ehelaeth.
 Ni bu Arthur ond tra fu.
 Ni bu eiddil hên yn wâs.
 Ni bu eſgynnu gorÿydd oddiar
 geffyl.
 Ni bu rygu na bai rygas.
 Ni buttra llaw dyn er gwneuthur da
 iddo ei hun.
 Ni buttra llynwyn.

Ni

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Ni byddaf na thoryn dwyn, na
 chappan glaw.
 Ni bydd âllt heb waered.
 Ni bydd atglaf o glâf wr.
 Ni bydd brawd heb ei hadfrawd.
 Ni bydd bûdd o ychydig.
 Ni bydd bual o losgwrn y ci.
 Ni bydd cymmen neb oni fo ynfyd
 cyffefin.
 Ni bydd chwedl neb ystlys iddo.
 Ni bydd dal ty ar fynach yt.
 Ni bydd dialwr diofn.
 Ni bydd cyfoethog rhygall.
 Ni bydd diriaid heb hawl.
 Ni bydd doeth ni ddarllenno.
 Ni bydd dyun dau Gymro.
 Ni bydd gwann heb ei gadarn.
 Ni bydd gŵr wrth ddim.
 Ni bydd hunawg ferchawg byth.
 Ni bydd marw march er unnos.
 Ni bydd moesawg merch a glyw lêf
 ceiliog ei thâd. *Vid.* Nid moe-
 sawg.
 Ni bydd mynyglwen gwraig dry-
 gwr.
 Ni bydd myfyglawg maen o'i fynych
 drafod.
 Ni bydd neb llyfn heb ei anaf.
 Ni bydd preswyl pâsg.
 Ni bydd rhybarch rhy gynnefin.
 Ni bydd y dryw heb ei lyw.
 Ni chaiff chwedl nid êl o'i dy.
 Ni chaiff rhy anfoddawg rhybarch.
 Ni châr buwch hêsp lo.
 Ni châr Dofydd diobaith.
 Ni châr gwaith nis gorddyfno.
 Ni châr morwyn mab o'i thrêf.
 Ni charawdd Grist a'i croges.
 Ni charo ei fam, cared ei lysfam.
 Ni cheffir hoedl hir er ymgeledd.
 Ni cheffir gwaftad i bêl.
 Ni cheffir gwaith gwr gan wâs.
 Ni cheffir mwy na chôd y wrâch.
 Ni cheiff dda ni ddioddefo ddrâg.
 Ni cheiff dda nid êl yn namwain.
 Ni cheiff ei ddewis gam a ffôo.
 Ni cheiff parch ar nis dylo.
 Ni cheiff pwyll nis pryno.
 Ni cheidw Cymro oni gollo.

†Ni chein fywedydd yn unfon.
 Ni cheir a fal pêr ar bren fûr.
 Ni cheir bwyd taeog yn rhâd.
 Ni cheir da o hir gyfgu.
 Ni cheir geirda heb pryd.
 Ni cheir gan y llwynog ond ei
 groen.
 Ni cheir gwlân rhywiog ar glûn
 gafr.
 Ni cheir y melus heb y chwerw.
 Ni chêl drycdir ei egin.
 Ni chêl grûdd gyftudd calon.
 Ni chêl ynfyd ei feddwl.
 Ni cherir newynog.
 Ni cherir yn llwyr, oni ddelo'r ŵyr.
 Ni chlyw madyn ei ddrygfawr ei
 hun.
 Ni chlyw wilkyn beth nis mynn.
 Ni choelir y moel oni welir ei ym-
 mennydd.
 Ni cholles mam anmynedel.
 Ni cholles ei gyfrif a ddechreuis.
 Ni chrêd eiddig er a dynger.
 Ni chrŷn llaw ar fabddyf.
 Ni chwennych morwyn mynach
 baglawg.
 Ni chwery câth dros ei blwydd.
 Ni chwery hên gi â cholwyn.
 Ni chŵsg dedwydd hûn fore.
 Ni chŵsg Duw pan rydd gwared.
Vid. Pan.
 Ni chŵsg gofalus ac e gwsg gala-
 rus.
 Ni chŵsg gwagfoly.
 Ni chwyn ci er ei daro ag asgwrn.
 Ni chwyn yr iâr fod y gwalch yn
 glâf.
 Ni chyfeirch angen ei borthi. *Vid.*
 Ni ddiylch.
 Ni chyll yr iâr ei hirnos.
 Ni chyll nyw dyfydd. *i. e.* Ni bo.
 †Ni chymmerai gogyl am ei gâr.
 Ni chymmer llu ceid ar ffo.
 Ni chymmydd dedwydd a dadleu.
 Ni chymmydd diawl a dwywawl.
 Ni chyingain gan gennad gywilydd.
 Ni chyingain gwarthal gan ddewis.
 Ni chynny gweinid arall.
 Ni ddaliaf ddilys o ddŷn.

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Ni ddaw côf i lŵth ei grâch.
 Ni ddaw côf i'r chwegr ei bod yn
 waudd.
 Ni ddaw drŵg i un, na ddaw dai arall.
 Ni ddaw'r croefan pa gabl.
 Ni ddaw'r yr iâr, &c. *Vid.* Ni
 chwyn, &c.
 Ni ddeil yr eryr ednogyn.
 Ni ddelir coed o unpren.
 Ni dderfydd cyngor.
 Ni ddiddaw'r newynog pa yfo.
 Ni ddiffyg arf ar wâs gwŷch.
 Ni diffyg efgus ar wraig.
 Ni diffyg ffonn ar ynfyd.
 Ni ddiylch angen ei borthi.
 Ni ddwg newyn mam weision.
 Ni ddygymmydd mêdd a chybydd.
 Ni ddyly cyfraith nis gwnêl.
 Ni ddyly drygfoly namyn drwg yffu.
 Ni eill barnu ni wrandawo.
 Ni eill Duw dda i ddirieid.
 Ni eill dyn ochel tynged.
 Ni eill gwrâch gwared iw phen.
 Ni eill neb namyn ei allu.
 Ni eing deufas yn unfach.
 Ni eing mewn lestr ond ei lonaid.
 Ni elwir daw hyd tranoeth.
 Ni elwir cywrain ni gynnydd.
 †Ni elwir yn euog onis geirydd.
 Ni ellir cwbl o anghwbl.
 Ni erchyll enaid ni ddiwyg.
 Ni farn dyn, a charu hyd ym mhen
 y flwyddyn.
 Ni fawr ddiolchir rhôdd gymmell.
 Ni fawrhâa neges ni ragwyl ei lês.
 Ni fawrheir tra oganer.
 Ni futtra, &c. *Vid.* Ni buttra.
 Ni fydd uchenaïd heb ei deigr.
 Ni fynn drygwraig ddal ei chŵd.
 Ni fynno Duw ni lwydd.
 Ni fynn y Sant mo'r caws.
 Ni hena ceudawd.
 Ni hena eiddigedd.
 Ni hena hawl er ei hoedi.
 Ni hena meddwl.
 Ni ladd cawad mal y dygynnull.
 Ni ladd gogyfaddaw.
 Ni lafur, ni weddia, nid teilwng iddo
 ei fara.
 Ni lās cennad erioed, and

Ni leddir cennad.
 Ni lûdd ammraint ffawd. *Aliàs,*
 mendose anniweirdeb.
 Ni lûdd bendith ddiffeithwch.
 Ni lwgr y da ar y llall.
 Ni lwydd bendith ni haedder.
 Ni lwydd cell goreisteddwraig.
 Ni lwydd golud a wader.
 Ni lwydd gwenyn i geiliawg. *Vid.*
 Nid bwyd.
 Ni lwydd hil corph anniweir.
 Ni lwyddodd ond a dramgwyddodd.
 Ni mād newid ni chaiff elw.
 Ni moch ddiaïl meſt merydd.
 Ni moch wna da dŷn ſegur.
 Ni nawdd eing llyfrder rhag llaith.
 Ni nawdd caledi rhag bychodedd.
 Ni nawd difenwir cywraint.
 Ni nawd gymmydd blaidd a drŷch.
 Ni nawd uchenaïd rhag gwael.
 Ni orddyfnŵys câth cebyſtr. *Vid.*
 Nid cynnefin.
 Ni phara cywydd namyn un flwy-
 ddyn.
 Ni phell anrhegir tlawd.
 Ni phell ddigwydd afal o afall.
 Ni phella'r ehegr neb tlawd.
 Ni phery cig brâs yn waſtad.
 Ni phis bonheddig ei hun.
 Ni phrynaf gâth yn ffettan.
 Ni roddir gwlâd i fûd.
 Ni rown erddo ſeren bren.
 Ni rygelir y dryglam.
 Ni ſaiſ gogan ar gadarn.
 Ni ſengis yr ŷch du ar dy droed.
 Ni thâg namyn wy.
 Ni thâl dim cennad.
 Ni thâl dim drŵg ymread.
 Ni thawdd dlêd er ei haros.
 Ni thelir gweli tafod namyn i argl-
 wydd.
 Ni thelir ſaeth i ebawl.
 Ni thorres Arthur nawdd gwraig.
 Ni throſ yn fy ammwylch.
 Ni thŷf egin ym marchnad.
 Ni thynnaf ddraen o droed arall, a'i
 ddodi i'm troed fy hun.
 Ni thyrr penn er dywedyd yn dêg.
 Ni thyrr lleſtr ni bo llawn.

Ni

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Ni welais lam rhwydd i ewig.
 Ni weles da yn nhŷ ei dâd, a hoffes
 da yn nhŷ ei chwegrwn.
 Ni wich ei er ei daro ag asgwrn.
 Ni wisg cain ni wisg llain.
 Ni wna'r llygoden ei nŷth yn llof-
 gwrn y gâth.
 Ni wna'r môr waeth na boddi.
 Ni wnêl gyngor ei fam, gwnaed
 gyngor ei lysfam.
 Ni wyddis eifieu'r ffynnon onid êl
 yn hêsp.
 Ni wyl diriaid arno fai.
 Ni wyl dyn a'i pyrth. *Aliàs*, Nid a
 wyl, &c.
 Ni wylr dyn dolur y llall.
 Ni wylr dyn nid êl o'i dy.
 Ni wylr hawdd fod yn hawdd, onid
 êl hawdd yn anhawdd.
 Ni wylr ni welodd, ni feidr ni ddysg.
 Ni wylr pryder nis prydero ac nis
 pryno.
 Ni wylr yn llwyr namyn llyfr.
 Ni wylr yr hŵch lawn, pa wich y
 wâg.
 Ni wylr yr iâr nefaf i'r ceiliog.
 Nid â bawd yd ddyfnir llaeth hir.
 Nid aeth rhyhir i goed.
 Nid â côsp ar ynfyd.
 Nid â cynnyg arglwydd i lawt.
 Nid adchwelawg gair.
 Nid adwna Duw a wnaeth.
 Nid â drwy fal y dêl.
 Nid adwyth rhêg ni haedder.
 Nid â gair i adwedd.
 Nid â gwayw yngronyn.
 Nid amwys a wnêl gwarth.
 Nid angof brodyrdde.
 Nid anudon ymchwelyd ar y da.
 Nid â goft ar ynfyd, a'r ynfyd a
 ddaw ar y pôst.
 Nid a rêd a gaiff y bûdd.
 Nid â ar fôr nid ymlefair.
 Nid ar redeg y mae aredig.
 Nid ar unwaith y câd Herbin.
 †Nid asgyr a gaffa trefgordd.
 Nid â fŵllt dan ddiebryd.
 Nid â untrew na dau i angy.
 Nid a wylr dyn a'i pyrth
 Nid benthyg ni hanffo gwaeth.

Nid bwrn nid baich.
 Nid bwyd gwenyn i geiliod. *Vid.*
 Ni lwydd.
 Nid bwyd rhyfedd i ddiriaid.
 Nid cau ffau ar lwynog.
 Nid côf gan yr offeiriad ei fod yn
 glochydd. *Aliàs*, Yn ysgolhaig.
 Nid cyfoethog ond a'i cymmero.
 Nid cymmaint bleddyn a'i drŵst.
 Nid cynnefin brân a chanu.
 Nid cynnefin câth a chebystr.
 Nid cyttûn hûn a haint.
 Nid cyweithas ond brawd, *or* Heb
 frawd.
 Nid chwarae a fo erchyll.
 Nid chwarae chwarae â than, nac â
 dŵr nac â haiarn.
 Nid da rhy o ddim.
 Nid dedwydd ni ddyfo pwyll.
 Ni ellir coed o unpren. *Vid.* Ni
 ddelir.
 Nid digon heb weddill.
 Nid diŵrth neb diog.
 Nid diwyd heb nai.
 Nid drŵg arglwydd namyn drŵg
 wâs.
 Nid drwg dim a wneler drwy gyn-
 gor.
 Nid drygwr wrth ddrygwraig.
 Nid edrych angy pwy decca' ei dal-
 cen.
 Nid edrychir yn llygad march
 rhôdd.
 Nid eglur edrych yn nhywyll.
 Nid ei arfaeth a byrth dyn, namyn
 ei dynged a'i herlyn.
 Nid ef a byrth dyn ei debyg.
 Nid ef a ddiwg dyn ei ddryg an-
 mynedd.
 Nid ef a gaiff pawb a fydd.
 Nid ef hwn y mis nis gwnn.
 Nid eiddaw Duw a watter.
 Nid eiddun dedwydd dyhedd.
 Nid eir a bwyd taeawg yn rhâd.
 Nid ellir hael ar ni bo.
 Nid erchis bwyd ond ei brofi.
 Nid erchis yr hên Gyrys onid a fai
 rhwng y newidiau.
 Nid ergyd ni gywirer.

Nid

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Nid crys Malldraeth ar Owein.
 Nid esmwyth ymgyflogi.
 Nid gair gair alltud ar Gymro.
 Nid gnawd dialwr diofn.
 Nid gwaeth y geilwad angraff nâ
 rhent.
 Nid gwaeth yr ymladd dig nâ glew.
 Nid gwaradwydd gwellâu.
 Nid gwely heb wraig.
 Nid gwell dim nâ digon.
 Nid gwell gormodd nâ rhyfychan.
 Nid gwell gott nâ lleidr. *Vid.* Gwell.
 Nid gwell i'r rhoddwr nag i'r lleidr.
 Nid gwiw gwylder rhag eisiau.
 †Nid gwr namyn gwrthmuni.
 Nid hawdd blingo ag elefren.
 Nid hawdd chwythu tân a blawd
 yngenau.
 Nid hawdd deuddaw o'r unferch.
 Nid hawdd difenwi cywraint.
 Nid hawdd gwllana ar yr afr.
 Nid hawdd lladratta oddiar leidr.
 Nid hawdd tynnu mêr o bôst.
 Nid hwyrach yn y farchnad, croen
 yr oen na chroen y ddafad. *Vid.*
 Cyn ebrwydded.
 Nid iâch ond a fo marw.
 Nid iangwr neb ar Ferwyn.
 Nid llafurus llaw gywraint.
 Ni llai cyrchidrwg na da.
 Nid llai gwerth mesl na gwerth
 ffawd.
 Nid llywiawdr namyn Duw.
 Nid mād un ni bu Gymro.
 Nid mal aur da ydd â'r dyn.
 Nid mawr i'th gerid os rhwy a er-
 chid.
 Nid mi nid ti llemad cig y ci.
 Nid moel gwr yn aros gwāllt.
 Nid moesawg morwyn a glyw lēf
 ceiliog ei thād. *Vid.* Ni bydd moe-
 sawg.
 Nid mwy gwaith cōg da chanu.
 Nid mynechdid maerioni.
 Nid myned a ddēl eilwaith.
 Nid neges heb farch.
 Nid newid heb fâch.
 Nid oedd hôff cyn ni ddifenwyd.
 Nid o'i gorph ydd ymre y gwybe-
 dyn.

Nid oes ar uffern ond eisiau ei thref-
 nu.
 Nid oes cambren onid camran.
 Nid oes cywilydd rhag gofid.
 Nid oes gantho yr ewinedd i ym-
 grafu.
 Nid oes gŵyl rhag elufen.
 Nid oes neb heb ei fai.
 Nid oes o ddim ond fel y cymmerer.
 Nid oes rhôdd namyn o fôdd.
 Nid oes wād tros waefaf.
 Nid oes ŵyledd rhag anferthedd.
 Nid prophwyd neb yn ei wlād ei
 hūn.
 Nid rhaid dangos dirieid i gŵn.
 Nid rhaid dodî clōch am fwnwgl yr
 ynfyd.
 Nid rhaid i ddedwydd ond ei eni.
 †Nid rhaid peidi yn llŷs arglwydd.
 Nid sorri yt ar dy fam.
 Nid tân heb eirias.
 Nid tebyg neb i Nêst.
 Nid tref tād anrhydedd arglwydd.
 Nid trymmach y blewyn llwyd nâ'r
 gwyn.
 Nid twyll twyllo twyllwr.
 Nid un anian iâch a chlâf.
 Nid un-naws gwyros a gwern.
 Nid unfryd ynfyd a chall.
 Nid wrth brŷd gerid gwagedd.
 Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu cyffy-
 log.
 Nid y bore y mae canmol diwrnod
 tēg.
 Nid y fam a ddywaid ar bawb.
 Nid ydyw'r bŷd ond bychydig.
 Nid ymgais dirieid a da.
 Nid ymgar y llatteion.
 Nid ymweis a fo parch.
 Nid yn undydd yr adeilwyd Rhu-
 fain.
 †Nid ysgar anghenawg ac anhych-
 fryd.
 Nid ysgar diriaid ac anhyedd.
 Nid ystyn llaw ni rybuch calon.
 Nid ystyr cariad cywilydd.
 Nofwyl iâr gwae a'i câr.
 Nugiaw gan y cawn.

Traethawd o athbronddysg Gymraeg.

Ni ŵyr ni ddysg.
 Ni ddysg ni wrendy.
 Ni wrendy ond astud.
 Nid astud ond dedwydd.
 Nid dedwydd ond a atto ei garu.
 Ni âd ei garu ond difilain.
 Nid difilain ond ufydd.
 Nid ufydd ond tawedog.
 Nid tawedog ond goddefus.
 Nid dioddefus ond synhwyrol.
 Nid synhwyrol ond cydwybodus.
 Nid cydwybodus ond cywir.
 Nid cywir ond meddylgar.
 Nid meddylgar ond ferchog.
 Nid ferchog ond cerddgar.
 Nid cerddgar ond ymddiddangar.
 Nid ymddiddan ond am Dduw.

Traethawd arall nid anwiw ei ystyried.

Nid cyngor ond Tâd.
 Nid gweddi ond mam.
 Nid ymgeledd ond chwaer.
 Nid cadernid ond brodyr.
 Nid galluog ond cefndyr.
 Nid cenhedlog ond cyfyrdyr.
 Nid hoywder ond cleddyf.
 Nid amddiffyn ond tarian.
 Nid hyder ond bwa.
 Nid brwydr ond gwewyr.
 Nid llâdd ond dager.
 Nid tŷ heb ŵr.
 Nid tân heb gŷff.
 Nid gwely heb wraig.
 Nid ynfydrwydd ond cariad.
 Nid ffolineb ond meddwdod.
 Nid tlodi ond clefyd.
 Nid gwall synwyr ond ymryffon.
 Nid methiant ond musgrelli.
 Nid doethineb ond tewi.
 Nid diogi ond fyrthni.
 Nid fyrthni ond pechod.
 Nid pechod ond tentasiwn.
 Nid tlawd ond nas cymmer.
 Nid cyfoethog ond fyber.

Nid gwrefog ond yr haul.
 Nid oer ond y lleuad.
 Nid amllder ond fêr.
 Nid buan ond gwynt.
 Nid moliannus ond cyttundeb.
 Nid cyfoeth ond iechyd.
 Nid yspail ond gwynt.
 Nid prudd-der ond marwolaeth.
 Nid llawenydd ond nef.
 Nid anhyfryd ond uffern.
 Nid hyfrydwch ond gyda Duw.
 Nid athrylith ond llawen.
 Nid diddim ond trist.
 Nid dedwydd ond diddrwg.
 Nid diddrwg ond dibechod.
 Nid dibechod ond sanctaidd.
 Nid sanctaidd ond diwybod.
 Nid diwybod ond disynwyr.
 Nid hudoliaeth ond ieuengŷtid.
 Nid ieuengŷtid ond ennyd awr.
 Nid twyll ond y byd.
 Nid prudd-der ond eisiau.
 Nid helaethrwydd heb ddigon.
 Nid amheuthun llawer.
 Nid somedigaeth ond gwraig.
 Nid difyrrwch ond milgi.
 Nid llawenydd ond march.
 Nid digrifwch ond gwalch.
 Nid ofnog ond digafog.
 Nid digafog heb achos.
 Nid dioddefgar ond doeth.
 Nid doeth a ymryson.
 Nid mwynder ond merch.
 Nid mapgar ond difilain.
 Nid milain ond taeog.
 Nid taeog ond cerlyn.
 Nid cerlyn ond afrywiog.
 Nid afrywiog ond iangwr.
 Nid iangwr ond o arfereu.
 Nid hawddgar ond difalch.
 Nid difalch ond trugarog.
 Nid trugarog ond deddfol.
 Nid marchog heb ffonn.
 Nid peddestr heb fwa.
 Nid chwannog ond mab.
 Nid esgeulus ond gweinidog.
 Nid cywir ond ci.
 Nid melus ond pechod.
 Nid chwerw ond penyd.

Nid

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Nid ymddiried ond cydymmaith.
 Nid hoffder ond etifedd.
 Nid glân ond y pŷfg.
 Nid cyfrinach ond rhwng dau.
 Ni wŷr ond a weles.
 Nid yspys ond a ymofynno.
 Nid cyfarwydd ond a wypo.
 Nid call ond a gatwo yn ei gôf.
 Nid dŷfg heb fynwyr.
 Nid gwenhieithus ond merch.
 Nid afeithus ond diofal.
 Nid gwenwynig ond câth.
 Nid ffyrnig ond ci.
 Nid crenlon ond llew.
 Nid cyfrwys ond eppa.
 Nid dichellgar ond llwynog.
 Nid ystrywgar ond ysgyfarnog.
 Nid ethrylithgar ond bytheiad.
 Nid diswrth ond byrrhwch.
 Nid brwnt onid ffwlbert.
 Nid moethus ond bele.
 Nid bywiog ond gwiwair.
 Nid esgud ond dyfrgi.
 Nid esmwyth ond pathew.
 Nid diffaith ond ystlum.
 Nid bonheddig ond hŷdd.
 Nid rhywiog ond march.
 Nid gwâr ond ŷch.
 Nid taeog ond eidion.
 Nid rhadlawn ond dafad.
 Nid llyseuwraig ond gafr.
 Nid tomlyd onid bŵch.
 Nid tēg onid paun.
 Nid rhyfygus onid bronfraith.
 Nid ferchog ond eos.
 Nid balch ond alarch.
 Nid fyw ond y bi.
 Nid fiongc ond y dryw.
 Nid cyfannedd ond ceiliog.
 Nid afradlon ond iâr.
 Nid ynfyd ond gŵydd.
 Nid budr ond hwyad.
 Nid gwrol ond ceiliog du.
 Nid mwynaidd ond eog.
 Nid llechiad ond cyffyllog.
 Nid anllad ond aderyn y to.
 Nid musgrell ond ceiliagwydd.
 Nid glŵth ond mulfran.
 Nid anferth ond garan.

Nid trais ond tân.
 Nid rhwystr ond dŵr.
 Nid ysgafn ond wybr.
 Nid trwm ond daiar.
 Nid dewr ond gwŷr.
 Nid calonnog ond a gyrcho.
 Nid diarfwyd ond a arhóo.
 Nid ofnog ond a ffóo.
 Nid llwfr ond a lecho.
 Nid anfeidrol ond dim.
 Nid dim ond Duw.

Ychwaneg o'r cyffelyb.

Nerth eryr yn ei ylfîn.
 Nerth unicorn yn ei gorn.
 Nerth farph yn ei chloren.
 Nerth hwrdd yn ei ben.
 Nerth arth yn ei breichiau.
 Nerth tarw yn ei ddwyfron.
 Nerth ci yn ei ddant.
 Nerth twrch yn ei aflach.
 Nerth ysguthan yn ei hadanedd.
 Nerth gwraig yn ei thafod.

O

O Achos y fammaeth y cufenir y
 mâb.
 O bob ceinmyged cyffes oreu.
 O bob ffordd o'r awyr ydd ymch-
 welo'r gwynt y daw glaw.
 O bob trwm trymmaf henaint.
 O bychydig y daw llawer.
 O bydd cell i gi mynych ydd â iddi.
Vid. Atfai.
 O bydd llawen y bugail, llawen fydd
 y tylwŷth.
 O bydd neb yn ôl bid y bawaf.
 O bydd uwch bawd na fowdl.
 O cheri di ni'th garo, collaist a ge-
 raist yno.
 Och wŷr nad aethan yn wragedd.
 O chyrraedd fry ni ddaw obry.
 Odid a ardd.
 Odid a ddyry atdeb.
 Odid a gatwo wyneb o eisiwed.
 Odid archoll heb waed.

Odidd

Odid da diwarafun.
 Odid difro diwyd.
 Odidawg a fo didwyll.
 Odid dŷn tēg dianaf.
 Odid eddewid a ddēl.
 Odid elw heb antur.
 Odid o'r cant cydymmaith.
 O down ni, ni a ddown.
 O down ni er pedwar ar ddēg, ni a
 ddown er pymtheg.
 Oed y dŷn ni chanlyn y da.
 Oedd raid deall i alltudd.
 O eisiau gwrda y dodir bowddyn
 ar y bwrdd.
 †O englyn ni ddaliaf haid.
 Oer pob gwlyb.
 Oer yw isgell yr alanas.
 O flewyn i flewyn ydd â'r pen yn
 foel.
 O fôr ac o fynydd, ac o waelod a
 fonydd, y denfyn Duw dda i
 ddedwydd.
 Offeren pawb yn ei galon.
 Ogfaenen yngeneu henwch.
 O gywirdeb y galon, y dywaid y
 gwirion.
 O hir ddylêd ni ddylir dim.
 O hoenyn i hoenyn ydd â'r march
 yn gwtta.
 O lymmaid i lymmaid y darfu'r
 cawl.
 O llâdd y gâth lygodyn, Ar frŷs hi
 a'i hŷs ei hŷn.
 O mynni nodi y iwrch, ti a fŵri
 naid amgen. Or,
 O mynni fod yn iyrchgi ti a fŵri
 naid a fo mwy.
 Oni byddi cyfarwydd cyfarch.
 Oni byddi grŷf bydd gyfrwys.
 Oni byddi wrth gyngor dy fam,
 bydd wrth gyngor dy lysfam. *Vid.*
 Ni wnêl.
 Oni cheffi gennin dŵg fresych.
 Oni heir ni fedir.
 Onid march ys casleg.
 O'r ddeuddrwyg goreu yw'r lleiaf.
 Os gŵr mawr cawr, os gŵr bychan
 corr.
 O fŷl i fŷl ydd â'r forwyn yn wrâch.

P

PA ham y bydd cŵl y barcud?
 am ysglyfaid.
 Pa ham y llŷf y ci y maen? am nas
 gall ei yffu.
 Pa le yn y fuddai y mae'r enwyn.
 Pan bwyfer arnad, tynn dy droed
 attad.
 Pan dywyso y dall ddall arall, y ddau
 a ddigwydd ir pwll.
 Pan dywyso yr enderig ei braidd ni
 bydd da i'r yfgrubl y dydd hwn-
 nw.
 Pan êl lladron i ymgyhuddo y caiff
 cywiriaid eu da.
 Pan fo addoed ar y geifr, y bychod
 a ridiir.
 Pan fo ingaf gan ddŷn, ehengaf
 fydd gan Dduw. *Vid. Po.*
 Pan fo culaf yr ŷch, goreu fydd yng-
 waith.
 Pan fo meilierydd ar ben maluria,
 y bydd esgud asgell gwipia.
 Pan fo tecca'r chwarae goreu fydd
 peidio.
 Pan gaer mi hi ni cheir mi ha.
 Pan laddo Duw y llâdd yn drwm.
 Pan gysgo pawb ar gylched, ni
 chŵsg Duw pan rydd gwared.
 Pan wypo dŷn lâdd ci cynddaredd
 a yrr arno. *Vid. Y ci.*
 Pan nad rhyfedd na thŷf post aur
 trwy nen tŷ yr enwir.
 Pan yrrer y gwyddel allan, ynfyd
 ydd heurir ei fod.
 Pa waeth y dring y gâth ar ôl torri
 ei hewinedd.
 Pawb a chwenych anrhydedd.
 Pawb a drais ym mhais ei dâd.
 Pawb a gnith cedor ynfyd.
 Pawb a'i chwedl cantho.
 Pawb drosto ei hunan, Ddw dro-
 som ni i gyd.
 Pawb yh llofgwrn ei henfon.
 Pawb yn y gorphen.
 Pe dywettaf dafawd, a wypai geu-
 f dawd,

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

dawd, ni byddai gymmodawg
neb rhai.
Pei y gâth fyddai gartref, gwaeth
fyddai i chwi.
Pen carw ar ysgyfarnog.
Pen ci ar fore manwyn.
Pen punt a llosgwrn dimmai.
Pen saer pob perchennog.
Pen tros bawb lle nis carer.
Perchi gŵr er ei fawed.
Pettwn dewin ni fwyttawn furgyn.
Pieuffo'r fuwch aed yn ei llosgwrn.
Pilio wy cyn ei rostio.
Pob byw a enir i ysgar.
Pob cadarn gwan ei ddiwedd.
Pob cyffelyb a ymgais.
Pob darogan dydderpid. *Aliàs*, der-
fid.
Pob dihareb gwir, pob coel celwydd.
Pob ddryll ydd â'r aing yn y pren.
Pob edn a edwyn ei gymmar.
Pob enwir difenwir ei blant. *Vid.*
Enwir.
Pob gwlâd yn ei harfer.
Pob hir nychedd i angau.
Pob llwybr mewn ceunant i'r un-
ffordd a redant.
Pob llwfr llemmittor arnaw.
Pob peth yn ei amfer.
Pob peth a ddaw trwy'r ddaiar, ond
y marw mawr ei garchar.
Pob traha yn y gorphen.
Po cyfynga gan ddŷn ehenga gan
DDUW.
Po dyfna 'fo'r môr diogelaf fydd i'r
llong.
Po hena 'fo'r Cymro ynfytta fydd.
Po hyna 'fo'r yd tebycca fydd i fyd.
Vid. Bo.
Po mwya 'fo'r brŷs, mwya 'fydd y
rhwystr.
Po mwya 'fo'r drafod, mwya 'fydd
y gorfod.
Po mwya 'fo'r llanw, mwya 'fydd y
traï.
Po tynna 'fo'r llinyn cynta' y tyrr.
Pren ynghoed arall biau.
Prynhawn côch a mowredd gwraig.
Pryn hên pryn eilwaith.

Pryn tra flingych.
Pwy bynnag fy heb wraig fy heb
ymryson.
Pwyll a ddyly padell.
Pyfgotta ym mlaen y rhwyd.

R

RHAG angau ni thyccia ffo.
Rhag anwyd ni weryd can-
wyll.
Rhag bod y fûl heb figlaw.
Rhag myned un llôg o'r tŷ.
Rhag newyn nid oes wyledd.
Rhagnythed iâr cyn dodwi.
Rhag trymfryd ochid ychenawg.
Rhaid fydd i'r fuwch wrth losgwrn.
Rhaid i segur beth i'w wneuthur.
Plaid wrth amhwyll pwyll parawd.
Rhaid yw croppian cyn cerdded.
Rhan druan rhan draian.
Rhan gorŵydd o dâd.
Rhan y gwâs o gig yr iâr.
Rhannu rhwng y bôl a'r cefn.
Rhettid carr gan orwaered.
Rhettid maen yn y gaffo wastad.
Rhewydd pob rhyfeddawd.
Rheiddawg ychenawg ar ffo. *Aliàs*,
ar gychwyn.
Rhin tridyn kannyn a'i clyw.
Rhôdd ac adrodd rhôdd bachgen.
Rhôdd fawr, ac addaw bychan.
Rhôdd Ifor ar ei gappan.
Rhôdd gwŷr Erging.
Rhôdd i hên nac adolwg.
Rhoi'r carr o flaen y march.
Rhoi'r dorth, a gofyn y dafell.
Rhoi'r ordd dan y celynllwyn.
Rhuthr ci o gribardd.
Rhuthr enderig o'r âllt.
Rhuthr mammaeth.
Rhwng y ddwy ystôl ydd â'r din i
lawr.
†Rhwy fu rhy fychod gynnen.
Rhwydd ni bo dyrys.
Rhybudd ofnawg a dal y ci.
Rhybudd i ddedwydd.

Rhy.

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Rhybrynwys ry erchis.
 Rhybrynawdd barfawg a eirch.
 Rhybueded baw gares.
 Rhybueded drygfab ei fam.
 Rhy dynn a dyrr.
 Rhy lawn a gyll.
 Rhy uchel a fyrth.
 Rhygas rywelir.
 Rhyfoddawg rhy fawr a wyl.
 Rhygas pob rhywir.
 Rhygu pob rhyfychod.
 Rhyw i fab iwrch lammu.

S

SEF a lâdd a gyhudd.
 Sef a lwydd i fefl ei chelu.
 Sef yw blaidd y bugail.
 Seith mlynedd y darogenir delli.
 Siarad cymmaint a mab faith gudyn.
 Siarad cymmaint a merddin ar bawl.
 Siccrasf yw yr hyn siccrasf.
 Sieffrai pieu'r troed, Sieffrai pieu'r
 fwyall.
 Siommi Duw â mynach marw.
 Sôn am awst wiliau'r nadolig.
 Swrth pob diog.
 Sychu twyn y fŵch.
 Symmudaw addef rhag drwg.
 Syrthid march oddiar ei bedwar-
 carn.
 Syrthid mefl o gefail.

T

TABLER i lyfau, Tafarn i chw-
 edlau.
 Tafawd a dyrr asgwrn.
 Tafawd aur ym mhen dedwydd.
 Tafawd gelyn arddannedd, ni chyd-
 fain a'r wirionedd.
 Taffl â'th unllaw, cais â'th ddwy-
 law. *Vid.* Bwrw.
 Talwys a ryfeichwys.
 Tawedog tew ei ddrwg.
 Tebyg oedd cŵd i gyfrwy.

Tebyg oedd hŵch i garegl.
 Têg pob dianaf.
 Têg pob hardd.
 Têg tân bob tymp.
 Teirgwaith y dywaid mursen ben-
 dith Dduw yn tŷ.
 Teirgwes gwraig rhewyd.
 Telittor gwedi halawglw.
 Terfyn cywiraf cyngwyfl.
 Toll fawr a wna toll fechan.
 Tra fo'r borfa yn tyfu, y bydd
 maw'r march.
 Tra fo'r ci yn maefa, ydd â yr yf-
 gyfarnog i'r coed.
 Trafferth ych hyd echwydd.
 Traha, a threifio gweinion, a ddi-
 fa'r etifeddion.
 Tra retto'r ôg rheded y freuan.
 Tra retto'r ôg y rhêd y ddraen-
 glwyd.
 Trêch ammod na gwir.
 Trêch a gais nag a geidw.
 Trêch anian nag addysg.
 Trêch Duw nâ drwg obaith.
 Trêch gwan Arglwydd nâ chadarn
 wâs.
 Trêch gwlâd nag Arglwydd.
 Trêch tynged nag arfaeth.
 Treigl maen hyd wastad.
 Trengid golud ni threingc molud.
 Trengid lûd ni threingc golud.
 †Trengis a fremmis. *Aliàs*, Frefwys.
 Trickid cyn ni wahodder.
 Trickid wrth barch ni thrig wrth ei
 gyfarwys.
 Trist pob galarus.
 Troi o bobtu i'r berth.
 Troi'r gâth yn yr haul.
 Trychni nid hawdd ei ochel.
 Trydydd troed i hên ei ffon.
 Tu ni fynno Duw ni lwydd.
 Tw farch benthyg.
 Twyll drwy ymddiried.
 †Twyllid rhyfegid rhyfygaid.
 Twyllwr yw gwobr.
 Tyfid maban ni thŷf ei gadachan.
 Tyfid ebawl o hyd garr.
 Tyfid enderig o'i dorr.

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Tynghedfen gwraig ott.
Tynnu bâch trwy goed.
Tŷft yw'r chwedl i'r Englyn.
Tywyll boly hyd pan lefair.
†Tywynnid greynyn i rann.

U

UCHENAID at ddoeth.
Uchenaid gwrâch ar ôl ei
huwd.
Ucher a ddaw gan ddryg-hin.
Un arffed a fâg i gant.
Un cam diogi, a wna dau a thri.
Unllaw ar dân canllaw ar wlân.
Unllawiog fydd mammaeth.
Unllygeidiog fydd brenin yngwlâd
y deilliaid.
Un geidiawg a ddyly cant.
Unpryd yr iâr yn yr ysgubor.
Untrew o garchar.
Unwaith yr aeth yr arglwyddes i
nofio hi a foddodd.
Uwch pen nâ dwy ysgwydd.

W

WAETHWAETH, &c. *Vid.*
Gwaethwaeth.
Wellwell, &c. *Vid.* Gwellwell.
Wyneb trist drwg a ery.
Wylid ni wyl ei berchen.
Wythnos y llwynog.

Y

YBENDRO wibwrn.
Y bol a bil y cefn.
Y bûdd a lûdd y lludded.
Y câr cywir yn yr ing y gwelir.
Ychydig laeth a hynny yn enwyn.
Ychydig yn aml a wna llawer.
Y ci a fynnir ei grogi a ddywedir ei
fod yn llâdd defaid.
Y cŷn a gerddo a yrrir.
Y cyntaf a ddêl i'r felin, maler iddo
yn gyntaf.

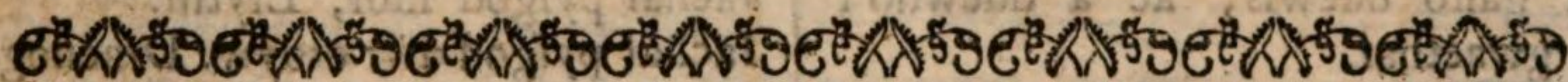
Y cyntaf a'i clybu, dan ei din y
darfu.
Y cyntaf ei ôg, cyntaf ei grymman.
Y dafn a dyl y garreg, nid o gryf-
der ond o fynych syrthio.
Y diweddaf a orddiwedder ar y fre-
uan, ar hwnnw y dielir.
Y dŷn a werthoddei dŷ, ym ahm
wlâd y caiff letty.
Ydyw corn heb ysgyfarn.
Y fefl a wneler yn rhin nant, hi a
dywynyg yngwydd cant.
Y felin a fâl a fyn dwfr.
Y ferch a ddêl i'w phrofi, hwyr y
daw i'w phriodi.
Y gâth a fo da ei chroen a flingir.
Y gneuen goeg fy' galettaf.
Y gŵr yn ceisio ei gasseg, a'i gasseg
dano.
Y gŵn a roed i gannwr, ac nid a'r
gŵn o dy'r gŵr.
Y llaw a rydd a gynnull.
Y march a fydd marw tra fo'r gwêllt
yn tyfu. *Vid.* Tra fo.
Y march a wyl yryd, ac ni wyl y cae.
Y march a fram a ddwg y pwnn.
Ymbell ammheuthun a wna mefl.
Ymguddio ar gefn y gift.
Ymhob daioni y mae gobrwy.
Ymhob drygioni y mae pechod.
Ymhob dewis y mae cyfyngder.
Ymhob crefft y mae ffalsder.
Ymhob clwyf y mae perygl.
Ymhob gwlad y megir glew.
Ymhob dŷn y mae enaid.
Ymhob enaid y mae deall.
Ymhob deall y mae meddwl.
Ymhob meddwl y mae naill a'i drwg
a'i da.
Ymhob rhith y daw angeu.
Ymhob rhyfel y mae gofal.
Ymhob pechod y mae ffledd.
Ymryson â'r gôf yn ei efail.
Ymryson â doeth ti a fyddi doeth-
ach.
Ymryson â ffôl ti a fyddi ffolach.
Y mûd a ddywaid y gwir.
Ymchwelid Duw ei law yngauaf-
nos.

Y naill

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

Y naill flwyddyn a fydd mam i
ddŷn, a'r llall fydd ei elldrewyn.
Yn ceiffio'r blewyn glâs y boddodd
y gaffeg.
Y neb a faetho ar adrybedd, a gyll
ei faeth.
Y naill wenŵyn a ladd y llall.
Y neb a fo a march gantho a gaiff
farch ym menthyg.
Ynfyd a gabl ei wrthban.
Yn y croen y ganer y blaidd y bydd
marw.
Yn y lle y bo'r da, y rhoir ac y tyccia.
Yn y lle'dd ymgreinio'r march ydd
edy beth o'i flew.
Yr aderyn a faccer yn uffern, yn
uffern y myn drigo.
Yr afr ddu a lās.
Yr hai a laddodd yr hŵch.
Yr hoedl, er hŷd fo ei aros, a dder-
fydd yn ddŷdd ac yn nŷs.
Yr hŵch a dau a fwyty'r foeg.
Yr hŵch a wich, ys hi a ladd.

Yr oen yn dysgu i'r ddafad bori.
Yr un asgwrn a dâl.
Ys da felin a ballodd,
Ys dir drŵg rhag drŵg arall.
Ys dir i hael a roddo.
Ys dir llâdd y llafn wrth refed y
troed. *Vid.* llâdd.
Ys drŵg y deg ewin, ni bortho i'r
un gylfin.
Ys ef a llâdd a gyhudd.
Ysgafnllwyth a glûd coed.
Ysgafn y daeth, ysgafn yr aeth.
Ysgrubl dirieid yn eithaf.
Ys gwêll cân mesur na chan trwch.
Ys gwell cau â bŷs nag â dwrn.
Vid. Haws.
Ys id ar bawb ei bryder.
Yffid bwyd drygwr heb ei ddiolch.
Yffu bwyd yr ynfyd yn y blaen.
Ys marw a fo dibaith.
Ystum llawgar yn rhannu.
Yspys y dengys y dŷn, O ba râdd y
bo ei wreiddyn. *T. A.*



Câs bethau gwŷr RHUFAIN.

BRENIN heb ddoethiueb.
Marchog heb profedigaeth.
Arglwydd heb gyngor.
Gwraig heb feistrolaethwr.
Cyffredin heb gyfraith.
Gwaefnaethnyn heb ofn.
Tlawd balch.
Cyfoethog heb elusen.
Iustus heb gyfiawnder.
Esgob heb ddŷsg.
Henddyn heb ddwywoldeb.
Ieuangc heb oftyngeiddrwydd.
Doeth heb weithredoedd da.

Casddynion Selyf ddooth.

Dyn

Nis gwypo ac nis dysgo.
Ni bo gantho a'i gwafanaetho, ac
nis gwafanaetho ei hun.

Yr hwn a ddelo iddo lawer ac ni
roddo ddim.
A ymryfono a'i arglwydd oni el iw
bwl.
A fo rhyfelwr llêsg, ac ni ddymuno
heddwch o flaen rhyfel.
A ogano arall am y beiau a fo arno
ei hun.
A dybio ei fod yn well nâ neb ar
bob peth, ac yntau yn waethaf
oll.
A echwyno cymmaint, ac na bo gan-
ddo a'i talo.
A roddo ei gwbl, ac a fo ei hŷn
heb ddim.
A addawo bob peth, ac ni chywiro
ddim.
A fygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar nêb
ei ofn.

A ddy-

Y DIHAREBION CYMRAEG.

A ddywetto lawer, ac ni wrandawo
ar neb.
A archu pob peth a welo, ac ni
chaffo ddim.
A addeffo ei rin iw elyn, new i'r
nêb y gwypo nas cêl.
A fasnacho bob peth, ac heb prynu
dim.
A dyngo lw anudon, ac ni bo neb
yn ei gredu:
A'i rhoddo ei hun mewn anurddas,
er urddas i un arall.
A welo lawer o foefau a chelfyddy-
dau, ac ni ddyfgo ddim.
A bryno bob peth, ac heb ynnil
dim.
A gasao bawb, a phawb yntau.
Na chretto neb, na neb yntau.
A ymyrro ar bob peth heb achos.
A geisio gêl gan ddyn dieithr.
A gretto i bawb er nas adnappo.
A wnelo yn un ddydd, fell na allo
dranoeth.
A ymddirietto i rôdd.
A gaffo ddewis, ac a ddewiso'r
gwaethaf.
A debycco orfod o falchder.
A gasao ei lês er afles iw gymmy-
dog.
Ni wnêl da, ac nis gatto i arall.
A ymgadarnhao mewn drwg olwg.
A dybio ei fod yn gall, ac yntau yn
angall.
A ddyfgo lawer, ac ni wypo ddim.
A adawo ei gydymaith heb achos.
A wnêl drwg, ac ni bo edifar gan-
ddo.
Tlawd a wrthotto crynodeb.

A wypo gyfraith Dduw a'i orchym-
mynion, ac a ddadleu yn eu her-
byn er gwobr.
A ymffroftio o'i gywilydd ei hûn.
A ddirmygo Dduw a dyn.

A dreuliais a fu fau,
A roddais a fy fau,
A gedwais a gollais,
A neccéais fydd i'm colli,

} Medd
yr
enaid.

Dyfg yn grâff a welych.
Cadw yn grâff a ddyfgych.
Adrodd y peth a fettrych.
Ni wêdd yn bencenedl ond gŵr a
ymladdo gyd a'i gâr ac a ofner,
a ddwetto gyda'i gâr ac a wran-
dawer, a fechnio gyda'i gâr ac a
gymmerer.

Iachaf cîg llwdn gwylt, Iwrch.
Iachaf cîg llwdn dôf, Twrch.
Iachaf cîg edn gwylt, Petris.
Iachaf cîg edn dôff, Iâr.
Iachaf pysgod môr, Llythi.
Iachaf pysgod dŵr croyw. Draenog,
a Brithyll.

Tri chadarn bŷd.

Arglwydd, yr hwn fydd faen dros
iaen.
Drud, ni wnêl ond a fynno.
Diddim, ni bo dim i'w gael gantho.

Saitb gynneddf ynad.

Mûd a llafar, Drûd a byddar, Yn-
fyd, ofnawg, a golleichiawg. K.





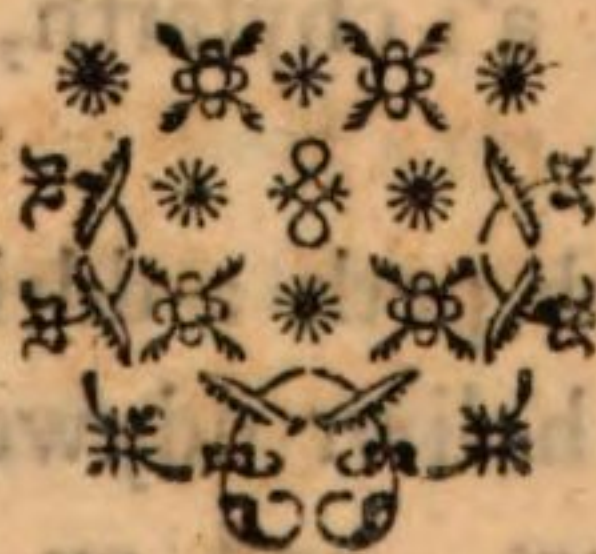
Y

Pedair Camp ar hugain.



'R 24 hyn, dêg gwrolgamp fydd, a dêg mabolgamp, a phedair o'r gogampau. O'r dêg gwrolgamp, chwêch fydd o rym corph: 1. Cryfder. 2. Rhedeg. 3. Neidiaw. 4. Nofiaw. 5. Ymafael. 6. Marchogaeth. Ac o'r chwêch hyn pedair fy bennaf, ac a elwir tadogion gampau, sef Rhedeg, Neidio, Nofio, Ymafael. A hwy a elwir felly am nad rhaid wrth ddefnydd yn y byd i wneuthur yr un o honynt, ond y dŷn fal y ganed. Y pedair gwrolgamp o rym arfau yw, 1. Saethu. 2. Chwareu cleddyf a bwccled. 3. Chwareu cleddeu deuddwrn. 4. Chwarau ffon ddwybig.

O'r dêg mabolgamp, tair helwriaeth fydd, 1. Hely â milgi. 2. Hely pŷsg. 3. Hely aderyn. A faith gamp deuluaidd, 1. Barddoniaeth. 2. Canu telyn. 3. Darllain Cymraeg. 4. Canu cywydd gandant. 5. Canu cywydd pedwar ac accenu. 6. Tynnu arfau. 7. Herodraeth. A'r pedair a elwir gogampau yw, 1. Chwarau gwyddbwyll. 2. Chwarau towlbwrrdd. 4. A Chyweiriaw telyn.



Y NAW



Y

NAW HELWRIAETH.

 'R naw Helwriaeth, tair helfa gyffredin fydd; 1. Carw.
2. Haid wenyn. 3. Gleifiad: A thair helfa gyfarthfa,
1. Arth. 2. Dringhedydd. 3. A Cheiliog coed: A thair
helfa ddolef, 1. Llwynog. 2. Ysgyfarnog. 3. Iwrch.

Y Carw a ddywedir ei fod yn un o'r tair helfa gyffredin, yn gyntaf, am ei fod yn wychaf ac yn wrolaf anifail y mae helwriaeth arno â bytheiaid ac â milgwn: yn ail, am ei fod yn rhannog rhwng pawb a ddêl atto wedi ei lâdd, cyn tynnu'r croen oddiamdano: oblegid, os bydd gŵr ar ei daith yn dyfod heibio yr amfer hwnnw, ef a gaiff rann o hono wrth gyfraith cystal a'r neb a'i lladdo. Haid wenyn fy helfa gyffredin, oblegid pwy bynnag a'i caffo ar ei dir ei hun, neu ar dir arall, y mae yn rhannog pawb o honi ar a ddêl atti cyn rhoi o hono wyftl, sef yw hynny rhoi nôd wrthi i ddangos mai efe a'i casas gyntaf; ac onis gwna, pawb a ddelo yno a gaiff rann o honi, ond bod iiii^d yn myned i berchen-nog y tir. Gleifiad a elwir yn helfa gyffredin, oblegid pan fydder yn ei hely â rhwyd neu â thryfer, neu mewn môdd arall, pwy bynnag a ddêl atto cyn ei rannu, y mae iddo rann o hono cystal a'r neb a'i dalio; os bydd mewn dŵr cyffredin.

Yr Arth fy helfa gyfarthfa, am ei bod yn gig hely o'r pennaf, ac am na bydd fawr ymlid arni, am nas gall gerdded ond yn araf, ac ni bydd ond ei baeddu, a'i chyfarth, a'i llâdd.

DRINGHEDYDD yw pob peth a ddringo i frig pren i'w amddiffyn ei hun. Ac ni ddyly heliwr ddywedyd Bele, neu Gâth goed, neu Wiwair, new Ffwlbart, ond eu galw Dringhedydd llwyd, dring-

Y CAMPAU.

dringhedydd du, dringhedydd côch. Ac am nas gall dringhedydd ddiainge ym mhell, ond dringo i'r pren, ac yno ei faeddu a'i gyfarth a wnair.

CEILIOG coed a elwir yn helfa gyfarthfa, oblegid pan ddêl y bytheiaid ar ei hynt ef, ei ymlid a wnânt oni gymmero bren, ac yno ei gyfarth a'i faeddu a wnair.

Y CADNAW fydd helfa ddolef, oblegid er maint fo'r gwaeddi a'r canu cyrn ar ei ôl, ef a gynnal ei helynt oni flino.

YSGYFARNOG fydd helfa ddolef am ei bod yn cādwi ei helynt er maint fo'r ymlid arni.

YR Iwrch a elwir yn helfa ddolef oblegid yr un achos.

PENNAF cig hely yw Carw, ac Ysgyfarnog, a Baedd gwŷllt, ac Arth.

Os gollyngir milgwn i garw neu anifail arall, a'i ymlid o'r milgwn dros fryn, allan o olwg, a'i lādd, y milgi blaenaf yn y golwg diwethaf biau'r croen. Ond ni chaiff miliaf groen er ei ynnill, oni bydd hi yn dorrog o filgi a ennillodd groen, ac yna hi a'i caiff.

Am Ysgyfarnog, pa beth bynnag a'i lladdo, y ci neu'r peth arall a'i cotto o'i gwâl a'i piau, os ei cheisio y byddir i'w hymlid.

Y NAW helwriaeth a ddyly bawb eu gwybod ar a ddygco gorn. Ac oni feidr roi ateb amdanynt, ef a gyll ei gorn. Ac os daw neb i hely a'i gynllyfan amdano, oni feidr roi ateb am y naw helwriaeth, ef a gyll ei gynllyfan. Ond ef a all fod a'i gynllyfan am ei fraich yn ddiddial.

Ni all neb illwng na milgi na miliaf i un anifail pan fo'r bytheiaid yn ei ymlid, oni bydd iddo ynteu fytheiaid yn ei ymlid; ac oni bydd, fe all y neb a fo yn canlyn y bytheiaid dorri llinyn garr ei filgi, os efe a'i gillwng.

Y C A M P A U.

NID rhŷdd i neb faethu anifail y bo helwriaeth arno, pan fo yn ei esmwythdra, tan boen colli ei fwa a'i faeth i arglwydd y tir. Ond efe a gaiff ei faethu, a'i lâdd os gall, pan fo'r huaid ar ei ôl; ond na chaiff faethu ym mysg y cŵn.

Os â neb i hely, a gillwng ar anifail, a chyfarfod o gŵn segur ag ef, a'i lâdd, y cŵn cyntaf bieufydd, onid cŵn y brenhin fydd y rhai segur.

YR anifail a helier fydd ar arddelw yr heliwr cyntaf, hyd oni ymchwelo ei wyneb parth a'i gartref, a'i gefn ar yr hely. Ond o bydd ei gŵn ef yn hely, ac ynteu wedi ymadael â'i gŵn ni ddyly ef ddim cyd lladdo y cŵn segur ef, ond perchennog y cŵn segur bieufydd.

Felly'r oedd y gyfraith hely gynt.



T H E



THE
NAMES
OF THE
BRITISH AUTHORS,
AND THE
Times wherein most of them flourished.

A
A D D A frâs Anno 1240
An. Aneurin gwawdrydd 510
Ann ap y lleian yw Merddin.

B
Y Bardd cŵsg.
Y Bardd du.
Y Bardd glâs o'r gadair.
B. A. Bedo Aeddren 1500
B. Br. Bedo Brwynllys 1460
Bedo ap Howel bâch.
B. Ph. B. Bedo Philip bâch 1480
Bleddyn ddu wâs y cŵd 1090
Bleddynt du. *q. an idem.*
Bl. F. Bleddyn Fardd 1246

Bleddyn llwyd 1260
Br. F. Y Brawd Fadawg ap Gwall-
ter 1250
Breuddwyd Maxen Wledig
Breuddwyd Paul.
Breuddwyd Rhonabwy.
Breuddwyd Sibli ddoeth.
Brut y Brenhinoedd. *Vid. Galf.*
Brut y Saeson.
Brut y Tywyfogion.
Buchedd Beuno.
Beuchedd Dewi.
Buchedd S. Edmwnd.
Buchedd Gwenfrewy.
Buchedd S. Margaret.
Buchedd Mair Magdalen.

A U T H O R S.

C

C. Cadwgan ap Cynwrig	1380
Cadwgan Ruffudd	1380
Cadwgan ap Ednyfed	1290
Cadwgan Henfoel	1380
Casn. Casnodyn Fardd	1380
Cneppyn Gwerthrynon. 2. wh.	
Syp. Kyf.	
Y Crach. 2. wh. Madog Benfras	
C. Cynddelw brydydd mawr	1160
Cato Cymraeg.	
Y Cyw	1400

D

D. and Dav. John Davies, D.D.	1630
Dafydd Alaw	1500
D. B. Dafydd Benfras	1240
Dafydd Benwyn	1580
Dafydd bâch ap Madog gwladaidd.	
Vid. Syp. Kyf.	
D. C. Dafydd y Coed	1380
D. Ddu. Dafydd ddu o Hiraddug.	
	1340
D. Ep. Dafydd Eppynt	1460
D. Gor. Dafydd Gorlech	1500
Dafydd gôch brydydd	1490
D. G. Dafydd ap Gwilym	1400
Dafydd ap Howel	1480
D. Ll. Dafydd Llwyd ap Llywelyn	
ap Gr. o Fathafarn	1480
D. M. T. Dafydd ap Meredudd ap	
Tudur	1400
Dafydd Morgannwg, bardd Ifor hael	
	1400
D. N. Dafydd Nanmor	1460
David Parry, B. A.	1707
D. P. David Powell, D. D.	1580
D. T. Syr Dafydd Trefor	1480
Dan. Daniel ap Llosgwrn Mew	1280
D. I. D. Deio ap Ieuan Du	1480
Delw'r Bÿd.	

E

Ednyfed Fychan	1270
Edeyrn Dafod aur	1280
E. Lh. Edward Lhwyd. M. A. and	
F. R. S.	1700

Ed. R. Edward ap Rys Maelor	1440
E. Pr. Edmund Prys Archdiacon	
Meirionnydd	1600
El. S. Elidir Sais	1290
E. W. Elis Wynne, LL. B.	1700
Elucidarius.	
Einion o'r Fann	1380
En. Gwalch. Einion ap Gwalchmai	
	1240
En. M. R. Einion ap Madawg ap	
Rahawd	1250
En. Off. Einion Offeiriad	1280
En. Wan. Einion Wann	1240
Einion y March	1380
Efengyl Iefan Eboftol.	
Efengyl Nicodemus.	
Eng. D. Englynion Duad.	
Eng. Lly. Englynion Llywarch hên.	

G

Galf. Galfridus Monemuthensis, i. e.	
Geoffrey of Monmouth	1150
Gronwy Ddu ap Tudur ap Heilyn	
	1400
Gronwy Gyrriog, a elwid y Cyrriog,	
tâd Iorwerth ap y Cyrriog	1380
Gronwy Foel.	
Gronwy Wiliam	1500
G. A. D. Gruffydd ap Adda ap	
Dafydd	1390
G. D. F. Gruffydd ap Dafydd Fychan	1460
G. D. T. Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap	
Tudur	1400
G. F. G. Ed. Gruffydd Fychan ap	
Gruff. ap Ednyfed	1460
G. Gro. G. Gruff. ap Gronwy	
Gethin.	
G. Gr. Gruffydd Grÿg	1400
Gruffydd ap Gwrgeneu	1360
G. H. Gruffydd Hiraethog	1530
G. I. Ll. F. Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap	
Llywelyn Fychan	1500
G. Ll. D. Cap. Gruffydd Llwyd	
Dafydd Caplan	1460
G. Ll. Gruffydd Llwyd Dafydd ap	
Eingion Lygliw	1400
G. M. D.	

A U T H O R S.

G. M. D. Gruffydd ap Meredudd ap Dafydd 400
 Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fychan 1480
 Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Llwyd. *Poeta seculi* 14.
 G. Yn. Gruffydd ap yr Ynad côch 1280
 Gruffydd ap Rys Gwinionydd 1400
 Gruffydd ap Gweflyn 1400
 G. Gl. Gutto'r Glyn 1450
 G. O. Guttyn Owain 1480
 Gwalch. Gwalchmai ap Meilir 1260
 Gwgan Brydydd 1240
 Gwion bâch.
 Gwilym Ddu o Arfon 1400
 Gwilym ap Howel 1390
 G. I. H. Gwilym ap Ieuan hên 1460
 G. R. Gwilym Ryfel 1260
 G. Sef. Gwilym ap Sefnyn 1450
 G. T. Gwilym Tew 1460
 Gwrgant ap Rys, a lâr 1157
 G. Br. Gwynfardd Brycheiniog 1137

H

H. H. Harri Hîr 1460
 Heilyn Ddu.
 Heilyn Fardd 1370
 H. D. Howel Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Rys 1460
 H. S. Henry Salisbury, *M. A.* 1590
 H. Voel. Howel Foel ap Pwyll Gwyddel 1300
 H. O. Howel ap Owain Gwynedd 1130
 H. R. Howel Reinallt 1480
 Howel Swardwal 1450
 Howel Ystoriyn 1380
 H. K. Howel Kilan 1480
 Howel ap Einion Llygliw 1390
 H. K. Ll. Huw Kae Llwyd 1480
 H. P. Harri Perri 1580
 Huw Llyn 1560
 H. Ar. Huw Arwyfl 1550
 Huw ap Dafydd 1500
 Huw Pennant Offeiriad 1510
 Histori Bown o Hamtwn.
 Histori Dared.
 Histori Gruffydd ap Conan.

Histori Peredur fab Efrog.
 Histori gwlad Ieuan Fendiged.
 Historiau Saint Greal.
 Histori Cyllwch ac Olwen merch Yspaddaden Bencawr, *Aliàs*, Ystori y Twrch Trwyth.
 Historia Caroli Magni; or, *The History of Charles the Great.*
 Histori Constantini Magni.
 Histori Geraint ap Erbin.
 Histori Owain ap Urien.
 Histori Idrian ac Ipotys.
 Histori Pwyll pendefig Dyfed.

I

Ieuan Brechfa 1500
 I. Deul. Ieuan Deulwyn 1460
 Ieuan Brydydd hir 1450
 Ieuan Bedo Gwyn 1550
 Ieuan Du'r bilwg 1470
 Ieuan Dyfi 1490
 I. G. I. Ll. Ieuan Gethin ap Ieuan ap Lleifon 1450
 I. H. S. Ieuan ap Hywel Swardwal 1460
 I. R. I. Ll. Ieuan ap Rydderch ap Ieuan Llwyd 1420
 I. T. H. Ieuan Tew Hynaf 1400
 I. T. Ieuan Tew ieuangaf 1580
 I. Ll. Gar. Ieuan Llwyd ap y Gargam 1380
 Ieuan ap Huw Cae Llwyd 1490
 Ieuan ap Llywelyn fychan 1480
 I. Ll. Br. Ieuan Llwyd Brydydd 1480
 Ieuan Heiliarth 1550
 I. T. P. Ieuan ap Tudur Penllyn 1480
 Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llywelyn.
 John David Rhys, *Doctor of Physick* 1580
 Iolo Gôch 1400
 Iocyn Ddu ap Ithel grâch 1380
 Iorwerth Beli 1380
 Ior. C. Iorwerth ap y Cyrriog 1460
 Ior. F. Iorwerth Fynglwyd 1460
 Ior. Fych. Iorwerth Fychan ap Ior. ap Rotpert 1360
 Iorwerth ap Madog.

Ionas

A U T H O R S.

Ionas Mynyw.
Inco Brydydd 1480
Yr Iustus Llwyd 1380
Ithel Ddu 1400

K

K. Cyfraith. *By an unknown Author.*
K. H. Cyfraith Hywel Dda.
K. K. Cyfraith Cynog.
K. D. G. Cynwrig ap Dafydd
Gôch 1420

L

L. D. Lewys Daron 1500
L. Mon. Lewys Mon 1500
L. Mor. Lewys Morgannwg 1520
L. G. Lewys, *aliàs*, Llywelyn Glyn
Cothi 1450
Syr Lewis Mowddwy.
L. T. Lewys Trefnant 1560
Lib. Land. *Liber Landavenfis.*

LI

Ll. William Llyn 1560
Llefoed Wynep-glawr.
Ll. B. H. Llywelyn Brydydd Hod-
nant 1360
Ll. F. Llywelyn Fardd 1280
Llywelyn Fardd ap Cywrydd. Ni
wn aî'r un ydyw, medd *Davies.*
Llo. Llowdden 1450
Ll. M. Ed. Llywelyn ap Maredudd
ap Ednyfed 1400
Ll. G. Llywelyn Gôch ap Meuryg
hên 1400
Llywelyn Ddu ap y Pastard 1400
Llywelyn moel y pantri 1400
Llywelyn Moeliawn. *2. wh. the
same.*
Ll. G. dant Llywelyn Goch y dant.
1460
Ll. Gutt. Llywelyn ap Guttyn 1480
Ll. Gwr. Llygad Gwr 1300
Llywarch Bentwrch.
Lly. Hên. Llywarch Hên 590

Llywarch hir i Frochwel ysgithrog
600
Llyfr Medd. Llyfr Meddyginiaeth.
Ll. H. I. Gr. Llywelyn ap Hywel
ap Ieuan ap Gronw 1540
Llywelyn Sion o Langewydd 1580

M

Mabinogi.
M. B. Madog Benfras 1400
M. D. Madog Dwygraig 1400
M. Gr. G. Madog ap Gronw Ge-
thin.
M. H. Madog ap Hywel 1380
Madog ap Hywel Voel. *2. an idem.*
Madog ap Henri ap Iddig.
Y Mab Crÿg. *2. wh. G. Grÿg.*
Mab Clochyddyn 1380
Mathew Bromffild 1500
Merddyn Emrys 480
Merddyn Wÿllt 570
M. Br. Meilir Brydydd 1100
M. Gwalch. Meilir ap Gwalchmai
1260
Macclaf ap Llywarch 1380
Meuryg Dafydd o Forgannwg 1580
Y Melyn 1400
Morgan Powel 1580
M. H. T. Morys ap Howel ap Tu-
dur 1530
M. Ll. Morys Llwyd 1560
Morys ap Rÿs.
M. R. Meredudd ap Rÿs 1440
M. M. & Medd. Mydd. Meddygon
Myddfai 1230
Vid. Myddfai in Lexico.
M. W. Moses Williams, *M. A. &
F. R. S.* 1720
N. Anonymus.

O

Owain ap Dafydd 1560
Owain Cyfeiliog Tywyfog Powys
1160
O. G. Owain Gwynedd 1560
O. Ll. M. Owain ap Llywelyn ap
y Moel 1450
Peryf

A U T H O R S.

P

Peryf ap Cadifor	1130
Peredeus, Bardd Brutus.	
Ph. Br. Phylip Brydydd	1250
Ph. Em. Syr Philip Emlyn	1460
Y Prol	1400
Prydydd Breuan	1400
P. B. Y Prydydd Bychan o Ddeheu- barth	1280
Pr. Yn. Prawf Ynad.	
Y Posned	1400

R

Raff ap Robert	1530
Rhifiart Davies, Esgob Mynyw	1560
R. L. Robert Leiaf	1480
R. Ddu. Robin Ddu	1460
Roffer Hodni.	
Rhifierdin	1400
R. C. Rhys Cain	1580
R. G. Er. Rhys Gôch o Eryri	1420
R. Teg. Rhys Teganwy	1480
R. M. Rhifiart Morys	1750
R. Meig. Rhys Meigen	1400
R. N. Rhys Nanmor	1460
Rhys ap Kynwrig Gôch	1420
R. P. Rhys Pennardd	1480
R. D. E. Rhys Dafydd ap Einion	1480
R. Br. Rhys Brychan	1500
Rhys Brydydd, <i>aliàs</i> , Rhys Llwyd	1480
R. Ll. R. R. Rhys Llwyd ap Rhys ap Riccart	1460
Rhys Dafydd Llwyd ap Lln. Ly- gliw.	
Rhys Dyfnwal.	
Rhifiart Iorwerth, mab Iorwerth Eynglwyd	1480

S

S. Br. Sion Brwynog	1550
S. K. Sion Keri	1520
S. T. Sion Tudur	1580
S. Ph. Sion Phylip	1580
Sion ap Howel ap Llywelyn Fychan	1480
S. F. Simmwnt Fychan	1570
S. L. Syr Sion Leiaf	1480
Sion Mowddwy	1580
Sefnyn. <i>Vid.</i> Gwilym ap Sefnyn.	
S. Bryf. Seisyllt Bryfwrch	1280
S. Kyf. Syppyn Cyfeiliog	1400
Stat. Ruth. Statut Ruthlan.	

T

Tal. Taliesin ben beirdd	540
T. A. Tudur Aled	1490
T. Der. Thomas Derllys	1480
T. G. Thomas Gwynedd	1540
T. P. Tudur Penllyn	1460
T. Pr. Tomas Prys o Blâs Iolyn Ysgwier	1640
T. I. Thomas Iones	1690
Tudur ap Gwyn hagr	1380
Tudur ddall	1390
Trahaearn brydydd mawr	1380
T. W. Tomas ab William, a <i>Phy- sician</i>	1600

W

W. S. William Salsbri	1560
William Cynwal.	
W. D. William Dyfi	1480
W. Eg. Wiliam Egwad	1480
Watkin Powel	1580
Wiliam Middleton	1590
Wott. William Wotton. <i>D. D.</i>	1720
W. W. William Wynne, <i>M. A.</i>	1740
William Gambold	1700

F I N I S.



Jan. 28, 1753.

PROPOSALS

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The Place of my Abode being too far distant from the Press, has occasioned the following Mistakes.

In the DICTIONARY, under	Under Difyn, 1. 3, 4.	for read	for read
Abrwyfsg, 1. 2.	Dyfyn	Difyn	Llioſeinaid Llioſeiniad
Id. H. S.	Under Dihewydus, 1. 2, 3.	dihewydur dihewydus	Llimman Llymman
Under Afyllad, 1. 3.	Dillado	Dilladu	Under Mab, 1. 6.
Brallu Friallu	Under Dirpwyo, 1. 9.	di dy	mad mab
Under Amaerwy, 1. 7.	Dyſtyllio Diſtyllio.	Dyſwydd Diſwydd	Read Mogelyd thus,
lliff llif	Dilofi Dyloſi	Dynſſeu Dynſſâu	Mogelyd for Ymogelyd
†Addoeddi †Addoedd	Ffaſgu Ffaſgau	Under Ffyrnig, 1. 5.	Ymwagelyd, the ſame as Go-
Under Anaele, 1. 3.	Eaddo laddo	Under Galw, 1. 2.	chelyd, &c.
enaeleu anaeleu	Galu Galw	Under Geirw, 1. 6.	Morgange Morgrange
Anghytttŷtŷtŷno Anghytttŷno	oed oedd	After Glo, inſert coal.	Murdwrn Murndwrn
Under Arch, 1. 12.	Gobrinu Gobrynu	Under Grann, 1. 6.	Under Mwlwg, 1. 2.
Cor. C.	bedchwelan lledchwelan	Gwaddoly Gwaddolur	Cias Cais
Under Arfolli, 1. 5, 8.	Gwaith goddu Gwaith goddau	Under Gwalſted, 1. 4.	Mwrthvyl Mwrthwyl
Arfol Arfoll	Englinion Englynion	Gwrant Gwarant	Under Myddfai, 1. 8.
cardd gol carddgoll	Gwerydce Gwerydre	Under Gweſtl, 1. 2.	oed oedd
Under Arffedog, 1. 6.	weſtle weſtl	Under Gwlyb, 1. 3.	Under Mynor,
Επιτροπος Επιτροπος	potis potio	Under Gwneddwyf, 1. 3.	minor mynor
Under Arwylo, 1. 3.	Under Gwneddyw, 1. 3.	wneddwys wneddwyf	Under Neddai, 1. 5.
ei ef	Dymmynedd Diymmynedd	Under Gwreitra, 1. 4.	naiddiad naddiad
Under Beichiogi, 1. 6.	Muliebratas muliebritas	Under Gwrthnyſig, 1. 4.	Nyl nôl
ddyllyir ddylyir	Gwrthnawfi Gwrthnawſig	Under Gwſt, 1. 7, 8.	Nlôff Nolff
Blaena Blaenaf	Defawdwſt Dafawdwſt	Under Gwyddfa, 1. 4.	Under Oefol, 1. 1.
Brech-hâu Brec-hâu	hy hi	Under Gwyll, 1. 12.	read Brynniau oefol
Under Breuan, 1. 17, 18.	caed caead	Under Gwyllon, 1. 4.	Under Orn, 1. 3.
waſtta waſtatta	yngharcar yngharchar	Under Gwyrennig, 1. 1.	celais celais y gair, D. G.
Brigawthwr Brygawthwr	Ty Fy	Under Hanes, 1. 5.	Under Orohian, 1. 2.
Byrddaid Byrddaid	Gwyll Gwyl	Under Iau, 1. 1.	Heaes Heais
Under Cadw, 1. 6.	au iau	Iufange Iefange	Palſrai Palſſrai
yaedd baedd	Llafu Llafn	Llanc Llangc	Under Perfigedd, 1. 4.
Under Cawad, 1. 8.	Llances Llangces	Lêch, pl. Lechau Llêch, pl. Llechau	Prifigedd Pryfigedd
Cafog Cafod			Under Perging, 1. 2.
Cawleſtr Cawleſtr			haiurn haiarn
Under Cerddawr, 1. 6.			Perth, a thing Peth, a thing
un yn			Rhaiadar Rhaiadr
After Crimprew,			Under Rhôm,
Cîn Crîn			Rhyngock Rhyngoch
Under Cwnſallt, 1. 22.			Rhwmedi Rhwymedi
ſaffrymwall ſaffrymwallt			Saerniath Saerniaeth
Curdwal Cwrwal			Under Siccio, 1. 1.
Cyp-ddwyn Cyd-ddwyn			waſte waſh
Cyfryngwyr Cyfryngwr			Synogli Swynogli
Under Cymmyrred, 1. 7.			Sycheſod Sychedſod
Cymmerred Cymmyrred			Sganai Syganai
Under Cynghellawr, 1. 1.			Taenallu Taenellu
r. Canghellawr.			Tawnr Tanwr
Under Cyrraedd, 1. 1, 2.			Tanwdd Tanwydd
Cyrrhaedydd Cyrrhaeddyd.			Under Tant, 1. 4.
Under Cyttir, 1. 5.			Tannyn Tennyn
tantem tantum			Trongi Trengi
Under Cyweithas, 1. 4.			Ymdynnu Ymddynnu
34 24			Under Yſgyfaint, 1. 4.
Under Chwaethach,			bonum bozum
to the to be the			Under Yſgyfaeth
Under Dant,			Yygafaeth Yſgafaeth
Tacru Taeru			Under Yſgyſgar, 1. 2.
Dialdren Dialbren			D. D. G.
Under Diell, 1. 5.			Under Yſpurlath
Dy Di			Q. wh. the Q. hence the

In the BOTANOLGY, under
 Adafeddog, l. 2.
 for read
 fordd ffordd
 Drifi Dryfi
 Under Gwyros, l. 2.
 yfwydd yfwydd
 Under Llús, l. 1.
 du on duon
 Under Llwynhidydd, l. 3.
 Dial Dail
 Llyfiau'r gwaddling Llyfiau'r
 gwaedling
 Llyfiau'r yannwyr Llyfiau'r
 pannwyr
 Llyfiau pon tai Llyfiau pen tai
 Mefos Mefus
 Mynawydd Mynawyd
 Rhafn-wyddn Rhafn-wyddn
 In the PROVERBS, Column I,
 of A, l. 23.
 for read
 amhwsmon anhwsmon

l. 24. *ibid.*
 for read
 caanos cannos
 Col. 6. l. 3.
 anef anaf
 Col. 2. of B. l. 23.
 ywadrodd ymadrodd
 Col. 1. of C. l. 21.
 Calben Casbeth
 Col. 2. l. 2.
 milgia milgi a
 Col. 1. of D. l. 12.
 ddrug ddrwg
 Col. 2. of G. l. 15.
 dáll dâl
 Col. 5. l. 31.
 golad golud
 Col. 6. l. 48.
 nichdod nychdod
 Col. 2. of Ll. l. 6.
 llaws lliaws
 l. 21, 22. *ibid.*
 a cilw ei gydag ef a cilw ei gi
 gydag ef

Col. 3. of M. l. 34.
 for read
 bob bod
 Col. 4. of N. l. 21.
 anmynedel anmynedd
 Col. 7. l. 40.
 goft post
 Col. 9. l. 43.
 da nâ
 Col. 2. of P. l. 6.
 manwyn gwanwyn
 Col. 1. of R. l. 11.
 Plaid Rhaid
 In S. l. 13.
 twyn trwyn
 Col. 2. of T. l. 12.
 maw'r marw'r
 In U. l. 11.
 geidiawg geiniawg
 Col. 2. of Y. l. 8.
 ahm mha
 Col. 4. l. 20.
 dibaith diobaith

In the English Preface, Page xii. Line 12. for Etimology, read Etymology.

In the Welsh Preface, p. i. l. 13. f. fell, r. fel. — L. 16. f. 'sgryfennu, r. 'sgrifennu. — P. xxi. l. 3. f. yn, r. hyn — L. 22. f. eislau, r. eisiau. — P. xxii. l. 25. f. i, r. y.

The Compositor has by Mistake placed an Apostrophe over some of the leading Words instead of one of the Accents, as Ba'l, and Gwy'll, which should be read with a Grave, Bâl, &c. and Aflanh'au for Aflanhâu, with a Circumflex. — I have myself mistaken in interpreting the Words Anterth, and Bera, the Interpretation of which Words the Reader is desired to read thus;

Anterth, Bore, saith Ll. nine o'clock in the morning.

Bera, a rick or stack of corn or hay in a rick-yard or on the field.

In the List of Subscribers, Page 2. Line 15. for Lonelly read Lanelly.

The Words following, which are in Dr. Davies's Dictionary, happen by some Means or other to be omitted in this.

Adar y bwnn. *Vid.* Bwnn.

Allmyr, *Q. sub. pl.* from Allmor, or from All and Myr. Pennaf udd Gruffudd graid cryr Prydain, priodawr yn allmyr. P. M.

Arallu, to alter, to change.

Clôl, the Pericranium.

Llaith, death, slaughter, violent death. Nid llai y cyrch dyn ei laith nâ' i gyfarwys. P. A man reacheth at (or fetcheth) his death no less than his provision.

Llethu, to overlay, to crush.

†Rhwy, and Rhwyf, a king, an emperor. Lib. Land.

Sugn, a sucking or licking.

Sybwll, a whirlpool. i.e. Ys pwll.

Terydr, the rays of the sun, but metaphorically for their likeness, for it is the Pl. from Tadr. Mal drwy'r gwydr terydr tês.

Brother - Brond - برادر -

Bottle, Pot & Both W.

Bile - Wheal - نیل - Both el. W.

Brother - Brond - برادر -

Potten - belly - " " H.

mine, I: ant / Mor. " " W. 10 P.

Cwynos - upper - " " H.

be it - Boed. - " " P.

to be - Bad. -

Abode - Bode. -

Gwyllon - spirits ghosts - 10 P.

Gwyll - a bag, fairy. -

Gwis - Wise - o: vos - 10 P.

Sych - dry - sicus. L. " " H.

Rheidyr, a knight - 10 P.

Rheidddwar, a Lord -

Rhi - a Lord L. - " " H.

Rhon - a Lord - " " H.

Potten; a belly paunch; " " H.

Bwgd; good. -

Gŵr Breyr, a barons man; 10 P.

Rhudd, red; e.g. Bron, rhuddyn, red breast,

the Robin, on Bron, breast, & rhudd.

Dant, a tooth دانت H.

guenitto, - abeat, gibnas گیناس

guener. Venus.

Topb tip immut تپ

Dun - god, for e.g., v, 164

Hwch, a saw; from any name, whether
boar, hog or sow.

Hw is this هه P.

Hys - this - Hysing.

Tweca, a knife or tub,

Mannoc, a man

Ca ened, in P, boany grey,

Cab, Lanu, a song

Cabn, to sing,

Canter, singer.

Canly, a low house

Gedy, Gadai. Sheds. (جی)

Gospier, evening. Vesper. (جی) 205.

Dy d d, two, time; i. Datan, (جی) H.

v. p. 248.

maddys, a horse worthlop dirty fellow
Sarp, beard "ج",
Meddydd, beaver of mead,
Medd, mead, Medam, Drunkens,
Mener, in, nutters; "ج" H. among.
Suo, lull, to lull a child to sleep.

Tant, string of a harp dr. "تانت"
Tann, to spread, "تن"

At, ~~amb.~~ means To, ~~querry~~ in the
at, applied to Infinitives, like the
Gaelic Do. sign of the Future.

Canlad, Canlad, Canlad,

Gne, a herd, properly of Mares, a kind of
mares for breeding. Gneor. pl.
Gneor, a herdsman or keeper of the
apert. -

Richards, Thomas

Antiquae Linguae Britannicae Thesaurus being a British or Welsh-English
Dictionary with a compendious Welsh Grammar

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